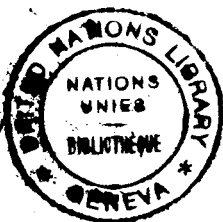


UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.96/553
9 August 1978

Original: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Twenty-ninth session

REPORT ON UNHCR ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES IN 1977-1978
AND PROPOSED VOLUNTARY FUNDS PROGRAMMES
AND BUDGET FOR 1979

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)

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ABBREVIATIONS

AACC	All African Conference of Churches
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
AIDR	Association internationale de développement rural
ANC	African National Congress
BPEAR	Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees
EEC	European Economic Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FRELIMO	Frente de Libertação de Moçambique
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
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MECC	Middle East Council of Churches
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OPI	United Nations Office of Public Information
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
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
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) The present document comprises a synthesis of all UNHCR assistance programmes financed from voluntary funds. It is a report on activities in 1977 and the first half of 1978, and incorporates proposed new or revised allocations for the last months of 1978, as well as proposed activities for the 1979 calendar year.

(ii) In a Note submitted to the twenty-eighth session of the Executive Committee (A/AC.96/540) an attempt was made to trace the evolution in the form of presentation of the report on UNHCR assistance activities, and to provide broad considerations to distinguish "General" and "Special" Programmes. The former category comprises activities covered by the annual programme and the Emergency Fund within the overall target approved by the Executive Committee. Assistance under these programmes will normally be provided in the traditional areas of the High Commissioner's competence, i.e. to refugees outside their countries of origin. On the other hand, Special Programmes comprise all activities undertaken outside the annual programme and the Emergency Fund and which are financed from trust funds, including the Education Account. These activities may benefit both refugees in the traditional meaning and other displaced persons, including those displaced within, or returning to, their country of origin, depending on the purpose, scope and conditions of each trust fund. Whenever a trust fund activity benefiting refugees traditionally within the competence of the High Commissioner proves to be of an ongoing nature, the High Commissioner generally includes it as soon as practicable within his General Programmes. Thus, assistance to refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula is proposed for the Executive Committee's approval under General Programmes as of 1 January 1979. Such transfers into General Programmes submitted for the Committee's approval correspondingly reduce requirements under Special Programmes.

(iii) In carrying out his assistance function, the High Commissioner makes every effort to bring about durable solutions through voluntary repatriation, resettlement or local integration in productive activities. Repatriation is facilitated wherever possible, but the voluntary nature of this solution remains a sine qua non. Resettlement opportunities are sought continually despite difficulties in finding additional openings, in traditional immigration countries as well as elsewhere, in order to meet increased demands. The third major solution, local integration in host countries, is the one most frequently resorted to.

(iv) Many UNHCR beneficiaries in developing countries are of rural background and the Office promotes their integration in such activities as agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries. Per capita costs of rural settlement vary greatly from one country to another depending on the cost of goods and services, the size of the target group and the local availability of expertise, land, infrastructure and other factors. Although successful rural integration has reached an average per capita cost of several hundred dollars, in the long run it is sounder and cheaper than makeshift measures. As for urban refugees, their local integration is often even more problematic and involves considerable investment in terms of funds and staff time. The Office nevertheless seeks to elaborate durable solutions whenever possible, for example through establishment in small trades, housing or vocational and language training.

Financial targets

(v) In the course of the present programming exercise, requests submitted for ongoing and new assistance have been carefully examined with a view to eliminating all but the most essential projects and in this context, implementing capacity and financial potential have been borne in mind. Substantial supporting contributions are often provided by host countries; nevertheless, increased efforts are required from the international community to meet newly emerging or expanding problems. As refugees and displaced persons achieve self-sufficiency on a par with indigenous populations, UNHCR material support is gradually phased out.

(vi) The revised target proposed under General Programmes for 1978 is \$40.6 million which is \$5.4 million higher than the approved target. The upward revision of the target, reflecting primarily the cost of aid to southern Africans (mostly Zimbabwean refugees) and to newly-arrived Angolan refugees in Zaire, by no means represents the totality of new requirements. The increase is necessary despite the fact that the High Commissioner, in an attempt to keep it to a minimum, has postponed implementation of certain projects and had, by mid-year, earmarked the entire Programme Reserve. These techniques would not normally be desirable, as the one eventually results in higher costs and the other reduces flexibility within the Programmes for the rest of the year.

(vii) The High Commissioner's intention to include in the 1979 General Programmes assistance to refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula, hitherto financed from Special Programmes, has already been mentioned. Without this transfer, the proposed 1979 target of General Programmes would have been \$52.2 million. Compared with the revised 1978 General Programmes, this would have represented an increase of \$11.6 million, for which, again, new refugee situations in Africa as well as inflation, are basically responsible. The inclusion in 1979 of over \$25 million for assistance to refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula would raise the target to \$77.2 million. This figure does not, however, take into account proposals for programmes in areas where detailed information was lacking at the time of writing, namely for refugees from Burma in Bangladesh, from Democratic Kampuchea in Viet Nam and some aspects of assistance in the Horn of Africa. Fact-finding missions have been despatched and submissions are being studied which should enable the Office to incorporate the relevant proposals in an addendum. Once the appropriate budgets and projections are added to the 1979 target, it may be expected that the total volume of General and Special Programmes for next year will be in the same order of magnitude as in 1977 (\$111 million) and 1978 (\$115 million).

Presentation of assistance activities

(viii) The present document consists essentially of chapters reflecting needs in individual countries and areas; an overview of regional developments is given later. The general pattern of presentation remains basically the same as in previous years; however, certain changes have been adopted, in conformity with the directives of the Executive Committee and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

(ix) As regards narrative and financial presentation of programmes and projects, an attempt has been made to streamline the document further. In country chapters comprising relatively minor projects benefiting individuals or small groups, the method this time has been to describe the caseload of concern to UNHCR, its problems, any developments and future objectives, in order not to overburden the text with figures. Funds obligated, allocations revised or increased from the Programme Reserve, as well as new proposals, are shown in all the required

detail in financial tables. Transfers between allocations effected under the High Commissioner's authority are shown in the Accounts for the year 1977 (document A/AC.96/552, schedule 3). Furthermore, the Executive Committee, instead of being invited to approve individually each allocation, is now requested to approve Table III columns 12 and 13, a breakdown of which appears in the financial tables following each country chapter. As in the past, all specific decisions to be taken by the Executive Committee have been identified in Schedule A.

(x) Changes in the presentation of the financial tables of country chapters have been introduced. For 1977 only amounts actually obligated are listed, while adjusted allocations have been omitted. Operations in the current year now appear in two columns instead of the former one: "approved appropriations/original estimates" and "revised allocations/estimates" are shown side by side, to facilitate comparison. The latter change is in compliance with the recommendations of ACABQ. It should be noted that figures in tables are now given in thousands of United States dollars rather than in full.

Project management

(xi) At its last session, the Executive Committee requested the High Commissioner to consider ways and means of introducing clear plans of operations wherever possible, and at least for all major operations. It also encouraged the High Commissioner, in agreement with the Board of Auditors and ACABQ, to improve performance monitoring systems for such operations. A theoretical blue-print for project management has been elaborated, comprising three fundamental and inter-related elements, namely (a) project submissions, (b) multi-year plans of operations with budgets, and (c) financial and performance control/monitoring. The application of this system has so far been negotiated with one implementing agency for the Mishamo rural settlement for Burundi refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania. Elaboration of the plans has been a major and lengthy task facilitated by the professional competence and understanding of IWF/TCRS, the operational partner. The AIDR, implementing assistance to Angolan refugees in Zaire, have also agreed to introduce the UNHCR project management system. The establishment of certain other rural settlements has been discussed with technical agencies which have the capability to implement and manage projects along the new lines.

(xii) The Office has since introduced a set of project control cards recording detailed data on financial operations, beneficiaries, implementation and so forth. This constitutes a refinement of financial controls and reporting, and most projects are now subject to this procedure.

Africa

(xiii) General: The total number of refugees and displaced persons in Africa at the end of 1977 was estimated at some 3.7 million, an increase of 700,000 over the previous year. Total UNHCR expenditure under General and Special Programmes in 1977 in the continent amounted to some \$35.6 million, of which over \$13 million were allocated from the General Programmes. An estimated \$26.4 million will be needed under General Programmes in the current year, and \$28.7 million have been proposed for 1979, not including such additional assistance measures which might be the subject of an addendum.

(xiv) These figures reflect substantial new influxes in many parts of the continent, for which UNHCR was requested to provide assistance. The new or evolving situations of concern to UNHCR were carefully appraised, both on the spot and at Headquarters. Numerous missions to different countries of Africa were undertaken by the High Commissioner and members of his staff, to study the problems in consultation with the authorities, with national liberation

movements recognized by the OAU where appropriate, with UNHCR field staff and with representatives of other United Nations specialized agencies. The needs in southern Africa were of such magnitude that in June 1977, the High Commissioner had to launch an appeal for \$16 million and, in April 1978 another appeal had to be made for over \$12 million for assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia).

(xv) With regard to ongoing problems, implementation may sometimes have been slow because of unforeseen difficulties which arose, but satisfactory progress was, nevertheless, made in most areas. Countries benefiting from substantial UNHCR assistance were, inter alia, Angola, Botswana, Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia. Rural settlement continued to necessitate major investment in the period under review; two settlements initiated under earlier years' programmes, Katumba and Kigwa in the United Republic of Tanzania, reached self-sufficiency and were handed over to the national authorities. In response to a request from the Government of Algeria for international aid for the Sahrawis in the Tindouf area, the High Commissioner, who had been requested to ensure co-ordination of humanitarian assistance for this group, issued an appeal in late 1976. The special humanitarian operations in countries formerly under Portuguese administration were virtually completed.

(xvi) Assistance to southern African refugees and co-operation with national liberation movements: In line with General Assembly resolutions calling upon United Nations agencies and member states to assist national liberation movements recognized by the OAU, UNHCR has co-ordinated its assistance with representatives of these movements as well as with the Governments of the "Front-line" states and others sheltering southern African refugees. The assistance ranges from relief, accommodation in reception transit centres and agricultural integration, to educational placement. The dialogue with governments and leaders of liberation movements received fresh impetus when the High Commissioner visited several southern African countries soon after taking office in January 1978.

(xvii) In Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland UNHCR has concentrated on extending existing school facilities, the provision of scholarships and the creation of transit centres and accommodation for refugees from southern Africa. Following the Rhodesian incursions of November 1977 the Government of Mozambique, in co-operation with ZANU and UNHCR, transferred some 7,000 Zimbabwean refugees from ZANU transit centres to the rural settlements at Doroi, Mavudzi and Tronga. Moreover, UNHCR assistance will be extended to refugees in some of ZANU's transit centres. In the United Republic of Tanzania, UNHCR expects to participate in the construction costs of a community centre to be administered by PAC and offering accommodation, vocational training and rehabilitation. In Zambia UNHCR has helped ZAPU by purchasing relief items, equipping a mobile clinic, contributing to the construction of a school complex for 3,000 Zimbabwean students and investing in ZANU primary schools. In addition, UNHCR has agreed to support a SWAPO farm in Zambia and to construct educational facilities. SWAPO in Angola has received assistance from UNHCR, initially in the form of medical equipment and supplies for a hospital donated by the Government and, following the South African attack on the Kassinga refugee camp last May, in the form of emergency relief supplies for the stricken Namibian population.

(xviii) Educational placement of southern African refugees became an important activity in the period under review. In co-operation with UNHCR and the liberation movements concerned, a number of African governments offered places in secondary and vocational training schools or universities. UNHCR contributed in many cases towards the air fares of selected students, and strengthened its counselling services in Accra and Lagos to provide orientation and other assistance. The need to support education of southern African refugees will

continue in 1979. As it is not yet clear which countries will make available placement opportunities, a global allocation of \$1.2 million for educational assistance is proposed.

(xix) In 1978, for the first time UNHCR sponsored a six-month in-training programme for nominees of national liberation movements, the purpose of which was to familiarize them with the humanitarian activities of the Office. Two candidates nominated by PAC completed the training programme in spring 1978; another two such training opportunities will soon be taken up by SWAPO.

(xx) Other programmes in Africa: Following the influx of some 220,000 Zairian refugees into Angola, reported on last year, a large-scale relief and integration programme was launched involving two airlifts of commodities across the country. In Kenya, some progress has been made in preparation for the rural settlement of a caseload of Ugandan refugees. In Sudan, several measures foreseen under the Government's master plan were implemented, while the number of refugees increased beyond 150,000. A suitable site was found at Mishamo, in the United Republic of Tanzania, for the settlement of Burundi refugees in that country who cannot be absorbed permanently at Ulyankulu because of the water shortage, and for non-settled refugees from the Kigoma area. In Zaire, a new influx of Angolan refugees has occurred in recent months and their numbers reached 60,000 in May 1978. An expanded relief programme is being carried out by Swiss volunteers and, while the implementation of the existing rural settlements in Bas-Zaire progressed satisfactorily, plans had to be revised to allow for the new situation.

(xxi) United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa: UNHCR continued to administer funds on behalf of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. An amount of \$170,000 was made available for the period 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978 to provide for living allowances, medical care, establishment assistance, education, travel and other needs of refugees from South Africa. A detailed report on the use of the funds is submitted every year to the trustees. The contribution supplements assistance provided by UNHCR from General and Special Programmes.

Americas

(xxii) At the end of 1977, the total known refugee population in Latin America was approximately 108,000 persons, of whom some 29,000 were of Latin American origin and the remainder Europeans. The number of European refugees has continued to decline as a result of natural decrease and the automatic acquisition of citizenship by children born locally. The caseload of Latin American origin also began to diminish as, for the first time since 1973, resettlement to other parts of the world was not quite offset by new arrivals.

(xxiii) UNHCR efforts continued to benefit this group, notably some 8,000 in Argentina and smaller numbers in many other countries. Refugees are often granted only temporary asylum, so that resettlement is generally the only feasible solution. The total number of refugees resettled in the course of 1977 was 3,463, and 1,587 were resettled in the first six months of 1978. As before, ICEM made travel arrangements in co-ordination with UNHCR and the embassies concerned.

(xxiv) For refugees allowed to remain in countries of first asylum, UNHCR promotes on an increasing scale the development and implementation of local integration measures. Thus, the sum of local settlement appropriations in Latin America would represent 7 per cent of the total in 1977, 16 per cent in 1978 and 24 per cent in 1979. The successful resettlement drive and the emphasis on local integration result in a corresponding reduction of care and maintenance, which hitherto constituted the bulk of UNHCR expenditure in

Latin America. This success is clearly reflected in the figures which totalled \$5.1 million for 1977, have been reduced to an estimated \$4.5 million for 1978 and a further reduced to \$3.6 million in the proposals for 1979. The gradual decrease is particularly noticeable as regards care and maintenance, for which \$3.1 million were obligated in 1977, over \$2.6 million are proposed for 1978 and only \$1.3 million requested for 1979.

(xxv) Latin America has heretofore been treated in chapters on Argentina, Chile, Peru and "other countries in Latin America". In order to rationalize programme management, the last of these has been sub-divided in the present document into three separate chapters corresponding to the regions covered by the respective Regional Representatives in Buenos Aires (southern), Lima (north-western) and San José (northern). The other chapters remain unchanged.

Asia

(xxvi) At the end of 1977, there were an estimated 3.9 million refugees and displaced persons in Asia benefiting directly or indirectly from UNHCR-financed aid. Total UNHCR expenditure in 1977 under the Special Programmes was \$19.8 million and \$1.1 million under the General Programmes. Funds made available in 1978 totalled approximately \$29.7 million, and a grand total of \$26.3 million is projected for 1979. As was mentioned in the general remarks of the Introduction, the major portion of UNHCR assistance in Asia will be transferred from the Special to the General Programmes in 1979.

(xxvii) At the request of the Secretary-General the High Commissioner is co-ordinating aid provided by the United Nations system to refugees from Burma who crossed into Bangladesh. Following an on-the-spot assessment, UNHCR appealed in May 1978 for \$15,565,000 for humanitarian assistance to this group of refugees until the end of the year. At the time of writing their number had increased to over 200,000 and 13 camps had been set up in Bangladesh to accommodate them. Contributions to the UNHCR appeal were immediately forthcoming, so that emergency assistance was provided without delay.

(xxviii) In response to a request from the Government of Viet Nam in April 1978 for assistance to refugees and displaced persons from Democratic Kampuchea who had arrived in Viet Nam, a joint UNHCR/WFP mission visited the area. Based on its findings, a three-month emergency relief programme was established for 150,000 persons. A longer-term programme providing for more durable solutions is being elaborated by UNHCR in co-operation with the authorities, the details of which will be submitted in the addendum to this document.

(xxix) The caseload of refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula consists mainly of those who have arrived by land in Thailand and those known as "boat people" originating for the most part from Viet Nam. The most recent appeal for contributions on behalf of these people was issued by the High Commissioner earlier this year, but since then a sudden dramatic increase in the influx has occurred throughout the region engendering the need for additional funds. The caseload of refugees and displaced persons in Thailand located in 13 centres and 2 camps, numbered at the time of writing some 96,000 persons from the Lao People's Democratic Republic, 14,000 from Democratic Kampuchea and 3,200 from Viet Nam. Efforts continue to assist them to become self-sufficient locally as well as to find resettlement opportunities in third countries. Meanwhile they are provided with care and maintenance. The "boat people" generally arrived in small fragile craft in the countries bordering the South China Sea, or are rescued on the high seas and taken to the first port of call. UNHCR continues to provide them with relief in the country or area of first asylum, notably Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, as well as in Thailand and elsewhere, and to seek increased

resettlement opportunities in third countries. Because of the limited opportunities for local integration in most of the countries and areas of first asylum, the "boat people" remain, in most cases, in transit. However, the traditional immigration countries have considerably increased their quotas and in the course of 1977 some 25,000 persons were resettled. In the light of the recent increased influx and the accumulation of persons awaiting emigration, these efforts have not sufficed. UNHCR has, accordingly, continued to seek further resettlement opportunities, as well as ensuring, in co-operation with the countries of first asylum, that temporary asylum continues to be given while awaiting resettlement.

(xxx) The major integration scheme under General Programmes in Asia is designed for Filipino refugees in the State of Sabah in Malaysia. These refugees, barely at the subsistence level, were initially assisted from the Emergency Fund. It is planned to provide subsequent help for scattered groups, each numbering several thousand, to become economically independent in plantations, agriculture and fisheries. Housing is being provided where necessary.

Europe

(xxxi) In spite of considerable influxes of refugees into several European countries, the estimated total of refugees had decreased by some 20,000 to about 546,000 by the end of 1977 owing to naturalization, resettlement and natural causes. Expenditure in Europe financed from the General Programmes amounted to over \$1.8 million in 1977. For the current year a revised total of over \$2.2 million has been proposed, and a total of \$2.8 million will be required in 1979. Last year over \$700,000 were made available from the Special Programmes (excluding Cyprus) in aid of non-Europeans.

(xxxii) The needs of refugees and displaced persons are for the most part financed by governments, either directly or by the automatic inclusion of asylum seekers in national social welfare schemes. Large numbers of refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula and Latin America have been admitted to various European countries. UNHCR expenditure in Europe is, therefore, often marginal and serves a catalytic purpose. The main thrust of the Office's contribution is in respect of finding durable solutions for non-Europeans who may have more difficulty integrating locally than the traditional caseload of European refugees. To facilitate their local integration, arrangements are made for reception, accommodation, employment, vocational training, language courses and counselling.

(xxxiii) The proposed 1979 increase in the level of General Programmes in Europe is largely due to the programmes in Portugal (where a new Branch Office was opened during the period under review) and Spain for the benefit of persons from Africa, as well as to the inclusion, in the programme for France, of aid to refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula. Furthermore, the upward trend is the result of the fact that certain expenditures previously financed from overall allocations are now proposed within country chapters. A chapter on the United Kingdom has been included instead of reporting on activities in this country under "Other Countries in Europe".

(xxxiv) At the request of the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner continued throughout 1977 to act as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance in Cyprus - a function he has performed since August 1974, following the events of that summer in the island. In 1977, \$41.4 million were committed for this purpose.

Overall allocations

(xxxv) An overall allocation for each type of assistance is included in General Programmes in order to cover limited needs of individual refugees or small groups, chiefly in countries for which no such allocation has been proposed in a relevant country or area chapter. Of the adjusted 1977 overall allocations for local integration (including multipurpose assistance), resettlement, voluntary repatriation, legal assistance, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of the handicapped and supplementary aid, totalling \$770,300, an amount of \$700,246 was obligated. In the first six months of 1978, \$681,963 were committed and it has already been necessary to increase the overall allocation for voluntary repatriation by \$125,000 from the Programme Reserve. As the approved 1978 overall allocations for local integration and supplementary aid will not be fully utilized, it is proposed to decrease them by \$80,000 and \$13,000 respectively. For 1979, \$1,151,000 are proposed as specified in the relevant section at the end of this document.

Programme Reserve

(xxxvi) From the 1977 Programme Reserve of \$1.5 million, \$1,499,936 were allocated in the course of the year. In the first six months of 1978 \$1,965,895 have been used from the authorized Reserve of \$3,019,000. The balance of \$1,053,105, although not formally re-allocated by 30 June, was entirely earmarked for known requirements in the second half of the year. A Programme Reserve of \$6,838,000 is proposed for 1979, corresponding to 10 per cent of the overall target.

Emergency Fund

(xxxvii) Allocations authorized by the High Commissioner from the Emergency Fund are reported on in detail in the relevant country or area chapters. A total of \$1,805,794 was obligated during 1977 in six different countries.

(xxxviii) By 30 June 1978, \$1,500,000 had been allocated from the Emergency Fund, of which \$200,000 for assistance to refugees from Equatorial Guinea in the United Republic of Cameroon, \$500,000 for refugees and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa, \$500,000 for assistance to newly arrived refugees from Angola to Zaire and \$300,000 for refugees from Democratic Kampuchea in Viet Nam.

(xxxix) In recent years it has gradually become apparent that the \$2 million ceiling of the Emergency Fund, once it is reached, limits the High Commissioner's flexibility to intervene immediately in new refugee situations in any one calendar year. In some instances, programmes or projects which were initially started from Emergency Fund allocations subsequently benefit from earmarked contributions, usually as a result of special appeals. It is proposed that, where sufficient contributions to a given appeal are received, the relevant Emergency Fund allocation may be cancelled, thus liberating the amount for other emergencies. The possibility of optional cancellation of allocations would maximize utilization of the Emergency Fund in a given year, while not exceeding the statutory ceiling of \$2 million and \$500,000 per situation.

Refugee Education Account

(xl) The Refugee Education Account is replenished from special contributions received outside General Programmes. Payments from this Account are made to help refugees in vocational training and secondary and higher 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 1977, \$1,580,473 were obligated on behalf of 1,478 students, mainly in Africa, but also in Asia and Latin America. By 30 June 1978 \$563,694 had been committed.

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

(xli) In 1977, UNHCR maintained close co-operation with other members of the United Nations system at the Headquarters level and in the field. The Office participated in meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and its subsidiary bodies, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and the governing bodies of other United Nations agencies and programmes. UNHCR was represented at meetings of United Nations bodies on questions relating directly or indirectly to UNHCR's activities in favour of refugees and displaced persons, such as Human Rights, Migrant Workers, Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, procurement in the third world and poverty-oriented rural development. Members of the United Nations system were represented at sessions of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme and at inter-agency meetings sponsored by UNHCR.

(xlii) During the period under review successive missions to Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zambia examined the needs of southern African refugees. The missions were led by high level United Nations officials designated by the Secretary-General, and UNHCR staff members participated, as did representatives of UNICEF, UNDP, WFP and FAO. The findings of the missions were incorporated in reports to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. As was reported last year, the High Commissioner was designated Co-ordinator of assistance to South African refugee students in April 1977.

(xliii) As in the past, UNHCR continued to benefit from the support of UNDP. In countries where the Office is not directly represented, UNDP Resident Representatives administer UNHCR projects, and have also acted on behalf of UNHCR in approaches to governments on urgent matters. Resident Representatives provide invaluable support to UNHCR field staff, particularly when new offices are opened, through their contacts with the local authorities and their knowledge of local customs and conditions.

(xliv) In 1977, WFP again supplied millions of dollars worth of foodstuffs in the form of rations for, inter alia, newly arrived refugees and displaced persons. Whenever a durable settlement project for a group of refugees is envisaged, a large WFP food component permits UNHCR to invest in assistance other than local food purchase, during the transition stage until refugees become self-sufficient. UNHCR and WFP co-operate in phasing out emergency aid and replacing it by food-for-work projects to facilitate the integration of refugees and displaced persons. UNHCR has been represented at a number of WFP meetings, as well as those of FAO and IFAD which are also based in Rome.

(xlv) UNICEF made available assistance in kind to refugees during emergency situations in a number of countries. Its participation in educational activities resulted in long-term benefits to refugee children. Pursuant to the decision of the General Assembly in resolution 31/169 to proclaim 1979 as the International Year of the Child (IYC), UNHCR is co-operating closely with the IYC Secretariats in New York and Geneva. In view of the particularly vulnerable position of refugee children, special schemes are planned to improve their situation, notably in the fields of education, housing, and medical and social care.

(xlvi) Arrangements for vocational training courses for refugees have been made with ILO and WMO. It is anticipated that new durable solutions for urban refugees could be developed in conjunction with ILO and UNIDO. WHO has assisted refugees and displaced persons in a variety of ways. Groups of concern to UNHCR automatically benefit from WHO national health programmes; for example, refugees are included in WHO vaccination campaigns. WHO has regularly co-operated with UNHCR by evaluating the soundness of medical components of

UNHCR activities, assessing costs of drugs and medical equipment, and by procuring supplies. Experts made available by UNICEF, FAO and WHO have participated in missions to countries in Africa to determine the viability of potential sites for rural settlements for refugees; to this end, quality of soil, land use, availability of water, environmental sanitation and other sectors are surveyed. Close contact has been maintained with UNESCO in its field of competence, and UNHCR has benefited from the advice of experts seconded by UNESCO. In line with a renewed interest in monitoring and evaluation throughout the United Nations system, UNHCR has discussed the modalities of improved monitoring systems with the Evaluation Services of UNIDO, WFP and FAO.

(xlvi) Regular consultations are held with UNETPSA, the Council for Namibia and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, to ensure that qualified southern African refugee students are awarded scholarships to the extent possible.

(xlviii) The close relations UNHCR has maintained in previous years with UNDRO have been further strengthened by the conclusion of a formal Memorandum of Understanding between the two Offices. This Memorandum will constitute the basis for future co-operation between the High Commissioner and the Co-ordinator.

(xlix) It should be borne in mind that UNHCR co-operates with many other agencies of the United Nations system which may not have been specifically singled out in the preceding text. In the first instance, informal advice or routine expertise is readily available from the relevant technical agency.

Relations with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

(l) UNHCR has further strengthened its co-operation with the OAU, notably on questions regarding refugees from southern Africa. The Office was represented at sessions of the Council of Ministers and at the fourteenth summit Conference of Heads of State and Government. The Secretary-General of the OAU attended the twenty-eighth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme. Relations were also strengthened at various levels between UNHCR and other regional organizations, such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the League of Arab States and the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee.

(li) ICEM continued to provide transportation assistance, notably for the resettlement of large numbers of European and Latin American refugees and of refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula. The EEC has again given generous support for UNHCR assistance programmes by providing large quantities of food supplies, valued at some \$9.6 million, in Angola, Cyprus, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Zaire. The Council of Europe has continued to demonstrate its traditional concern for problems of refugees, in its Parliamentary Assembly, Committee on Population and Refugees and other relevant organs.

(lii) UNHCR has further strengthened its traditional partnership with non-governmental organizations working in the field of assistance to refugees. These represent a large reservoir of funds, expertise and personnel, and continue to provide invaluable support for refugees and displaced persons. At the international level, UNHCR has worked closely with the main co-ordinating bodies of the voluntary agencies, principally the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and with the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA). UNHCR maintains working relations with over one hundred voluntary agencies at both the

international and national levels. Voluntary agencies have continued to serve as UNHCR's operational partners in the execution of projects, in many cases providing significant staffing and financial resources. The voluntary agencies also support UNHCR by raising funds - some \$5.4 million in 1977 - for assistance to refugees.

Programme support and administration

(a) General observations

(liii) The document contains information on UNHCR's overall programme support and administrative requirements both in the field of international protection and material assistance. The presentation of the data for the three years under review again follows the budgetary structure of Section 16 of the United Nations programme budget, identifying the various sources of funds 1/ available to UNHCR by programme.

(liv) The individual country and area chapters contain details on programme support and administration in tabular and narrative form. The summary tables following the Introduction provide an overview of budgetary and staffing requirements. Tables I, II and, pursuant to a recommendation by ACABQ, now also Table V, pertain to all sources of funds whereas Tables III and IV are limited to General Programmes and Special Programmes respectively. Where appropriate, the presentation distinguishes between operational expenses and those for programme support and administration. A breakdown by objects of expenditure is provided in Annex I.

(lv) Overall staff requirements are presented in Table VI, which is complemented by Annex II, as regards the staffing of UNHCR's field representation.

(lvi) As far as rates of exchange are concerned, the United Nations operational rates for the month of June 1978 have been applied to update the requirements for 1978 as well as to arrive at the estimates for 1979. For programmes located at Headquarters, this involves an adjustment of the initial budgetary base of S.Fr. 2.51 per dollar to S.Fr. 1.93 per dollar, a 30 per cent increase in dollar costs. On the other hand, the annual rate of inflation in Switzerland is likely to remain again below 2 per cent. Away from Headquarters, the combined effects of exchange variations and inflation exceed, by 4 per cent on average, the initial estimates which provided for a rate of inflation of 9 per cent only. The projections for 1979 provide for an average rate of inflation of 10 per cent for countries in which UNHCR maintains field offices. This rate corresponds to the one used in the United Nations Programme and Budget.

(lvii) UNHCR's appropriations under Section 16 of the United Nations Programme and Budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (which take account of the transfer from General Programmes of 12 posts as approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session) have been adjusted in this document to current exchange rates to permit comparison with other sources of funds. These adjustments are yet to be reflected in the Secretary-General's first performance report on the

1/ The United Nations regular budget (section 16); the UNHCR General Programmes (annual programme and emergency fund); UNHCR Special Programmes (trust funds, including special humanitarian operations).

current United Nations Programme and Budget which is due for submission to the General Assembly later in the year. In real terms, resources available to UNHCR from the United Nations regular budget remain unchanged at the level approved for the biennium 1978-1979. Thus, any additional programme support and administration needed in the light of a changing volume of activities will continue to be sought from UNHCR's voluntary funds.

(lviii) An analysis of UNHCR's overall staff resources for 1978 shows an increase by 37.6 work-years, of which 28.4 work-years (75 per cent) are attributable to Special Programmes and the remainder of 9.2 work-years to General Programmes, including, in particular additional staff for UNHCR's statutory protection functions. More than two-thirds of all new posts are located in the field.

(lix) As has been indicated earlier, the High Commissioner proposes to include some of the major Special Programmes in General Programmes in 1979. This, of necessity, means that the programme support and administrative costs of these activities would also become chargeable to General Programmes. However, projections for the overall staffing requirements in 1979 anticipate a reduction of 12.9 work-years, all under Headquarters' located programmes, as some Special Programmes are nearing completion.

(b) General Programmes

(lx) The proposed revisions in the various allocations for programme support and administration essentially concern those areas in which refugee situations have continued to expand both in magnitude and complexity. These areas have been mentioned earlier in this introduction.

(lxi) The allocations further include recommendations for a strengthening of the High Commissioner's protection staff, a need the Executive Committee has already recognized and which it supported at its last session. However, the two factors which most significantly influence the level of resources required under General Programmes are the continued decline in the dollar exchange rate and the proposed transfer to General Programmes of activities hitherto funded from Special Programmes.

(lxii) The revised allocations for 1978 total \$4,977,000, while for 1979 an amount of \$7,757,000 is needed. The estimates have been arrived at after a complete review of all budgetary requirements, taking into account all possible savings, such as that arising from staff turnover. A detailed list of the allocations by countries/areas is provided in Table III. A further breakdown by objects of expenditure can be found in Annex I.

(lxiii) For easy reference changes in posts as against the initial 1978 estimates and related financial implications are summarized in the table below:

GENERAL PROGRAMMES - SUMMARY OF PROPOSED CHANGES OVER THE INITIAL 1978 ESTIMATES

NUMBER OF POSTS			ITEM	COST IN \$'000's
P	GS/LS	TOTAL		
46	68	114	INITIAL 1978 POSTS/COST ESTIMATES	3751
			<u>FIELD</u>	
			(a) Strengthening of field offices - new posts and related costs (as from 1 October 1978)	
-	1	1	Kenya	16
-	1	1	Lesotho	2
-	1	1	Swaziland	4
1	1	2	West Africa (P.3)	24
1	1	2	North Western South America (P.3)	28
-	1	1	Northern Latin America	7
1	-	1	Southern Latin America (P.3)	95
1	1	2	Middle East (P.3)	15
-	1	1	Portugal	6
-	1	1	Yugoslavia	7
1	-	1	Australia (P.3)	7
			(b) Transfer from special programmes of posts and related costs (as from 1 October 1978)	
1	3	4	Angola (P.3)	32
			(c) Temporary administrative measures	
			United Republic of Cameroon (emergency fund allocation)	17
			(d) Other changes	
			Currency variations, staff turnover savings, additional inflation, travel and general expenses	49
			<u>HEADQUARTERS</u>	
			(a) New posts and related costs (as from 1 October 1978)	
-	1	1	Direction and coordination of protection	8
1	1	2	Director's Office	24
2	3	5	General Legal Section (P.4)	203
1	-	1	Conference and Treaties Section (P.5, P.3) ^{1/}	11
-	1	1	Administration, management and general services	6
			Planning and Evaluation Unit (P.3)	
			Finance and Control Section	
			(b) Other changes	
			Currency variations, staff turnover savings, additional travel and general expenses	665
56	86	142	REVISED 1978 POSTS/COST ESTIMATES	4977
			Elimination of one-time 1978 expenditure	(135)
			<u>FIELD</u>	
			(a) Strengthening of field office - new posts and related costs (as from 1 January 1979)	
1	1	2	United Kingdom (P.3)	53
			(b) Transfer from special programmes of posts and related costs (as from 1 January 1979) ^{2/}	
-	2	2	Djibouti	33
1	2	3	Mozambique (P.3)	48
1	1	2	Canada (P.2)	49
3	6	9	Eastern South Asia (P.4, 2 P.2)	229
1	1	2	Japan (P.3)	98
1	2	3	Philippines (P.3)	55
-	1	1	Singapore	8
10	13	23	Western South Asia (P.4, 4 P.3, 5 P.2)	394
-	1	1	France	27
-	1	1	Netherlands	21
			(c) Reduction in posts	
(1)	(2)	(3)	Southern Latin America (P.2)	(43)
			(d) Reclassifications	
			Djibouti (P.3 to P.4), Kenya (P.2 to P.3), Portugal (P.3 to P.4)	10
			(e) Other changes	
			Adjustment for cost of partial 1978 posts to full year, inflation	417
			<u>HEADQUARTERS</u>	
			(a) Transfer from special programmes of posts and related costs (as from 1 January 1979) ^{2/}	
-	1	1	Direction and coordination of assistance	25
1	5	6	Programming and Coordination Section	255
1	1	2	Counselling, Education and Resettlement Section (P.5)	115
1	1	2	Procurement Unit (P.4)	104
1	1	2	Regional coordination at Headquarters	100
2	2	4	West and Central Africa Section (P.3)	191
-	1	1	Southern Africa Section (P.3)	35
1	2	3	Asia Section (P.3, P.2)	116
-	1	1	Europe Section	46
-	2	2	External relations, information and fund raising	100
-	2	2	Fund Raising Section (P.3)	55
-	2	2	Budget and Management Section	93
-	4	4	Finance and Control Section	
			Personnel Section	
			Communications, Archives and Reproduction Services	
			(b) Reclassifications	
			External relations, information and fund raising	14
			Administration, Management and General Services	14
			(c) Other changes	
			Adjustment for cost of partial 1978 posts to full year, inflation, additional contractual services	253
80	138	218	PROPOSED 1979 POSTS/COST ESTIMATES	7757

^{1/} As from 1 January 1978

^{2/} Corresponding to the absorption of relevant assistance activities in General Programmes

(c) Special Programmes

(lxiv) Programme support and administrative expenditure under a total of 10 ongoing special operations as well as various other trust funds are expected to reach \$5,716,000 for 1978 which, inter alia, will provide for staff resources totalling some 177 work years. The new programme in the Horn of Africa and the need to reinforce UNHCR's field offices in the Far East in connexion with assistance to refugees and displaced persons from Indo-China as well as the further expansion of the very successful scheme for Junior Professional Officers financed from government grants, largely account for the increase over the projections submitted to the Committee at its twenty-eighth session.

(lxv) With the transfer of certain Special Programmes to General Programmes and with some of the remaining operations nearing completion, programme support for Special Programmes is expected to decrease substantially in the coming year. At this stage only 47 posts, at Headquarters and in the field, have been budgeted for four operations and trust fund projects with costs totalling \$1,452,000. A further 22 posts concern Junior Professional Officers, for whom a total of \$570,000 in government grants is expected to become available.

(lxvi) Details of expenditure at the country/area level are provided in Table IV, and a further breakdown by object of expenditure is included in Annex I. Staffing requirements under Special Programmes are included in Table VI, which is complemented by Annex II for field locations.

Schedule A

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS REQUIRING THE FORMAL APPROVAL
OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- (a) The "new and revised" allocations under 1978 General Programmes, for both operations and programme support and administration, as summarized in Table III, column 12.
- (b) The revised financial target of \$38,581,000 (not including the \$2 million Emergency Fund) for 1978.
- (c) The country and area programmes and the overall allocations for 1979 General Programmes as summarized in column 13 of Table III, pertaining to operations as well as programme support and administration.
- (d) The global allocation of \$1.2 million for educational assistance in 1979 to southern African refugees, as mentioned in paragraph (xviii) of the general Introduction.
- (e) The financial target of \$75,220,000 (not including the \$2 million Emergency Fund) for 1979 General Programmes, as shown in column 13 (Total 1 - 8) of Table III.
- (f) The inclusion of assistance to refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula under General Programmes as of 1 January 1979, as detailed in paragraph (ii) of the general Introduction.
- (g) The optional cancellation of allocations from the Emergency Fund which would maximize its utilization in a given year, as explained in paragraph (xxxix) of the general Introduction.
- (h) The carry-over of funds into 1979 from 1978 programmes for assistance projects in Ethiopia, Gabon and Malaysia, as outlined in paragraphs 77, 90 and 382 respectively.
- (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 and lower secondary education, vocational training, apprenticeships, on-the-job training, language courses; 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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.
- (d) Legal assistance: professional fees of lawyers or legal counsellors retained to deal with such refugee problems as asylum, refugee status, expulsion, naturalization, residence permits, the right to work, housing, social security, indemnification, as well as costs of related court or administrative proceedings; the purchase, printing and distribution of publications relating to protection matters; costs of briefing visits and training of government officials concerned with the protection of refugees, and of advanced students engaged in research on refugee law; to assist governments of developing countries in providing 1951 Convention Travel Documents, registration and identity cards, photographs and, when needed, in carrying out a census of the refugee population, as well as administrative costs and supportive contractual services.
- (e) Counselling: contribution to services or agencies offering counselling to refugees; provision of specialists' 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.

1/ This list is not exhaustive.

(f) 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.

(g) 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 and supportive contractual services.

STATISTICAL TABLES I - VI

TABLE I

TOTAL UNHCR PROGRAMMES IN 1977, 1978 AND 1979
(by programme and source of funds - in thousands of US dollars)

PROGRAMME	1977 EXPENDITURE				1978 ESTIMATES				1979 PROJECTIONS			
	Regular Budget	Voluntary Funds		Total	Regular Budget	Voluntary Funds		Total	Regular Budget	Voluntary Funds		Total
		a/ General Programmes	b/ Special Programmes			a/ General Programmes	b/ Special Programmes			a/ General Programmes	b/ Special Programmes	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Sessions of the Executive Committee	9.1	-	-	9.1	13.0	-	-	13.0	14.0	-	-	14.0
II. Executive direction and management	525.1	-	137.4	662.5	461.0	-	199.0	660.0	420.0	-	-	420.0
III. Protection of and assistance to refugees b/												
(i) Direction and coordination of protection	493.1	120.5	210.8	824.4	617.0	442.2	873.8	1,933.0	638.0	664.0	-	1,302.0
(ii) Direction and coordination of assistance	37.2	1,100.8	441.0	1,579.0	66.0	3,410.4	859.8	4,336.2	79.0	11,583.0	484.9	12,146.9
(iii) Regional coordination at Headquarters	1,287.8	288.6	566.1	2,122.5	1,767.0	571.0	1,149.0	3,487.0	1,807.0	996.0	182.0	2,985.0
(iv) Regular field operations	4,204.7	21,330.2	84,738.4	110,273.3	4,685.0	35,149.4	56,039.8	95,874.2	5,035.0	62,403.0	3,112.1	70,550.1
Sub-total (III)	6,022.8	22,820.1	85,956.3	114,799.2	7,135.0	39,573.0	58,922.4	105,630.4	7,559.0	75,646.0	3,779.0	86,984.0
IV. External relations, information and fund raising	888.2	418.8	779.3	2,086.3	1,080.0	512.0	635.0	2,227.0	1,148.0	687.0	229.0	2,064.0
V. Administration, management and general services	1,111.2	417.3	443.3	1,971.8	1,605.0	496.0	662.0	2,763.0	1,698.0	887.0	243.0	2,828.0
TOTAL	8,556.4	23,656.2	87,316.3	119,528.9	10,294.0	40,581.0	60,418.4	111,293.4	10,839.0	77,220.0	4,251.0	92,310.0

21,133.0^{c/}

a/ Annual Programme and Emergency Fund

b/ And special humanitarian operations

c/ Represents total appropriations for Section 16 of the United Nations Programme Budget for the biennium 1978-1979, adjusted to reflect current exchange rates.

TABLE II

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN 1977, 1978 AND 1979 - ALL SOURCES OF FUNDS

BY CONTINENT/COUNTRY OR AREA
(in thousands of US dollars)A/AC.96/553
page xxvii

Continent/country or area	1977 Expenditure			1978 Estimates			1979 Projections		
	Operations	Programme Support and Administra- tion a/	Total	Operations	Programme Support and Administra- tion a/	Total	Operations	Programme Support and Administra- tion a/	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AFRICA									
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia	1,252.0	131.8	1,383.8	1,478.6	141.0	1,619.6	77.8	51.0	128.8
Angola	14,217.3	338.7	14,556.0	5,120.2	400.0	5,520.2	4,000.0	393.0	4,393.0
Botswana	785.6	168.9	954.5	9,828.6	153.0	9,981.6	2,200.0	164.0	2,364.0
Burundi	175.7	129.7	305.4	216.2	97.0	313.2	215.5	90.0	305.5
Djibouti	567.6	44.4	612.0	2,026.0	213.0	2,239.0	450.0	181.0	631.0
Egypt	407.5	85.2	492.7	239.7	124.0	363.7	317.0	85.0	402.0
Ethiopia	381.0	220.7	601.7	5,284.0	295.0	5,579.0	164.0	239.0	403.0
Gabon	63.4	37.5	100.9	158.0	109.0	267.0	113.0	103.0	216.0
Ghana	396.6	-	396.6	73.7	-	73.7	105.0	-	105.0
Kenya	672.9	192.4	865.3	1,604.3	231.0	1,835.3	1,905.0	226.0	2,131.0
Lesotho	485.1	10.5	495.6	689.0	70.0	759.0	244.0	52.0	296.0
Mozambique	3,669.7	191.8	3,861.5	3,373.6	331.0	3,704.6	3,215.0	346.0	3,561.0
Nigeria	201.0	-	201.0	245.5	-	245.5	257.0	-	257.0
Rwanda	157.8	153.6	311.4	119.0	66.0	185.0	126.0	75.0	201.0
Senegal	140.0	221.7	361.7	133.2	315.0	448.2	135.0	372.0	507.0
Somalia	-	-	-	4,780.0	95.0	4,875.0	...	...	...
Sudan	1,568.1	249.2	1,817.3	2,773.5	284.0	3,057.5	1,971.5	275.0	2,246.5
Swaziland	113.1	19.6	132.7	945.5	60.0	1,005.5	165.0	53.0	218.0
Uganda	87.9	274.4	362.3	98.3	160.0	258.3	226.5	188.0	414.5
United Republic of Cameroon	33.6	-	33.6	241.0	17.0	258.0	50.0	-	50.0
United Republic of Tanzania	2,579.3	207.2	2,786.5	3,350.0	229.0	3,579.0	3,380.0	205.0	3,585.0
Zaire	3,508.2	391.4	3,899.6	4,377.4	440.0	4,817.4	5,080.0	462.0	5,542.0
Zambia	1,821.8	198.3	2,020.1	2,779.8	185.0	2,964.8	5,053.3	211.0	5,264.3
Other countries	1,091.5	3.3	1,094.8	116.7	-	116.7	90.0	-	90.0
Total (1)	34,376.7	3,270.3	37,647.0	50,051.8	4,015.0	54,066.8	29,540.6	3,771.0	33,311.6
AMERICAS									
Argentina	3,362.3	431.2	3,793.5	2,798.0	619.0	3,417.0	2,096.0	645.0	2,741.0
Chile	411.2	55.7	466.9	239.0	61.0	296.0	149.0	61.0	210.0
Other Southern Latin American Countries	520.5	-	520.5	480.3	-	480.3	371.0	-	371.0
Peru	307.3	122.4	429.7	219.0	137.0	356.0	104.0	169.0	273.0
Other Countries of North- Western South America	86.8	-	86.8	99.8	-	99.8	137.5	-	137.5
Northern Latin American Countries	147.1	98.3	245.4	176.3	146.0	322.3	181.0	185.0	366.0
North America	1.6	330.5	332.1	0.3	361.0	361.3	-	393.0	393.0
Total (2)	4,836.8	1,038.1	5,874.9	4,008.7	1,324.0	5,332.7	3,038.5	1,453.0	4,491.5
ASIA									
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,416.8	115.3	1,532.1	1,348.1	152.0	1,500.1	-	93.0	93.0
Lebanon	996.4	191.4	1,187.8	1,071.7	257.0	1,328.7	197.0	281.0	478.0
Malaysia	1,338.8	236.0	1,574.8	3,002.0	418.0	3,420.0	2,900.0	432.0	3,332.0
Thailand	8,782.2	488.5	9,270.7	15,551.0	556.0	16,107.0	15,550.0	592.0	16,142.0
Viet Nam	3,250.4	224.5	3,474.9	761.3	169.0	930.3	...	...	...
Western Asia	305.6	149.8	455.4	237.0	-	237.0	179.0	-	179.0
Other countries or areas	3,673.5	117.6	3,791.1	6,337.5	158.0	6,495.5	6,230.0	161.0	6,391.0
Total (3)	19,763.7	1,523.1	21,286.8	28,308.6	1,710.0	30,018.6	25,056.0	1,559.0	26,615.0
EUROPE									
Austria	63.7	185.0	248.7	97.3	200.0	297.3	93.0	217.0	310.0
Cyprus	41,170.3	248.5	41,418.8	1,881.6	258.0	2,139.6	-	230.0	230.0
France	143.7	256.4	400.1	214.2	313.0	527.2	163.0	318.0	481.0
Germany (Federal Rep. of)	203.9	314.9	518.8	152.8	349.0	501.8	164.0	383.0	547.0
Greece	501.9	116.5	618.4	295.0	109.0	404.0	251.0	119.0	370.0
Italy	191.3	154.4	345.7	267.0	193.0	460.0	298.0	200.0	498.0
Portugal	237.4	24.1	261.5	610.0	65.0	675.0	1,013.0	75.0	1,088.0
Romania	10.1	-	10.1	200.0	24.0	224.0	100.0	79.0	179.0
Spain	200.6	4.8	205.4	291.0	-	291.0	406.0	-	406.0
Turkey	35.3	18.1	53.4	35.7	12.0	47.7	35.0	13.0	48.0
United Kingdom	62.0	96.8	158.8	20.0	112.0	132.0	83.0	172.0	255.0
Yugoslavia	207.7	9.3	217.0	207.0	15.0	222.0	-	21.0	21.0
Other countries	566.8	319.6	886.4	90.5	347.0	437.5	-	383.0	383.0
Total (4)	43,594.7	1,748.4	45,343.1	4,362.1	1,997.0	6,359.1	2,606.0	2,210.0	4,816.0
OCEANIA									
Australia (5)	36.6	84.9	121.5	-	97.0	97.0	-	116.0	116.0
Education of Southern African refugees in various countries (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200.0	-	1,200.0
OVERALL ALLOCATIONS (7)									
- Headquarters' programmes	-	8,992.8	9,255.6	3,575.2 ^{b/}	11,644.0	15,419.2	10,250.9 ^{b/}	11,509.0	21,759.9
- Global and regional projects	262.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 7)	102,871.3	16,657.6	119,528.9	90,306.4	20,987.0	111,293.4	71,692.0	20,618.0	92,310.0

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 1977, 1978 AND 1979^{a/}
Expenditure and allocations by continent/country or area
(in thousands of US dollars)

Continent/ Country or Area	Operations				Programme Support & Administration				Total			
	1977 expend- iture	1978 initial alloc's	1978 revised alloc's	1979 proposed alloc's	1977 expend- iture	1978 initial alloc's	1978 revised alloc's	1979 proposed alloc's	1977 expend- iture	1978 initial alloc's	1978 revised alloc's	1979 proposed alloc's
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AFRICA												
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia	60.8	70.0	70.0	70.0	-	-	-	-	60.8	70.0	70.0	70.0
Angola	2,314.5	4,150.0	4,451.0	4,000.0	114.1	100.0	122.0	199.0	2,428.6	4,250.0	4,573.0	4,199.0
Botswana	556.6	662.0	2,302.0	2,200.0	10.6	59.0	54.0	56.0	567.2	721.0	2,356.0	2,256.0
Burundi	144.2	170.0	180.0	175.0	-	-	-	-	144.2	170.0	180.0	175.0
Djibouti	460.4	786.0	806.0	450.0	35.6	114.0	114.0	149.0	496.0	900.0	920.0	599.0
Egypt	252.3	198.0	198.0	237.0	-	-	-	-	252.3	198.0	198.0	237.0
Ethiopia	332.6	445.0	354.0	145.0	17.7	-	-	-	350.3	445.0	354.0	145.0
Gabon	63.4	158.0	158.0	113.0	37.5	81.0	104.0	97.0	100.9	239.0	262.0	210.0
Ghana	73.1	68.0	73.7	105.0	-	-	-	-	73.1	68.0	73.7	105.0
Kenya	478.8	1,045.0	1,205.0	1,455.0	30.8	40.0	64.0	74.0	509.6	1,085.0	1,269.0	1,529.0
Lesotho	5.4	40.0	67.0	244.0	-	47.0	70.0	52.0	5.4	87.0	137.0	296.0
Mozambique	1,261.3	2,436.0	3,076.0	3,215.0	68.2	89.0	74.0	126.0	1,329.5	2,525.0	3,150.0	3,341.0
Nigeria	92.2	108.0	118.0	172.0	-	-	-	-	92.2	108.0	118.0	172.0
Rwanda	30.0	36.0	36.0	31.0	-	-	-	-	30.0	36.0	36.0	31.0
Senegal	22.6	16.0	28.0	25.0	-	49.0	57.0	134.0	22.6	65.0	85.0	159.0
Somalia	-	-	500.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.0	-
Sudan	1,326.7	2,766.0	2,521.0	1,709.0	45.6	58.0	56.0	61.0	1,372.3	2,824.0	2,577.0	1,770.0
Swaziland	2.5	63.0	98.0	165.0	7.0	56.0	60.0	53.0	9.5	119.0	158.0	218.0
Uganda	58.1	50.0	58.0	180.0	-	-	-	-	58.1	50.0	58.0	180.0
United Republic of Cameroon	33.6	58.0	241.0	50.0	-	-	17.0 ^{e/}	-	33.6	58.0	258.0	50.0
United Republic of Tanzania	2,294.5	2,450.0	3,038.5	3,142.0	-	-	-	-	2,294.5	2,450.0	3,038.5	3,142.0
Zaire	1,842.8	1,475.0	4,235.0	4,945.0	-	-	-	-	1,842.8	1,475.0	4,235.0	4,945.0
Zambia	1,023.9	861.0	1,702.2	4,773.0	-	-	-	-	1,023.9	861.0	1,702.2	4,773.0
Other countries	105.4	106.0	115.2	90.0	-	-	-	-	105.4	106.0	115.2	90.0
TOTAL (1)	12,835.7	18,217.0	25,631.6	27,691.0	367.1	693.0	792.0	1,001.0	13,202.8	18,910.0	26,423.6	28,692.0
AMERICAS												
Argentina	3,271.7	3,048.0	2,798.0	2,096.0	190.7	183.0	329.0	326.0	3,462.4	3,231.0	3,127.0	2,422.0
Chile	407.5	240.0	235.0	149.0	55.7	57.0	61.0	61.0	463.2	297.0	296.0	210.0
Other Southern Latin American Countries	448.8	346.9	448.4	336.0	-	-	-	-	448.8	346.9	448.4	336.0
Peru	307.3	333.0	219.0	104.0	96.5	23.0	61.0	81.0	403.8	356.0	280.0	185.0
Other countries of North-Western South America	81.3	74.1	87.5	120.0	-	-	-	-	81.3	74.1	87.5	120.0
Northern Latin American Countries	124.6	99.0	151.5	156.0	98.3	111.0	118.0	134.0	222.9	210.0	269.5	290.0
North America	1.6	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	49.0	1.6	-	0.3	49.0
TOTAL (2)	4,642.8	4,141.0	3,939.7	2,961.0	441.2	374.0	569.0	651.0	5,084.0	4,515.0	4,508.7	3,612.0
ASIA												
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	161.0	161.0	167.0	-	93.0	104.0	143.0	-	254.0	265.0	310.0
Malaysia	601.1	1,000.0	1,002.0	2,900.0	18.7	54.0	52.0	281.0	619.8	1,054.0	1,054.0	3,181.0
Thailand	1.0	-	1.0	15,550.0	-	-	-	394.0	1.0	-	1.0	15,944.0
Viet Nam	-	-	300.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.0	-
Western Asia	245.0	187.0	187.0	169.0	81.6	-	-	-	326.6	187.0	187.0	169.0
Other countries or areas	200.5	-	107.5	6,230.0	-	-	-	161.0	200.5	-	107.5	6,391.0
TOTAL (3)	1,048.0	1,348.0	1,758.5	25,016.0	100.3	147.0	156.0	979.0	1,148.3	1,495.0	1,914.5	25,995.0
EUROPE												
Austria	63.7	62.0	97.3	93.0	-	-	-	-	63.7	62.0	97.3	93.0
France	102.9	87.0	149.0	163.0	-	-	-	27.0	102.9	87.0	149.0	190.0
Germany, Federal Republic of	127.1	119.0	152.8	164.0	-	-	-	-	127.1	119.0	152.8	164.0
Greece	480.5	244.0	279.0	251.0	-	-	-	-	480.5	244.0	279.0	251.0
Italy	191.3	219.0	267.0	298.0	-	-	-	-	191.3	219.0	267.0	298.0
Portugal	237.4	330.0	410.0	1,013.0	20.1	54.0	60.0	69.0	257.5	384.0	470.0	1,082.0
Romania	0.1	200.0	200.0	100.0	-	12.0	5.0	17.0	0.1	212.0	205.0	117.0
Spain	200.6	290.0	291.0	406.0	-	-	-	-	200.6	290.0	291.0	406.0
Turkey	35.3	33.0	35.7	35.0	-	-	-	-	35.3	33.0	35.7	35.0
United Kingdom	59.6	-	20.0	83.0	-	-	-	53.0	59.6	-	20.0	136.0
Yugoslavia	206.6	207.0	207.0	-	-	-	7.0	13.0	206.6	207.0	214.0	13.0
Other Countries	97.5	-	45.8	-	-	-	-	21.0	97.5	-	45.8	21.0
TOTAL (4)	1,802.6	1,791.0	2,154.6	2,606.0	20.1	66.0	72.0	200.0	1,822.7	1,857.0	2,226.6	2,806.0
OCEANIA												
Australia (5)	3.5	-	-	-	68.9	76.0	76.0	98.0	72.4	76.0	76.0	98.0
Education of Southern African refugees in various countries (6)	-	-	-	1,200.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200.0
OVERALL ALLOCATIONS:												
- Local settlement	3.8 ^{b/}	117.0	37.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	3.8 ^{b/}	117.0	37.0	100.0
- Resettlement	63.6 ^{b/}	400.0	240.1	486.0	-	-	-	-	63.6 ^{b/}	400.0	240.1	486.0
- Voluntary repatriation	-	60.0	52.5	120.0	-	-	-	-	-	60.0	52.5	120.0
- Legal assistance	21.6 ^{b/}	130.0	100.2	200.0	-	-	-	-	21.6 ^{b/}	130.0	100.2	200.0
- Counselling	-	120.0	66.2	120.0	-	-	-	-	-	120.0	66.2	120.0
- Handicapped	-	35.0	35.0	35.0	-	-	-	-	-	35.0	35.0	35.0
- Supplementary aid	1.4 ^{b/}	80.0	35.5	90.0	-	-	-	-	1.4 ^{b/}	80.0	35.5	90.0
- Programme support & administration	-	-	-	-	2,235.6	2,395.0	3,312.0	4,828.0 ^{c/}	2,235.6	2,395.0	3,312.0	4,828.0 ^{c/}
TOTAL (7)	90.4	942.0	566.5	1,151.0	2,235.6	2,395.0	3,312.0	4,828.0	2,326.0	3,337.0	3,878.5	5,979.0
TOTAL (1 - 7)	20,423.0	26,439.0	34,050.9	60,625.0	3,233.2	3,751.0	4,977.0	7,757.0	23,656.2	30,190.0	39,027.9	68,382.0
Programme Reserve (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,019.0	1,053.1 ^{d/}	6,838.0
TOTAL (1 - 8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,209.0	40,081.0	75,220.0
Emergency Fund (9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.0	500.0 ^{d/}	2,000.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 9)	20,423.0	26,439.0	34,050.9	60,625.0	3,233.2	3,751.0	4,977.0	7,757.0	23,656.2	35,209.0	40,581.0	77,220.0

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 1978)

e/ Emergency Fund

TABLE IV
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES IN 1977, 1978 AND 1979
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		
	1977 expendi- ture	1978 esti- mates	1979 projec- tions	1977 expendi- ture	1978 esti- mates	1979 projec- tions	1977 expendi- ture	1978 esti- mates	1979 projec- tions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AFRICA									
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia	1,191.2	1,408.6	7.8	88.6	93.0	...	1,279.8	1,501.6	7.8
Angola	11,902.8	669.2	-	224.6	218.0	129.0	12,127.4	887.2	129.0
Botswana	229.0	7,526.6	-	84.4	35.0	18.0	313.4	7,561.6	18.0
Burundi	31.5	36.2	40.5	21.4	13.0	-	52.9	49.2	40.5
Djibouti	107.2	1,220.0	-	8.8	99.0	32.0	116.0	1,319.0	32.0
Egypt	155.2	41.7	80.0	18.4	37.0	19.0	173.6	78.7	99.0
Ethiopia	48.4	4,930.0	19.0	27.6	127.0	51.0	76.0	5,057.0	70.0
Ghana	323.5	-	-	-	-	-	323.5	-	-
Kenya	194.1	399.3	450.0	21.3	34.0	22.0	215.4	433.3	472.0
Lesotho	479.7	622.0	-	10.5	-	-	490.2	622.0	-
Mozambique	2,408.4	297.6	-	123.6	116.0	66.0	2,532.0	413.6	66.0
Nigeria	108.8	127.5	85.0	-	-	-	108.8	127.5	85.0
Rwanda	127.8	83.0	95.0	37.5	21.0	-	165.3	104.0	95.0
Senegal	117.4	105.2	110.0	36.1	29.0	24.0	153.5	134.2	134.0
Somalia	-	4,280.0	-	-	95.0	-	-	4,375.0	-
Sudan	241.4	252.5	262.5	38.8	53.0	38.0	280.2	305.5	300.5
Swaziland	110.6	847.5	-	12.6	-	-	123.2	847.5	-
Uganda	29.8	40.3	46.5	15.1	21.0	27.0	44.9	61.3	73.5
United Republic of Tanzania	284.8	311.5	238.0	28.5	31.0	21.0	313.3	342.5	259.0
Zaire	1,665.4	142.4	135.0	62.7	56.0	67.0	1,728.1	198.4	202.0
Zambia	797.9	1,077.6	280.3	42.6	23.0	27.0	840.5	1,100.6	307.3
Other countries	986.1	1.5	-	3.3	-	-	989.4	1.5	-
Total (1)	21,541.0	24,420.2	1,849.6	906.4	1,101.0	541.0	22,447.4	25,521.2	2,390.6
AMERICAS									
Argentina	90.6	-	-	29.4	23.0	32.0	120.0	23.0	32.0
Chile	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	-
Other Southern Latin American Countries	71.7	31.9	35.0	-	-	-	71.7	31.9	35.0
Peru	-	-	-	25.9	22.0	30.0	25.9	22.0	30.0
Other Countries of North- Western South America	5.5	12.3	17.5	-	-	-	5.5	12.3	17.5
Northern Latin American Countries	22.5	24.8	25.0	-	-	21.0	22.5	24.8	46.0
North America	-	-	-	80.5	71.0	29.0	80.5	71.0	29.0
Total (2)	194.0	69.0	77.5	135.8	116.0	112.0	329.8	185.0	189.5
ASIA									
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	1,416.4	1,348.1	-	115.3	152.0	93.0	1,531.7	1,500.1	93.0
Lebanon	996.4	910.7	30.0	105.9	45.0	24.0	1,102.3	955.7	54.0
Malaysia	737.7	2,000.0	-	170.6	308.0	87.0	908.3	2,308.0	87.0
Thailand	8,781.2	15,550.0	-	302.6	399.0	25.0	9,083.8	15,949.0	25.0
Viet Nam	3,250.4	461.3	-	224.5	169.0	-	3,474.9	630.3	-
Western Asia	60.6	50.0	10.0	68.2	-	-	128.8	50.0	10.0
Other countries or areas	3,473.0	6,230.0	-	106.0	158.0	-	3,579.0	6,388.0	-
Total (3)	18,715.7	26,550.1	40.0	1,093.1	1,231.0	229.0	19,808.8	27,781.1	269.0
EUROPE									
Cyprus	41,170.3	1,881.6	... ^{b/}	248.5	258.0	230.0	41,418.8	2,139.6	230.0
France	40.8	65.2	-	16.1	41.0	-	56.9	106.2	-
Germany (Federal Rep. of)	76.8	-	-	17.9	-	-	94.7	-	-
Greece	21.4	16.0	-	-	-	-	21.4	16.0	-
Portugal	-	200.0	-	-	-	-	-	200.0	-
Romania	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	-
United Kingdom	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-
Yugoslavia	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-
Other countries	469.3	44.7	-	44.7	41.0	33.0	514.0	85.7	33.0
Total (4)	41,792.1	2,207.5	-	327.2	340.0	263.0	42,119.3	2,547.5	263.0
OCEANIA Total (5)	33.1	-	-	-	5.0	-	33.1	5.0	-
Headquarters/global programmes (6)	172.4	1,455.6	261.9	2,405.5	2,923.0	877.0^{c/}	2,577.9	4,378.6	1,138.9
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 6)	82,448.3	54,702.4	2,229.0	4,868.0	5,716.0	2,022.0	87,316.3	60,418.4	4,251.0

a/ Including trust funds for Junior Professional Officers

b/ 1979 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 1977 AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE/PROJECTIONS IN 1978/1979
(in thousands of US dollars)

COUNTRY/AREA	1977 Expenditure				1978 Estimates				1979 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	43.2	60.8	1,279.8	1,383.8	48.0	70.0	1,501.6	1,619.6	51.0	70.0	7.8	128.8
Angola	-	2,428.6	12,127.4	14,556.0	60.0	4,573.0	887.2	5,520.2	65.0	4,199.0	129.0	4,393.0
Botswana	73.9	567.2	313.4	954.5	64.0	2,356.0	7,561.6	9,981.6	90.0	2,256.0	18.0	2,364.0
Burundi	108.3	144.2	52.9	305.4	84.0	180.0	49.2	313.2	90.0	175.0	40.5	305.5
Djibouti	-	496.0	116.0	612.0	-	920.0	1,319.0	2,239.0	-	599.0	32.0	631.0
Egypt	66.8	252.3	173.6	492.7	87.0	198.0	78.7	363.7	66.0	237.0	99.0	402.0
Ethiopia	175.4	350.3	76.0	601.7	168.0	354.0	5,057.0	5,579.0	188.0	145.0	70.0	403.0
Gabon	-	100.9	-	100.9	5.0	262.0	-	267.0	6.0	210.0	-	216.0
Ghana	-	73.1	323.5	396.6	-	73.7	-	73.7	-	105.0	-	105.0
Kenya	140.3	509.6	215.4	865.3	133.0	1,269.0	433.3	1,835.3	130.0	1,529.0	472.0	2,131.0
Lesotho	-	5.4	490.2	495.6	-	137.0	622.0	759.0	-	296.0	-	296.0
Mozambique	-	1,329.5	2,532.0	3,861.5	141.0	3,150.0	413.6	3,704.6	154.0	3,341.0	66.0	3,561.0
Nigeria	-	92.2	108.8	201.0	-	118.0	127.5	245.5	-	172.0	85.0	257.0
Rwanda	116.1	30.0	165.3	311.4	45.0	36.0	104.0	185.0	75.0	31.0	95.0	201.0
Senegal	185.6	22.6	153.5	361.7	229.0	85.0	134.2	448.2	214.0	159.0	134.0	507.0
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	500.0	4,375.0	4,875.0	-	-	-	-
Sudan	164.8	1,372.3	280.2	1,817.3	175.0	2,577.0	305.5	3,057.5	176.0	1,770.0	300.5	2,246.5
Swaziland	-	9.5	123.2	132.7	-	158.0	847.5	1,005.5	-	218.0	-	218.0
Uganda	259.3	58.1	44.9	362.3	139.0	58.0	61.3	258.3	161.0	180.0	73.5	414.5
United Rep. of Cameroon	-	33.6	-	33.6	-	258.0	-	258.0	-	50.0	-	50.0
United Rep. of Tanzania	178.7	2,294.5	313.3	2,786.5	198.0	3,038.5	342.5	3,579.0	184.0	3,142.0	259.0	3,585.0
Zaire	328.7	1,842.8	1,728.1	3,899.6	384.0	4,235.0	198.4	4,817.4	395.0	4,945.0	202.0	5,542.0
Zambia	155.7	1,023.9	840.5	2,020.1	162.0	1,702.2	1,100.6	2,964.8	184.0	4,773.0	307.3	5,264.3
Other countries	-	105.4	989.4	1,094.8	-	115.2	1.5	116.7	-	90.0	-	90.0
Total (1)	1,996.8	13,202.8	22,447.4	37,647.0	2,122.0	26,423.6	25,521.2	54,066.8	2,229.0	28,692.0	2,390.6	33,311.6
AMERICAS												
Argentina	211.1	3,462.4	120.0	3,793.5	267.0	3,127.0	23.0	3,417.0	287.0	2,422.0	32.0	2,741.0
Chile	-	463.2	3.7	466.9	-	296.0	-	296.0	-	210.0	-	210.0
Other Southern Latin American countries	-	448.8	71.7	520.5	-	448.4	31.9	480.3	-	336.0	35.0	371.0
Peru	-	403.8	25.9	429.7	54.0	280.0	22.0	356.0	58.0	185.0	30.0	273.0
Other countries of North-Western South America	-	81.3	5.5	86.8	-	87.5	12.3	99.8	-	120.0	17.5	137.5
Southern Latin American countries	-	222.9	22.5	245.4	28.0	269.5	24.8	322.3	30.0	290.0	46.0	366.0
North America	250.0	1.6	80.5	332.1	290.0	0.3	71.0	361.3	315.0	49.0	29.0	393.0
Total (2)	461.1	5,084.0	329.8	5,874.9	639.0	4,508.7	185.0	5,332.7	690.0	3,612.0	189.5	4,491.5
ASIA												
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-	0.4	1,531.7	1,532.1	-	-	1,500.1	1,500.1	-	-	93.0	93.0
Lebanon	85.5	-	1,102.3	1,187.8	108.0	265.0	955.7	1,328.7	114.0	310.0	54.0	478.0
Malaysia	46.7	619.8	908.3	1,574.8	58.0	1,054.0	2,308.0	3,420.0	64.0	3,181.0	87.0	3,332.0
Thailand	185.9	1.0	9,083.8	9,270.7	157.0	1.0	15,949.0	16,107.0	173.0	15,944.0	25.0	16,142.0
Viet Nam	-	-	3,474.9	3,474.9	-	300.0	630.3	930.3	-	-	-	-
Western Asia	-	326.6	128.8	455.4	-	187.0	50.0	237.0	-	169.0	10.0	179.0
Other countries or areas	11.6	200.5	3,579.0	3,791.1	-	107.5	6,388.0	6,495.5	-	6,391.0	-	6,391.0
Total (3)	329.7	1,148.3	19,808.8	21,286.8	323.0	1,914.5	27,781.1	30,018.6	351.0	25,995.0	269.0	26,615.0
EUROPE												
Austria	185.0	63.7	-	248.7	200.0	97.3	-	297.3	217.0	93.0	-	310.0
Cyprus	-	-	41,418.8	41,418.8	-	-	2,139.6	2,139.6	-	-	230.0 ^{a/}	230.0
France	240.3	102.9	56.9	400.1	272.0	149.0	106.2	527.2	291.0	190.0	-	481.0
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	297.0	127.1	94.7	518.8	349.0	152.8	-	501.8	383.0	164.0	-	547.0
Greece	116.5	480.5	21.4	618.4	109.0	279.0	16.0	404.0	119.0	251.0	-	370.0
Italy	154.4	191.3	-	345.7	193.0	267.0	-	460.0	200.0	298.0	-	498.0
Portugal	4.0	257.5	-	261.5	5.0	470.0	200.0	675.0	6.0	1,082.0	-	1,088.0
Romania	-	0.1	10.0	10.1	19.0	205.0	-	224.0	62.0	117.0	-	179.0
Spain	4.8	200.6	-	205.4	-	291.0	-	291.0	-	406.0	-	406.0
Turkey	18.1	35.3	-	53.4	12.0	35.7	-	47.7	13.0	35.0	-	48.0
United Kingdom	96.8	59.6	2.4	158.8	112.0	20.0	-	132.0	119.0	136.0	-	255.0
Yugoslavia	9.3	206.6	1.1	217.0	8.0	214.0	-	222.0	8.0	13.0	-	21.0
Other countries	274.9	97.5	514.0	886.4	306.0	45.8	85.7	437.5	329.0	21.0	33.0	383.0
Total (4)	1,401.1	1,822.7	42,119.3	45,343.1	1,585.0	2,226.6	2,547.5	6,359.1	1,747.0	2,806.0	263.0	4,816.0
OCEANIA												
Australia (5)	16.0	72.4	33.1	121.5	16.0	76.0	5.0	97.0	18.0	98.0	-	116.0
Education of Southern African refugees in various countries (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200.0	-	1,200.0
Overall Allocations and Global Programmes (7)	4,351.7	2,326.0	2,577.9	9,255.6	5,609.0	5,431.6	4,378.6	15,419.2	5,804.0	14,817.0	1,138.9	21,759.9
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 7)	8,556.4	23,656.2	87,316.3	119,528.9	10,294.0	40,581.0	60,418.4	111,293.4	10,839.0	77,220.0	4,251.0	92,310.0

a/ 1979 assistance requirements have not been determined at the time of preparation of the present document

TABLE VI

a/ RB = UN Regular Budget (established posts)

General Programmes - annual programme (established/temporary)

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

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

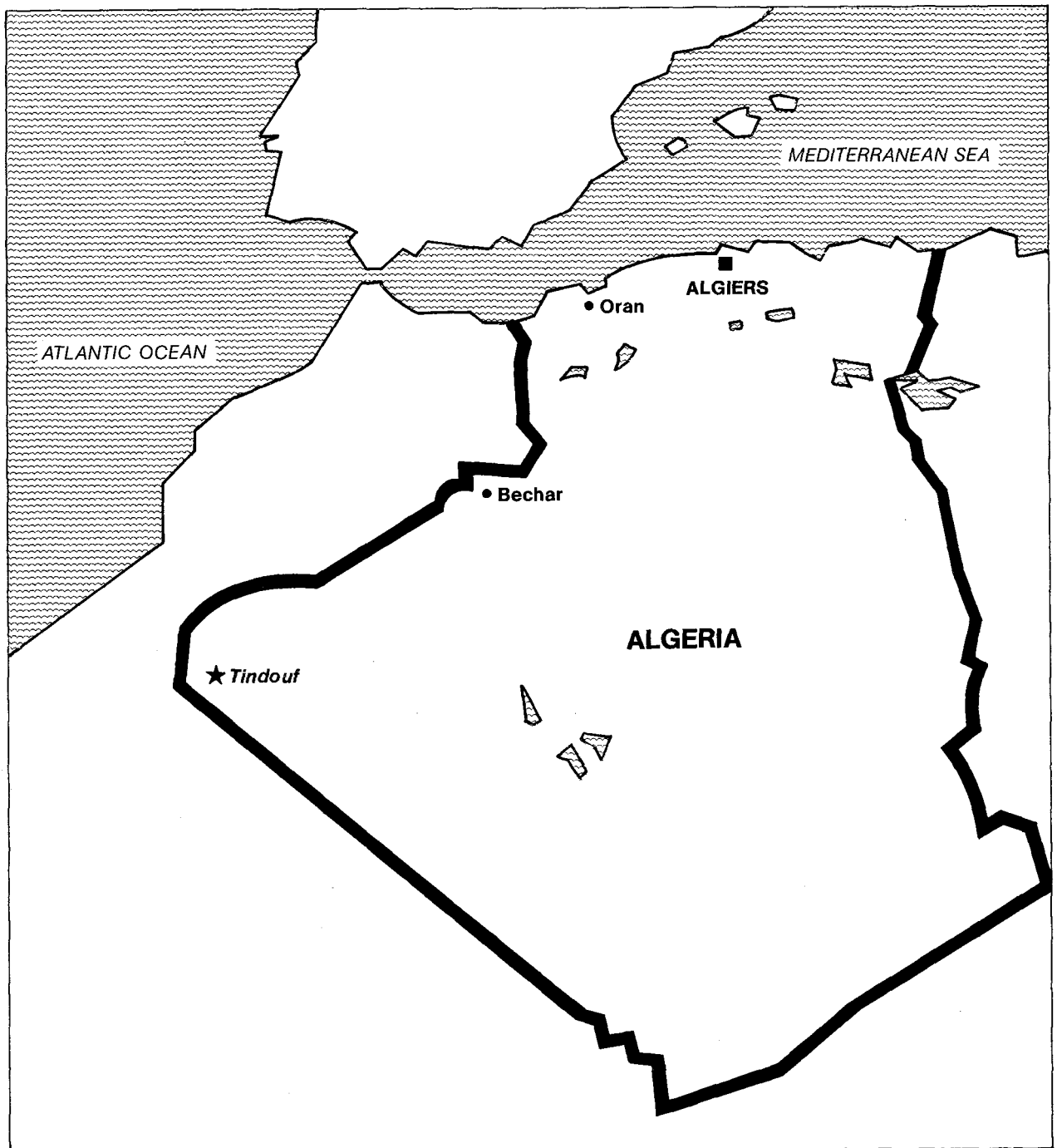
and special humanitarian operations

for location of field posts by country/area - see Annex 11

SECTION I - AFRICA

ALGERIA

Area 2,381,741 sq. km.
Estimated population 17,910,000 (mid-1977)
Population density Approx. 7.52 per sq. km.
Rainy season North: September - April



0 100 200 300 400 500
Km.

■ Capital

★ Settlement of
refugees or displaced persons.

● Town or village

ALGERIA, MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

1. At the end of 1977, the refugee caseload consisting of aged Europeans, Africans (mainly students) and Latin Americans, assisted under the General Programmes and from the Education Account, remained at an estimated, 3,000. However, the composition of the group changed in so far as the number of Latin American refugees increased, whereas the proportion of Europeans gradually diminished.
2. Standard measures of assistance are provided for the older generation of European refugees, many of whom live in Morocco and are physically or socially handicapped and need medical treatment. The majority of these refugees receive annuities or monthly allowances. As there has been a general increase in the cost of living in the area, it may become necessary to adjust the present level of financial support to the elderly.
3. Interim assistance, consisting of language courses or temporary allowances, is provided to refugee students until they can be successfully placed in schools for vocational or other training. During the period under review, several refugee students were granted secondary level and university scholarships from the Education Account.
4. Many of the 800 Latin American refugees in Algeria benefit from subsistence and housing allowances financed jointly by the Government and UNHCR. Additional expenditure is incurred for supplementary aid for Latin American refugees residing in reception centres, until they find local integration or resettlement opportunities.
5. As was reported in previous years, a group of Sahrawis in Algeria has been assisted under Special Programmes since 1976. Those in need are primarily women and children living in 20 camps in the Tindouf area. As there is little possibility of achieving agricultural self-sufficiency in this arid region, assistance has consisted basically of a care and maintenance programme in the context of which foodstuffs, tents, clothing, medicines and domestic utensils have been provided. Vehicles have been purchased to facilitate the transportation of relief items, and water cisterns were made available to improve the water supply. Donations in kind from governmental and non-governmental sources have included blankets and sewing machines; the latter have permitted a few women to remain gainfully occupied. Over \$1.1 million were obligated in 1977, part of which was used to procure assistance items both abroad and locally; all aid provided was channelled through the Algerian Red Crescent. Programme support and administration costs in connexion with this programme totalled \$88,663 in 1977. To meet the cost of the Office of the Chargé de Mission in Algeria, travel and general office expenses in 1978, an estimated \$93,000 will be required.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ALGERIA, MOROCCO, TUNISIA

(in thousands of US Dollars)

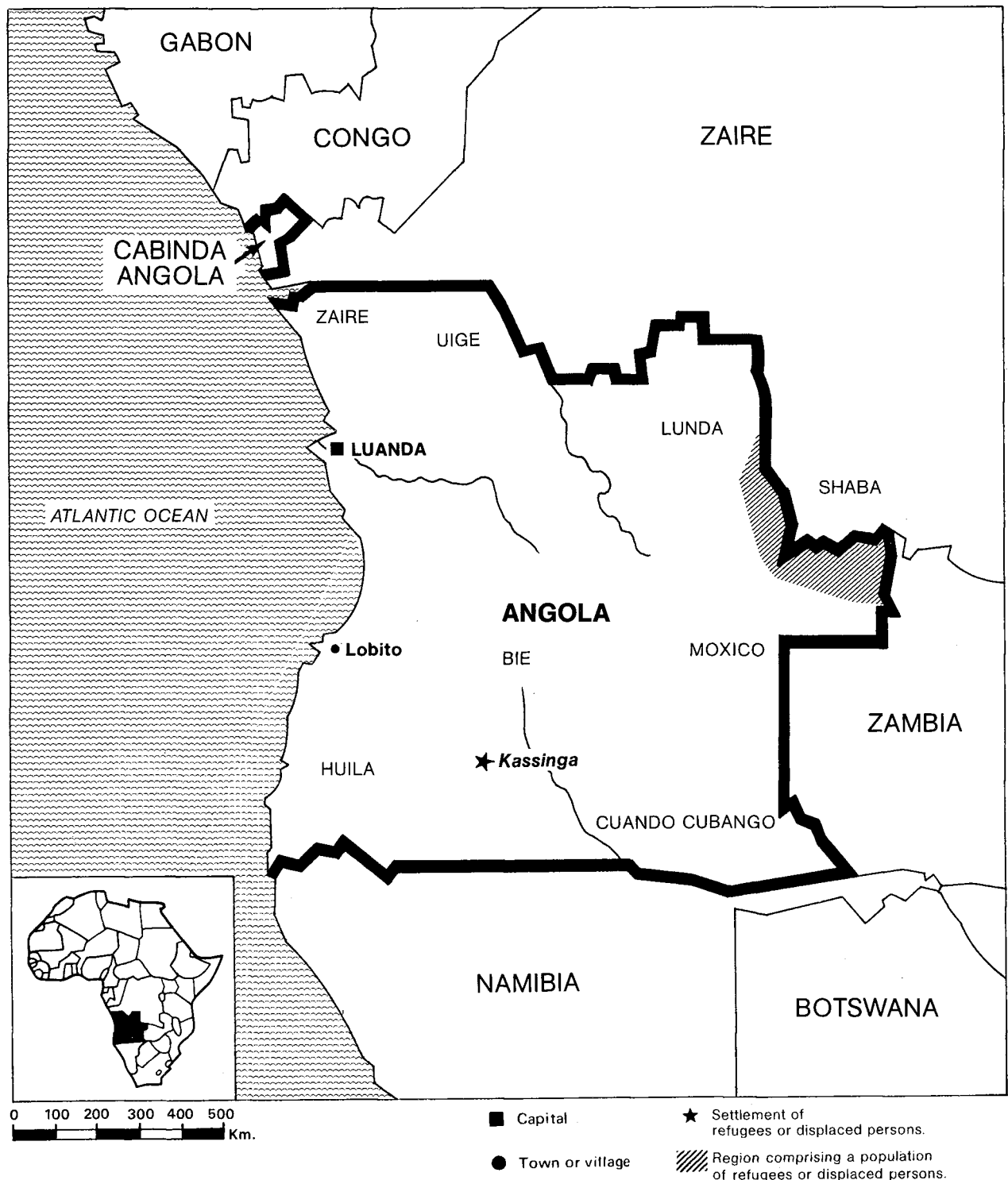
Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>ALGERIA</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	15.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	1.0 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	26.2	34.0	34.0	30.0
<u>MOROCCO</u>				
<u>Adjustment of annuities</u>	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	1.6	3.0	3.0	5.0
<u>TUNISIA</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	9.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	2.5	3.0	3.0	5.0
Sub-total (1)	60.8	70.0	70.0	70.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>ALGERIA</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>	5.3	6.1	7.0	7.8
<u>Assistance to Sahrawis</u>				
Operations	1,185.9 ^{b/}	2,320.0	1,401.6	...
Programme support and administration	88.6	84.0	93.0	...
Sub-total (2)	1,279.8	2,410.1	1,501.6	7.8
Total (1 - 2)	1,340.6	2,480.1	1,571.6	77.8
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	43.2	48.0	48.0	51.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	1,383.8	2,528.1	1,619.6	128.8

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

^{b/} Including \$187,563 simple transfer

ANGOLA

Area 1,246,700 sq. km.
Estimated population 6,561,000 (1976)
Population density Approx. 5.26 per sq. km.
Rainy season Approx. November - April



ANGOLA

Introduction

6. During the period under review UNHCR provided assistance to refugees from Zaire and Namibia in Angola and, until the end of 1977, the High Commissioner also continued to co-ordinate the United Nations Programme of assistance to Angolan returnees and displaced persons. It is estimated that, at present, there are some 320,000 refugees from Zaire and some 30,000 refugees from Namibia of concern to UNHCR in the country.

7. The Executive Committee was informed in the addendum to document A/AC.96/539 that following events in the Shaba province of Zaire in March 1977, an estimated 70,000 persons had arrived in the province of Moxico and 150,000 in the province of Lunda. The refugees were destitute and required medical attention, clothing and shelter. UNHCR supported a relief operation involving the transportation of urgently-needed commodities across the country in close collaboration with the central and provincial authorities. Vehicles, food and other relief supplies from the United Nations Programme of Humanitarian Assistance to Angola were loaned to the operation.

8. In early 1978, a mission consisting of experts from the Government, UNHCR, FAO and WHO visited the sites where the Zairian refugees were being settled. The mission found that the amount of land available should allow for periods of fallow, and that the water supply was satisfactory. The Government has since expressed the intention of moving some of the refugees to other provinces, particularly those refugees who have not yet been allotted land. Further progress will depend on the designation of definitive sites for settlement and available implementing capacity.

9. In view of developments in the country of origin the possibility of the refugees' voluntary repatriation has been borne in mind in planning durable solutions. Proposals for 1979 have therefore been made for nine months, and will be subject to review at the next session of the Executive Committee.

10. As a result of the influx of refugees from Namibia the figure of 5,000 reported in 1977 had increased to 30,000 at the time of writing. The refugees, many of them children of school-age are in urgent need of help. SWAPO, which has taken responsibility for the refugees, appealed for assistance with food, clothing, medical supplies, educational materials, shelter, transport and domestic items. The Government of Angola placed a hospital in the province of Huila at SWAPO's disposal and contributions have been forthcoming from UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, UNHCR and WHO, as well as under other multilateral or bilateral arrangements.

11. The destruction of life and installations in May 1978 at the locations in the south of Angola to which the refugees had recently been moved, created new and extremely urgent needs. UNHCR made extra funds available from the Programme Reserve to help provide emergency relief to the stricken refugees. The assistance provided so far, however, does not suffice to cover all necessary building materials, transport, educational supplies, medicaments and domestic items.

12. As recalled above the Secretary-General requested the High Commissioner to act as Co-ordinator of the United Nations Programme of Humanitarian Assistance to Angola, initially in 1976. This role was subsequently extended to the end of 1977, by which time certain needs, such as those for transport had been fully covered.

13. A special OAU contribution towards the United Nations Humanitarian Programme, now implemented by the Government, will help meet needs for assistance in agriculture, health and social welfare.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

14. Zairian refugees: In 1977, \$1,514,000 were obligated to finance the continuation of assistance provided initially from the Emergency Fund. The programme involved the provision and transportation of food, medicines, clothing, tents, agricultural tools, seeds and other commodities, by air, rail and road. The bulk of the food supplies were contributed by WFP and some of the medical and other supplies by UNICEF and other donors. Many of the refugees began to integrate as they were able to cultivate land and as the social infrastructure began to take shape.

15. Of the 1978 allocation of \$4 million for Zairian refugees, less than \$1 million have been committed. In view of delays in implementation it is proposed, if appropriate, to redeploy funds from the approved 1978 allocation to meet additional needs of Namibian refugees in Angola (for whom a substantial new allocation would otherwise have to be requested) or for the voluntary repatriation of Zairian refugees. An allocation of \$3 million is proposed for measures leading to durable solutions for Zairian refugees in 1979.

16. Namibian refugees: In 1977, \$300,000 were obligated, principally to provide medicaments and medical equipment for the hospital administered by SWAPO; these were procured through UNICEF on the basis of specific requests from the liberation movement. The 1978 allocation of \$150,000 has been committed, largely for the provision of tents, clothing, transport and domestic equipment. As this amount will not suffice to cover the greatly increased needs, an additional \$300,000 has been allocated from the Programme Reserve, and, as stated above, it is proposed to make an adjustment, if necessary, within the allocation approved for Zairian refugees. An allocation of \$1 million is proposed to cover needs in 1979.

Emergency Fund

17. In September 1977, the High Commissioner made available \$500,000 from the Emergency Fund to cover urgent requirements of Zairian refugees who had arrived in Angola. The funds were used for the purchase of seeds and agricultural tools and for their transportation. The project was implemented by UNHCR Headquarters and the Branch Office in Luanda.

Programme support and administration

18. Against an allocation of \$124,000 in 1977 a total of \$114,087 was obligated for programme support. Lower costs for equipment account for the saving of \$9,913. Whilst the present volume of UNHCR's assistance measures in Angola do not permit, for the time being, any reduction in staff the emphasis of the Branch Office's work load has progressively shifted from the special humanitarian operation to programmes benefitting Zairian and southern African refugees. It is therefore proposed to transfer to General Programmes, as from October 1978, the post of one professional officer (P.3) and three general service posts. The revised estimates totalling \$122,000, also take into account general expenses and travel costs which were not originally foreseen. For 1979 an allocation of \$199,000 is being submitted which would provide for two professionals and five general service staff, as well as related expenses.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

United Nations Programme of Humanitarian Assistance to Angola

19. Agriculture: In 1977, an amount of \$645,090 was obligated for the procurement of agricultural handtools, and seeds and roofing materials.
20. Items of immediate relief: A total of \$2,396,721 was obligated for the purchase of blankets, clothing materials, domestic utensils, soap, and paraffin. Important contributions were made by other United Nations organizations, governments or voluntary agencies.
21. Food: By the end of 1977, some 42,000 metric tons of food had been pledged or were being channelled to Angola. The value of the WFP and EEC foodstuffs delivered by the end of 1977 was estimated at some \$8.7 million.
22. Transportation: Following upon UNHCR's contribution of 99 vehicles, small amounts were obligated for running costs in the course of 1977. Other vehicles were supplied for the programme by UNICEF.

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

23. In 1977, UNHCR obligated \$9,346 to assist young Namibians in lower secondary education.

Programme support and administration

24. Programme support in Angola in 1977 relating to the special humanitarian operation amounted to \$210,503 for salaries and common staff (9.8 work years), travel, general operating expenses, supplies and equipment. With the implementation of most of the projects now well under way, it is planned to reduce the number of posts borne by these programmes to one professional and four general service posts as from October 1978. On this basis an estimated \$180,000 will be needed in 1978 whereas for 1979 only \$98,000 in support costs have been projected.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ANGOLA

(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Assistance to Zairian refugees	1,514.0	4,000.0	4,000.0	3,000.0
<u>Multipurpose assistance</u>	300.0	150.0	450.0	1,000.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	0.3 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	0.2 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	-	-	1.0 ^{a/}	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	114.1	100.0	122.0	199.0
<u>EMERGENCY FUND</u>				
Assistance to Zairian refugees recently arrived in Angola	500.0	-	-	-
Sub-total (1)	2,428.6	4,250.0	4,573.0	4,199.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Assistance to Zairian refugees</u>	12.0 ^{b/}	-	-	-
<u>Educational assistance to Namibian refugees</u>	9.3	-	-	-
<u>Assistance to returning refugees and displaced persons in Angola</u>				
Agriculture	645.1	5,317.0	669.2	-
Blankets	953.1			
Clothing	863.2			
Domestic utensils	412.8			
Food	8,771.2 ^{b/}			
Relief goods	157.7 ^{b/}			
Transportation	68.4 ^{c/}			
Various assistance	10.0			
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	210.5	183.0	180.0	98.0
Junior Professional Officer	14.1	26.0	38.0	31.0
Sub-total (2)	12,127.4	5,526.0	887.2	129.0
TOTAL (1 - 2)	14,556.0	9,776.0	5,460.2	4,328.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-	59.0	60.0	65.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	14,556.0	9,835.0	5,520.2	4,393.0

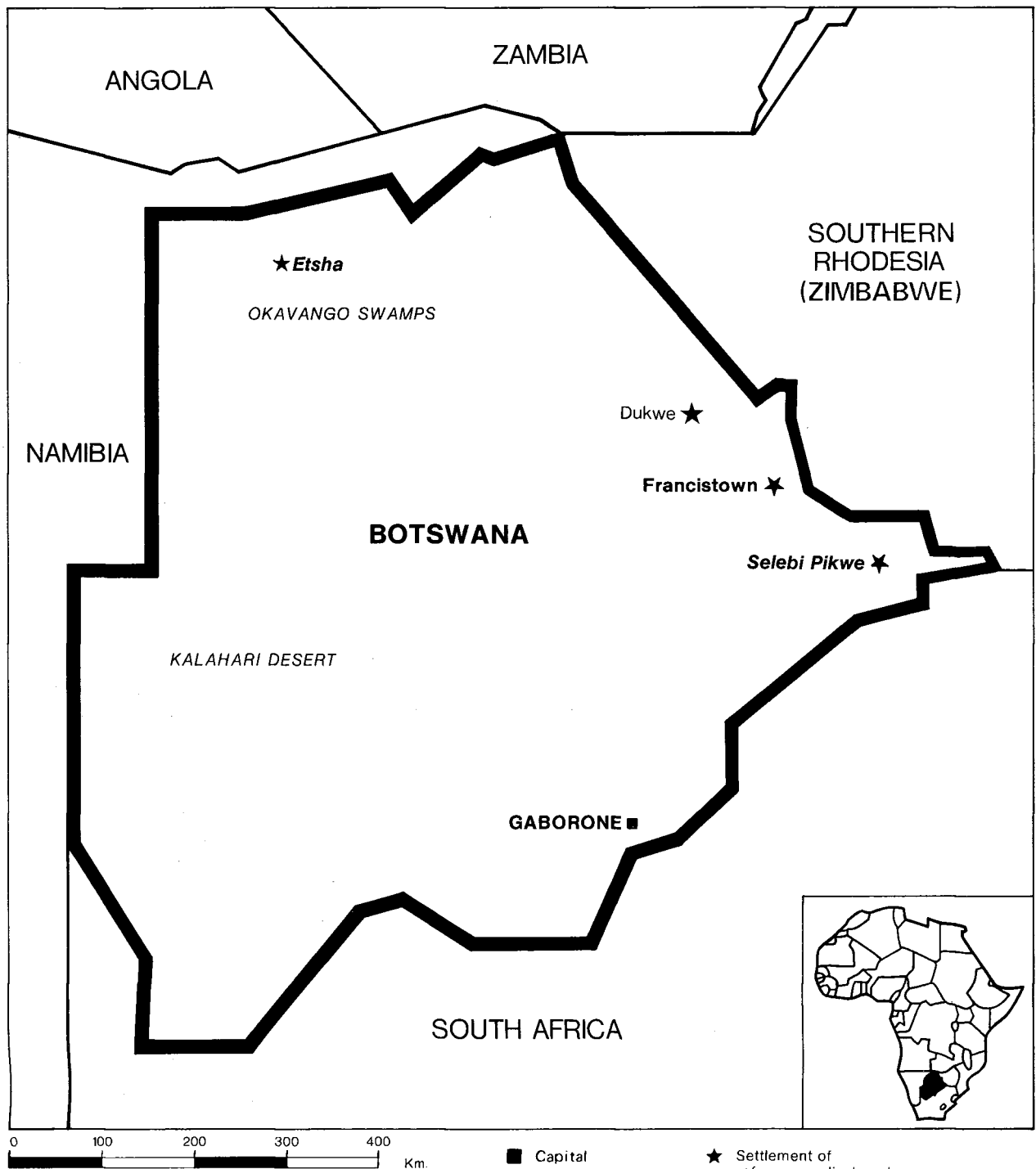
a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations

b/ Simple transfer

c/ Including \$63,063 simple transfer

BOTSWANA

Area 600,372 sq. km.
Estimated population 710,000 (mid-1977)
Population density 1.18 per sq. km.
Rainy season Approx. October - April



BOTSWANA^{1/}

Introduction

25. In the course of 1977 the refugee caseload in Botswana rose as high as 22,300, but by the end of the year some 18,000 Zimbabwean refugees and 550 South Africans had departed, mostly under the auspices of their respective national liberation movements. By mid-1978 the southern African refugee population was estimated at well over 12,000 and the influx continues.

26. The numbers of new arrivals have overloaded the limited reception facilities available for Zimbabwean refugees at Francistown and Selebi-Pikwe, which were originally built to accommodate 250 and 1,000 refugees respectively. UNHCR-financed aid to the centres is administered by the Government through the Botswana Council for Refugees (BCR) in co-operation with voluntary agencies such as the Botswana Red Cross and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF). The latter has seconded administrative personnel to the Government and also contributes in kind to the relevant projects. Refugees at both transit centres benefit from WFP food aid. Construction of 90 units of low-cost housing in Selebi-Pikwe was completed by mid-1978. This scheme provides housing in urban areas for refugee families of various origins who will be assisted to become self-sufficient either as employees or in their own businesses.

27. To cope with the problem of integration of rural refugees, the Government has decided to establish a settlement in the north-east of the country at Dukwe. A site was identified in April 1978; an emergency camp was set up and the transfer of refugees began shortly thereafter. The infrastructure currently planned would be adequate for a population of 10,000 refugees. The settlement should be suitable for expansion to cater for a larger population if necessary.

28. As was reported last year, UNHCR has been entrusted with the responsibility for the co-ordination, within the United Nations system, of emergency assistance for the care, maintenance and education of South African refugee students. Funds contributed as a result of the High Commissioner's special appeal for southern Africa in June 1977 have enabled UNHCR to initiate, inter alia, several capital investment projects aimed at providing additional educational facilities for refugee students in Botswana.

29. Since the beginning of 1977, UNHCR has assisted some 450 southern African refugee students in transit in Botswana to pursue their studies in other countries. Most of these places were made available following the High Commissioner's special appeal to African states in June 1977. Pending the completion of secondary schools which are being constructed in Botswana under Special Programmes, it was decided to create an Educational Resource Centre in Gaborone. The centre offers correspondence courses and tuition leading to the Cambridge General Certificate of Education. In anticipation of the completion of two secondary schools which will provide 960 places for refugee students, the Ministry of Education has agreed to admit some 25 refugee students to the country's educational system in 1978.

^{1/} Botswana was formerly included in a chapter covering Lesotho and Swaziland as well. Owing to the increase in UNHCR assistance to the country a separate presentation was deemed appropriate for this report.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

30. Assistance to individuals: In 1977, \$4,000 were obligated, under an agreement with the BCR, mainly for urban refugees seeking establishment in small businesses. The approved 1977 allocation for the transport of refugee students at the lower secondary level remained unused as the trust funds made available previously sufficed to meet those needs. An allocation of \$20,000 was approved for local integration of individual refugees in 1978. By mid-1978 it had become evident that this would not suffice to cover needs during the rest of the year. To provide assistance, including rent subsidies for refugees in towns as well as the salary of a short-term consultant who will work on integration solutions, a new allocation of \$30,000 is proposed for the last months of 1978. On the other hand, as the approved allocation of \$60,000 for individual southern Africans will not be required in its entirety, \$50,000 have been transferred to the allocation for transit centres. It is proposed to amalgamate these two allocations for individual refugees to allow more flexibility. The revised 1978 allocation would therefore be \$60,000. An allocation of \$50,000 is proposed for 1979.

31. Transit centres: In view of the continuing influx of Zimbabwean refugees throughout 1977, it became necessary to improve and expand the facilities of the Francistown and Selebi-Pikwe reception centres beyond the provision made from the 1977 Emergency Fund. By mid-1978 the approved allocation of \$385,000 had been increased by \$100,000 (\$50,000 by transfer from the allocation for individual refugees and \$50,000 from the Programme Reserve). An amount of \$429,600 had been committed for supplementary food, health care, equipment and utilities, salaries of administrative and sanitation personnel, as well as general running costs for the two transit centres. Additional accommodation and a health facility are also being constructed at Francistown and ten vehicles have been purchased to transport food and other commodities. To cover anticipated recurrent expenditure in Francistown and Selebi-Pikwe, a new allocation of \$140,000 is proposed for the last months of 1978 and \$200,000 for 1979.

32. Residential centres: To provide a solution to the pressing need for refugee accommodation in urban areas, UNHCR has financed from the Special Programmes the construction of 90 units of low-cost housing in Selebi-Pikwe. In order to meet the recurrent costs of the housing scheme and community development activities for refugee families in Selebi-Pikwe, as well as to initiate the construction of a residential centre in or around Gaborone, an allocation of \$350,000 is proposed for 1979.

33. Dukwe settlement: The Government of Botswana has decided to create a rural settlement for Zimbabwean refugees at Dukwe, some 120 kilometres west of Francistown. The authorities have formed a settlement planning committee, comprising experts from the principal ministries, as well as representatives of international and voluntary agencies. A mixed economy is proposed for the settlement, with agriculture as the basic activity. Initially in 1978, three village centres will be constructed, each comprising a primary school, a health facility and a simple community centre. During the second phase, in 1979, additional villages will be established.

34. As mentioned in the introduction, a portion of the settlement site has already been cleared and an emergency tent camp has been set up to relieve overcrowding in the refugee transit centres. By June 1978 construction of a clinic and maternity ward, administrative quarters, and six double classroom units, to be used initially for accommodation, had begun. Sanitary installations as well as a water distribution system are also being provided. During the first

months of 1978 \$100,000 were allocated from Special Programmes to enable the Government to transfer refugees to Dukwe immediately. Additional trust funds will be diverted in the course of the summer to enable work on the infrastructure to continue. As such expenditure would normally be financed under General Programmes, a new allocation of \$1,300,000 is proposed for 1978, it being understood that advances from trust funds may be reimbursed. To cover recurrent costs and to further develop the settlement, an allocation of \$1,200,000 is proposed for 1979.

35. Lower secondary education: Funds were made available from the 1977 Special Programmes to establish an Educational Resource Centre, offering courses in Gaborone at the lower secondary level for some 200 refugee students who cannot be integrated into the national educational system. It is anticipated that there will be a continued need for such services until additional permanent schooling facilities are completed. For the last months of 1978, a new allocation of \$30,000 is proposed. An allocation of \$50,000 is proposed for 1979.

Counselling

36. The Counselling Service of the BCR is jointly supported by the AACC, the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) and UNHCR. In 1977, \$7,000 were obligated as a contribution towards the administrative costs of the service. Recent influxes of young urban refugees into Gaborone have increased the need for counselling. It has therefore been decided to recruit two additional social counsellors and a finance clerk. Of the approved 1978 allocation of \$17,000 an amount of \$13,657 had been committed by mid-year. For 1979, an allocation of \$25,000 is proposed.

Supplementary aid

37. In 1977, \$114,971 were obligated of which some \$83,500 were used mainly to provide care and maintenance to refugees from Angola and South Africa. The latter group, as well as Namibians and Zimbabweans, also received similar assistance from the Special Programmes. The approved 1978 allocation of \$180,000 for supplementary aid will not suffice, due to the continuing influx of refugees. As a result it has been increased by \$30,000 from the Programme Reserve. It is furthermore proposed to increase this allocation by \$60,000 to cover the last months of the current year. For 1979, an allocation of \$320,000 is proposed for continued care and maintenance and to cover expenditures such as transport or related costs for refugees transferred to other African countries, where they are assisted in co-operation with national liberation movements.

Programme support and administration

38. Of the 1977 allocation of \$24,000 under General Programmes only \$10,635 were obligated as a result of staff turnover and savings in general operating expenses. For 1978 it is proposed to adjust the initially approved allocation of \$59,000 under General Programmes to \$54,000 due to a revision in staff costs. An allocation of \$56,000 is proposed for 1979 to provide again for one professional officer at the P.3 level and two general service staff, as well as for travel and general operating expenses.

Emergency Fund

39. In February 1977, the High Commissioner allocated \$30,000 to improve the centre in Francistown and to provide vaccines for Zimbabwean refugees, which were procured by WHO. In May 1977 an amount of \$399,300 was placed at the disposal of the Government for the construction, equipment and running of the reception and transit centre at Selebi-Pikwe for some 1,000 newly-arrived Zimbabwean refugees. This centre became fully operational in July 1977.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

40. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa: From the allocation administered by UNHCR on behalf of this Fund, \$51,932 were made available for the period 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978 to provide relief and maintenance for South African refugees in Botswana.
41. Other Trust Funds: Several projects were undertaken in Botswana with funds contributed to UNHCR as a result of the High Commissioner's special appeal of 8 June 1977. Many were based on recommendations in the Secretary-General's reports on assistance to South African refugee students (documents A/32/65 and A/32/65/Add.1), as well as on those contained in the Security Council reports (documents S/12307 and S/12421) dealing with the additional burden on Botswana caused by the heavy influx of Zimbabwean refugees.
42. A total amount of \$176,984 was obligated in 1977 on behalf of southern African refugees of which \$60,000 and \$35,000 were spent for the care and maintenance of groups of Zimbabwean and Namibian refugees respectively; \$49,399 were disbursed in connexion with the travel costs of students admitted to schools in other African countries and to courses given at the Educational Resource Centre run by the Mennonite Central Committee; the remaining \$32,585 were used to transfer Zimbabwean refugees to Zambia in co-operation with the relevant national liberation movements.
43. In the first half of 1978, \$1,481,618 were committed from the Special Programmes, of which \$584,118 were expended for the construction and equipment of low-cost housing in Selebi-Pikwe; \$325,000 covered the transport of some 3,000 Zimbabweans from Botswana to Zambia and \$100,000 were used to set up tents for those waiting to occupy low-cost housing. The remaining \$472,500 covered the cost of further support to the above-mentioned Educational Resource Centre and individual scholarships granted to some 205 students, as well as construction of a student hostel and procurement of audio-visual equipment and books for the Botswana Campus of the University of Botswana and Swaziland. A number of these projects have been continued from General Programmes, as is reported under the relevant headings above.
44. Programme support and administration: Programme support borne from Special Programmes during the first nine months of 1977 came to \$56,661, providing for the additional staff, travel and equipment needed in connexion with the increase in assistance projects benefitting southern African refugees.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BOTSWANA
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	4.0	465.0	60.0	50.0
Transit/reception centres	-		625.0	550.0
Dukwe settlement	-	-	1,300.0	1,200.0
Lower secondary education	0.7 ^{a/}	-	30.0	50.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	0.6 ^{a/}	-	-	5.0
<u>Counselling</u>	7.0	17.0	17.0	25.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	115.0	180.0	270.0	320.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	10.6	59.0	54.0	56.0
<u>Emergency Fund</u>				
Transit/reception centres	429.3	-	-	-
Sub-total (1)	567.2	721.0	2,356.0	2,256.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>	0.1	-	-	-
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	51.9	30.0	45.0	...
<u>Assistance to Namibian refugees</u>	35.0	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	27.8	23.0	35.0	18.0
<u>Assistance to southern African refugees</u>				
Operations	142.0	-	7,481.6	-
Programme support and administration	56.6	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	313.4	53.0	7,561.6	18.0
Total (1 - 2)	880.6	774.0	9,917.6	2,274.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	73.9	91.0	64.0	90.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	954.5	865.0	9,981.6	2,364.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

BURUNDI

Introduction

45. The number of refugees in Burundi at the end of 1977 was estimated at just under 50,000. Most are of Rwandese origin.

46. Despite often difficult material conditions, a substantial number of the refugees continued to live in urban areas, particularly in Bujumbura. The scarcity of employment opportunities was a major obstacle to the integration of the non-settled refugees, perpetuating their dependence on UNHCR assistance. The UNHCR counselling service continued its efforts to find durable solutions such as establishment in trades, vocational training and, wherever possible, transfer to the rural settlements.

47. Since some communal buildings in the rural settlements had deteriorated because local authorities lacked the necessary financial resources, UNHCR agreed to finance a series of essential repairs to schools and dispensaries. These were undertaken by a local religious mission.

48. Educational assistance was provided to numbers of young refugees at secondary and university level.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

49. Rural settlement: An amount of \$65,000 was obligated in 1977 for the transfer of unemployed refugees from towns, essential repairs to buildings in rural settlements, certain operating costs and for the equipment of a vocational training centre. The 1978 allocation of \$65,000 has been committed for similar purposes. To ensure the viability of rural settlements so as to avert drift to the towns, it is intended to continue making essential repairs to infrastructure; an effort will also be made to intensify transfers of urban refugees to the rural centres. An allocation of \$75,000 is proposed for these measures in 1979.

50. Multipurpose assistance: The initial 1977 allocation of \$45,000 had to be increased from the Programme Reserve and \$47,852 were obligated to assist 34 refugees with voluntary repatriation, 407 with local settlement, 25 with resettlement in third countries and 2,351 with supplementary assistance. The 1978 allocation of \$45,000 has been committed for similar measures and in view of increased costs it may also have to be increased from the Reserve. An allocation of \$50,000 is proposed for 1979.

51. Lower secondary education: The 1977 allocation of \$8,000 was increased from the Programme Reserve to \$8,800 and obligated to provide assistance to some 200 students during the 1977-78 academic year. The 1978 allocation of \$10,000 has been increased from the Reserve to \$20,000 for the continuation of assistance to the same student caseload in 1978-79 and to provide for a grant of \$10,000 to the Collège St. Albert in Bujumbura, a private institution catering for another 400 refugee students. An allocation of \$20,000 is proposed for 1979.

Legal assistance

52. The 1977 allocation intended to promote the naturalization of refugees could not be utilized as the naturalization process had been considerably slowed down. For the same reason, the 1978 allocation of \$10,000 is uncommitted so far. In spite of the lack of progress in the last two years, it is proposed that an allocation of \$5,000 be included in the 1979 programme in the expectation that naturalization will remain a possibility for a good number of the refugees in Burundi.

Counselling

53. In 1977, \$19,126 were obligated for the counselling service in Bujumbura which benefited 1,742 refugees. The whole 1978 allocation of \$40,000 for the continuation of this service has been committed, but due to reduction in staff medical coverage it may not be fully utilized and only \$25,000 are proposed for 1979.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

54. An amount of \$31,513 was obligated in 1977 from the Education Account to assist 170 refugee students at higher secondary level and 44 at university level.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BURUNDI

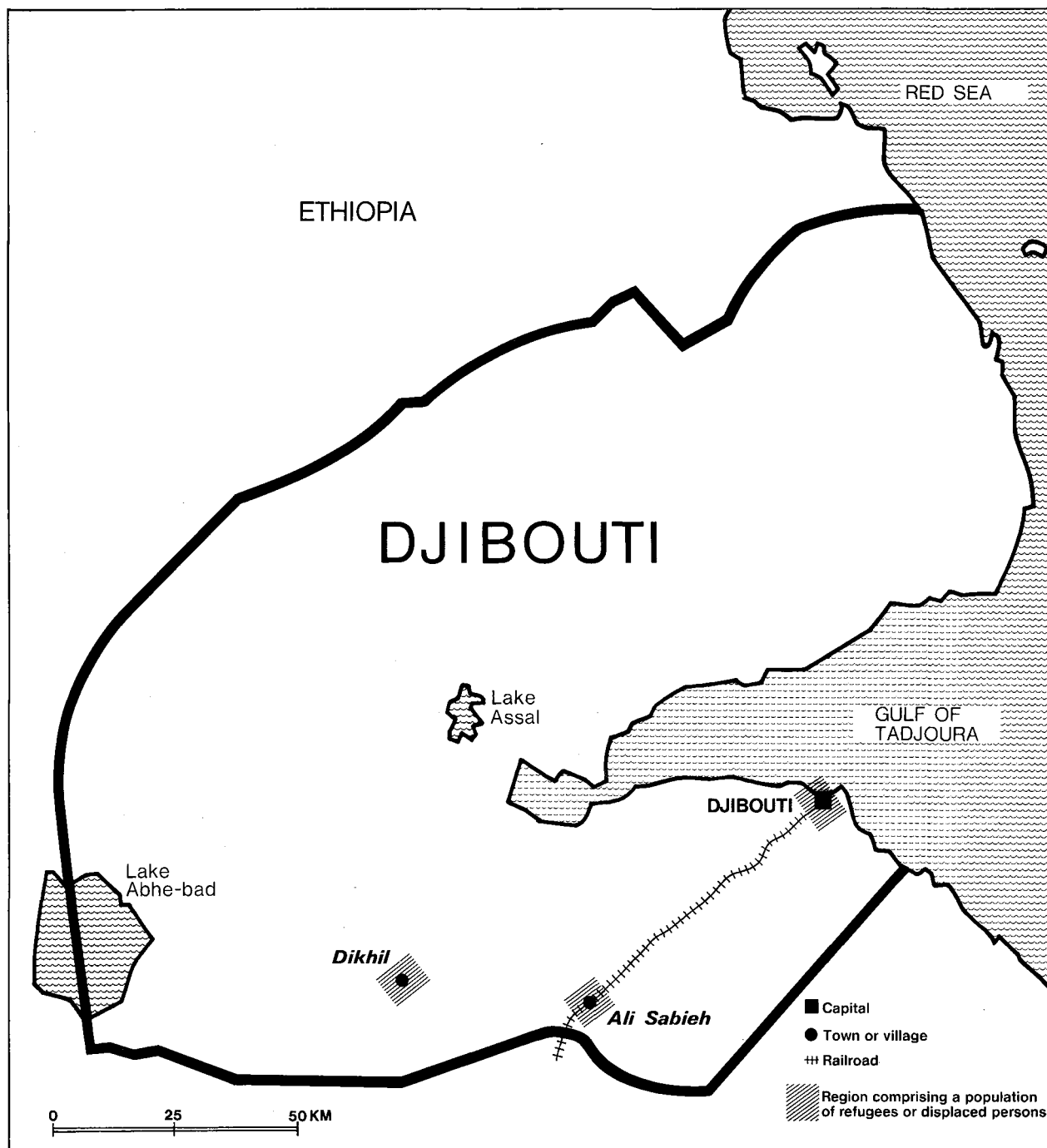
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 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	65.0	65.0	65.0	75.0
Multipurpose assistance	47.9	45.0	45.0	50.0
Lower secondary education	8.8	10.0	20.0	20.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	3.4 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Legal assistance</u>	-	10.0	10.0	5.0
<u>Counselling</u>	19.1	40.0	40.0	25.0
Sub-total (1)	144.2	170.0	180.0	175.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	31.5	31.2	36.2	40.5
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	21.4	-	13.0	-
Sub-total (2)	52.9	31.2	49.2	40.5
Total (1 - 2)	197.1	201.2	229.2	215.5
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	108.3	98.0	84.0	90.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	305.4	299.2	313.2	305.5

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations.

DJIBOUTI

Area 21,783 sq. km.
Estimated population 300,000 (1978)
Population density Approx. 13.77 per sq. km



DJIBOUTI

Introduction

55. The number of refugees from Ethiopia in Djibouti was estimated at over 8,000 at the end of 1977. The influx, referred to last year in the addendum to document A/AC.96/539, has continued. By April 1978, some 12,500 refugees were believed to be in the country, with approximately 10,500 of them living in two camps near the villages of Ali Sabieh and Dikhil, and the remainder in the capital. According to the Government, the total figure could now be as high as 20,000.

56. Most of the refugees are of rural background, and for these the appropriate solution would be integration in agriculture. The difficulties described to the Executive Committee last year, namely arid soil and harsh climatic conditions, remain the principal obstacles to successful settlement. One self-reliance measure recommended by a team of UNHCR and FAO experts, which will be initiated in the near future is the creation of irrigated gardening projects.

57. Assistance supported by UNHCR has been initiated in Ali Sabieh and Dikhil. Owing to the difficult conditions referred to above, it consists at this stage mainly of relief measures, but also includes health and education elements. However, some durable settlement measures are included. UNICEF, WFP and other donors participate by providing the bulk of the food items and medical supplies. The scheme is implemented by the local authorities.

58. With the influx into Djibouti continuing, it became impossible to cover the growing needs from General Programmes, and the High Commissioner included the needs of refugees in Djibouti in the April 1978 appeal for funds to finance humanitarian assistance in the Horn of Africa.

59. Some of the refugees of urban background have been living in the capital for several years. They are concentrated in unhealthy accommodation and the improvement of their living conditions is a matter of urgency. Others, many of them students, moreover require food, education and a durable solution, which in many cases might be resettlement in third countries. In June 1978, a mission consisting of UNHCR and UNESCO counselling and education experts visited Djibouti to recommend solutions for this group. The mission recommended, inter alia, that middle-level technical training and language instruction be made available to numbers of young urban refugees.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

60. In 1977, \$446,200 were obligated for rural refugees and \$10,000 for urban refugees. Of the 1978 allocations of \$766,000 for rural and \$20,000 for urban refugees, \$367,560 have so far been spent or committed. For 1979, an amount of \$450,000 is proposed for assistance to both groups.

61. Rural refugees have received relief in the form of food, tents (one per family), blankets, kitchen utensils and medicines. UNHCR has provided a truck, two field vehicles and an ambulance to the National Office for refugees, and is covering the cost of storage and transport of supplies. Steps have been taken towards creating the necessary infrastructure: a dispensary has been set up in each camp and the rural health centre at Ali Sabieh expanded; schools have been established and are being run by volunteers from among the refugees. Soil studies have been undertaken, and a start has been made on a pilot project to settle some of the refugees in irrigated gardens along river beds. Similar measures are being undertaken in the remaining months of 1978, and others are

proposed for 1979, some of them to be covered from the programme of humanitarian assistance. Individual refugees in the capital are provided with improved living conditions and it is proposed to extend the range of assistance measures to urban refugees in the coming months.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

UNHCR Humanitarian Assistance in the Horn of Africa

62. The financial requirements foreseen for Djibouti when the High Commissioner made his appeal were \$2.2 million. Of this amount, \$900,000 were already included in the 1978 General Programmes. The remainder, \$1.3 million, will be used to cover the relief programme and also local integration measures, education and counselling for an increased caseload. Any amounts not committed in 1978 will be used at a later date.

Programme support and administration

63. An amount of \$8,763 has been obligated from special contributions in 1977 to cover the initial costs of assessing needs, following the influx of refugees. To meet the cost of establishing a UNHCR Branch Office in Djibouti in October 1977, an allocation of \$53,000 was approved under General Programmes; however, only \$35,646 were actually spent, savings being effected mainly on travel and general operating expenses.

64. No change is proposed as regards the allocation of \$114,000 approved for 1978 under General Programmes, but the substantial increase in assistance projects following the events in early 1978 will require an amount of \$80,000 from the Special Programme for Humanitarian Assistance in the Horn of Africa to meet the costs of three additional general service staff during part of the year as well as travel, general expenses and office equipment.

65. For 1979 the maintenance of the Branch Office in Djibouti necessitates an allocation of \$149,000 from General Programmes. Included in this estimate are the costs of the posts of a Representative (P.4) and four general service staff.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN DJIBOUTI

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	10.0 ^{a/}	20.0	20.0	450.0
Assistance to rural refugees	446.2	766.0	766.0	
<u>Legal assistance</u>	4.2 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Counselling</u>	-	-	20.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	35.6	114.0	114.0	149.0
Sub-total (1)	496.0	900.0	920.0	599.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Emergency assistance to refugees from Ethiopia</u>	107.2 ^{b/}	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Other trust funds	8.8	-	-	-
Junior Professional Officer	-	-	19.0	32.0
<u>Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti</u>				
Operations		-	1,220.0	-
Programme support and administration		-	80.0	-
Sub-total (2)	116.0	-	1,319.0	32.0
Total 1 - 2	612.0	900.0	2,239.0	631.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	612.0	900.0	2,239.0	631.0

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations.

b/ Simple transfer.

EGYPT

66. It is estimated that the refugee caseload in Egypt in 1977 increased from 4,000 to some 5,000. The group includes refugees of European origin, stateless Armenians, and Africans who are mainly students. The increase consists predominantly of refugees from Ethiopia and a substantial number of individuals in transit.

67. The older generation of stateless Armenians and European refugees, some of whom are residents in an old people's home in Cairo, are granted regular allowances. A number of the aged and handicapped Armenians receive allowances from specially earmarked trust funds. Due to the rising cost of living in Egypt, it proved necessary to supplement these allowances, during the period under review, from the allocation for local integration included under General Programmes. Moreover, many of the refugees who are ostensibly integrated in private enterprises, turn to UNHCR for support once they pass a certain age and can no longer work for their living. They also have increasing medical needs.

68. Due to problems such as overpopulated cities, unemployment and lack of adequate housing, African student refugees are not granted permanent asylum in Egypt. Nevertheless, the Government has continued to extend its temporary hospitality to these young people. In general, public education is made available free of charge at all levels by the authorities, who have awarded hundreds of scholarships to African university students and, as in previous years, waived tuition fees for 1977. However, as not all refugee students receive Government-financed aid, UNHCR assists nearly 200 students at the primary and secondary levels, in vocational training and at university, paying for their books and other materials, or for scholarships. The necessary funds are allocated from the General Programmes or the Education Account, as appropriate. Supplementary aid and allowances are also provided for students pending their admission to educational centres. The education and skills refugee students acquire in Egypt sometimes help them find jobs within other countries of the region. However, owing to the immigration policies of some of these countries, it is often necessary to provide care and maintenance for extended periods until the refugees can resettle.

69. In the course of 1977 and the first four months of 1978, over 100 refugees were resettled from Egypt, both to traditional countries of immigration and to neighbouring countries. The caseload of refugee student applicants for resettlement is expected to increase in the near future as some 80 students will graduate in 1978 and 1979. Two social workers and a resettlement assistant in the UNHCR Office provide counselling to the refugees in general and to those awaiting resettlement in particular. These counsellors are continually in contact with embassies to seek resettlement opportunities, with old people's homes to assess the needs of aged refugees and with educational institutions to obtain places for refugee students. Needy refugees are granted subsistence allowances, which are adjusted in line with the increase in the cost of living as already mentioned.

70. As in previous years, a small number of South African refugees were given assistance from funds made available to UNHCR by the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

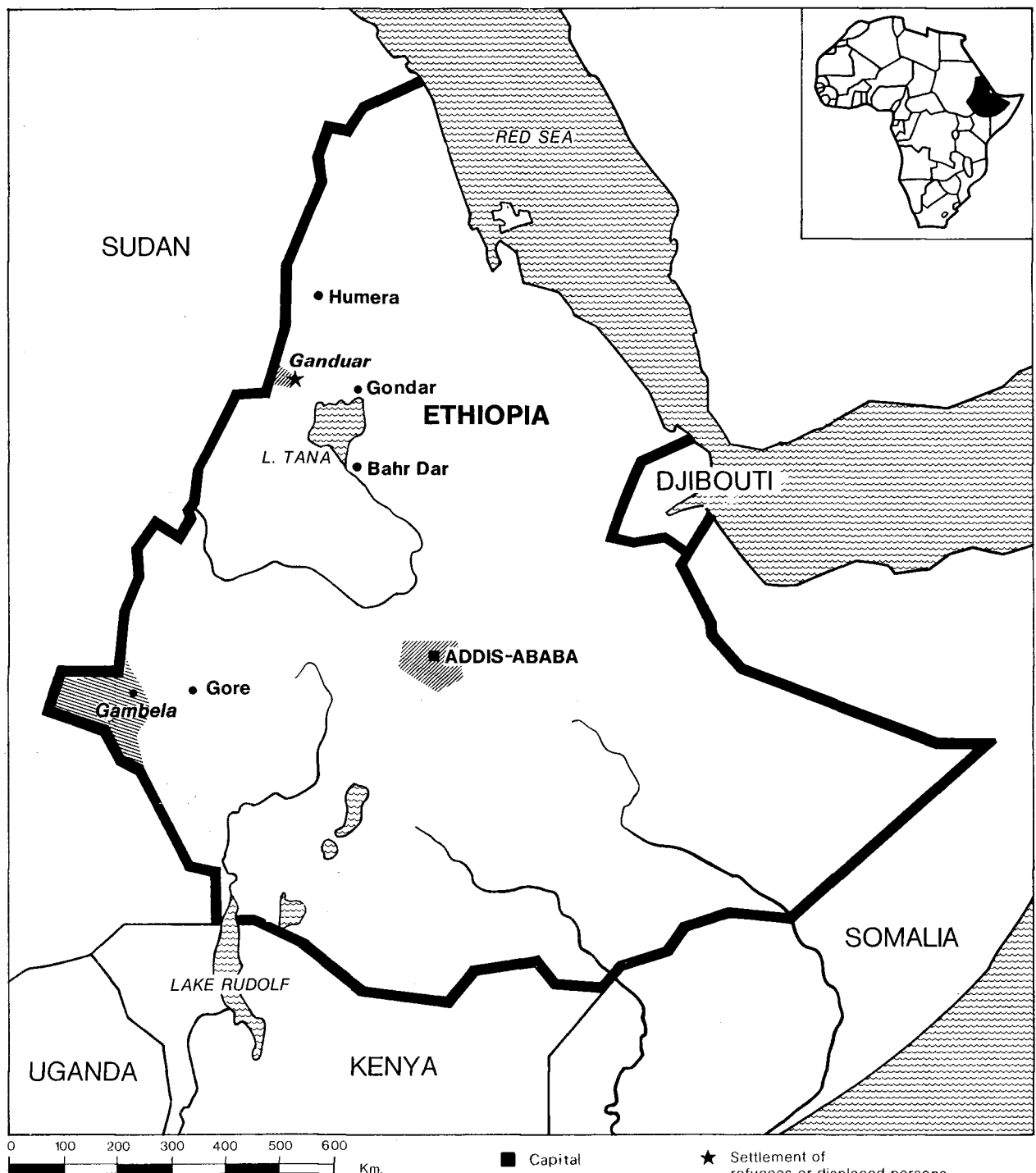
71. The increase proposed for the UNHCR programme in Egypt for 1979 would cover the needs of the new arrivals and compensate for the rise in the cost of living.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN EGYPT
(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved Appropriations/Orig. Estimates	Revised Alloca- tions/Orig. Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Local settlement	120.6	85.0	85.0	90.0
Lower secondary education	37.0	48.0	48.0	65.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	13.9	15.0	15.0	17.0
<u>Counselling</u>	31.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
<u>Supplimentary aid</u>	49.8	30.0	30.0	45.0
Sub-total (1)	252.3	198.0	198.0	237.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary and university education	131.0	55.4	39.0	80.0
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	1.7	1.0	0.7	...
<u>Assistance to Armenian refugees</u>	12.5	15.0	2.0	...
<u>Old people's home</u>	10.0	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	18.4	18.0	37.0	19.0
Sub-total (2)	173.6	89.4	78.7	99.0
Total (1 - 2)	425.9	287.4	276.7	336.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	66.8	72.0	87.0	66.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	492.7	359.4	363.7	402.0

ETHIOPIA

Area 1,221,900 sq. km.
Estimated population 28,980,000 (mid-1977)
Population density Approx. 23.72 per sq. km.
Rainy season Approx. June - October



ETHIOPIA

Introduction

72. There were an estimated 10,950 refugees in Ethiopia at the end of 1977, including individuals of various origins in Addis Ababa, refugees from the northern areas of the Sudan temporarily located at Ganduar and refugees from southern Sudan settled in the Gambela area.

73. In 1977, it was reported to the Executive Committee (document A/AC.96/539) that the plan to transfer the refugees at Ganduar to a permanent settlement site in the Humera area had been shelved, the site originally selected having been found unsuitable, inter alia, for security reasons. The Committee was further informed that the authorities had submitted plans for a transfer of the refugees to Bahr Dar, south of Lake Tana, and a considerable distance from the border. A Government mission which included experts of the FAO visited the site and confirmed its suitability for the proposed settlement. Meanwhile, no action has been taken as to the actual move of the refugees; in any case, this cannot take place before the end of the rainy season in November 1978. WFP has approved assistance to benefit the group at Ganduar, food being distributed when security conditions permit. The Government has airlifted food and medical supplies to the refugees, and UNHCR has reimbursed the Government for these expenditures.

74. In 1977, UNHCR participation in the rural settlement project in Gambela continued and was successfully completed, as reported last year. UNHCR also financed a six-month agricultural course for refugees and nationals from the area, to permit them to obtain employment at the agricultural development project near Gambela, sponsored by the European Economic Community (EEC). WFP food-for-work schemes are conducted under the supervision of the Gambela-based project staff of the Ministry of the Interior.

75. In co-operation with the Sudanese Embassy in Addis Ababa, the voluntary repatriation of a group of southern Sudanese refugees, mainly students, was financed by UNHCR. For individual refugees living in Addis Ababa, durable solutions have so far proved almost impossible to find, and care and maintenance continue to be provided.

76. Following events in the Horn of Africa, the Government of Ethiopia addressed an appeal to a number of governments and United Nations agencies, including UNHCR, requesting assistance for the victims of the conflict in the Ogaden region. According to the Government an estimated 500,000 persons had been internally displaced by the conflict and were in need of assistance. The High Commissioner launched an appeal in April 1978 to finance a humanitarian assistance programme for the Horn of Africa, the portion envisaged for Ethiopia being \$5,075,000. The UNHCR programme is intended for some 30,000 families expected to return to the homes which they had to abandon during the hostilities. Assistance, described more fully under "Special Programmes" below, consists mainly of transportation, supplementary food and the provision to each family of a kit of domestic equipment, tools and seeds. The programme is implemented by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission of the Government.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

77. Refugees at Ganduar: The Executive Committee at its twenty-eighth session authorized the amalgamation of the balance of the 1976 funds with the 1977 allocation. As the actual move to a new site and rural settlement were delayed, these funds have still been only partly obligated, leaving a balance of \$399,285 as at the middle of 1978. In view of this, the approved 1978 allocation of \$400,000 is intact. It is unlikely that in the remaining months

of the current year implementation will accelerate to a degree necessitating all these funds, and it is therefore proposed to the Executive Committee to reduce the 1978 allocation by \$100,000. Moreover, if towards the end of the year it should be evident that the remaining funds will not be required, the High Commissioner proposes either to transfer them within the programme to projects which are short of funds and whose rate of implementation would justify an increase, or to carry the balance over into 1979. In view of the foregoing an appropriation of only \$100,000 is proposed for 1979. In the event that developments in the refugees' country of origin result in their desire to repatriate, authority is requested to use any funds remaining under this heading to assist them towards that end.

78. Other local integration assistance: A few individual cases were helped to integrate in 1977; in 1978 the allocation of \$5,000 has been increased by \$8,000 from the Programme Reserve. An amount of \$5,000 is proposed for this type of assistance in 1979. Small groups of individual refugee students were helped with lower secondary education and vocational training; to continue this assistance in 1979, \$4,000 is proposed.

Counselling

79. In 1977, \$8,704 were obligated from the overall allocation as a contribution towards the Refugee Counselling Service (RCS) which is financed in conjunction with the World Council of Churches (WCC) and the IUEF. Following a recommendation by the UNHCR Social Consultant for Africa, a different formula for the counselling of refugees was worked out and negotiated with the local and international participants. Agreement was reached that the counselling services would, from July 1978, be run under the auspices of the UNHCR Regional Liaison Office. The UNHCR share of the costs needing to be met in connexion with the modified system will be financed from the overall allocation.

Supplementary aid

80. The approved 1977 allocation of \$40,000 was increased from the Programme Reserve and \$53,778 were obligated to provide ad hoc assistance to 195 refugees for whom long-term solutions are still sought. Of the allocation of \$40,000 for 1978, \$20,000 had been committed by mid-1978. An allocation of \$36,000 is proposed for 1979.

Programme support and administration

81. An amount of \$17,730 was obligated from the Programme Reserve in 1977 to finance the extension of the temporary assignment of a professional officer to Gambela, the initial expenses having been met from an earlier allocation from the emergency fund. This small sub-office was closed in mid-1977 and no further expenses are expected.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Humanitarian Assistance in the Horn of Africa: Ethiopia

82. Domestic kits: To assist families returning to their homes in the Ogaden region, kits containing a range of items such as blankets, cloth, mosquito nets, domestic utensils, agricultural tools and seeds are being provided. The cost of 30,000 kits is estimated at \$2,250,000. a/

a/ Figure indicated in the Appeal of April 1978.

83. Supplementary feeding: A large part of the food requirements will be covered by WFP/EEC sources, and by bilateral arrangements. The range of foodstuffs supplied under these arrangements covers a basic diet. To complement this by providing such items as tea, sugar and salt, UNHCR foresees an amount of \$1,300,000. a/

84. Transportation: To assist in moving relief supplies from the points of arrival to the areas of need, UNHCR included provisions of \$800,000 a/ for the purchase of 20 trucks and \$200,000 a/ for local expenditures connected with the transportation of supplies.

85. Reconstruction of communal facilities: Community buildings, such as schools and clinics, have been damaged or destroyed in many areas of the Ogaden region. A provision of \$15,000 a/ has been included in the programme for the purchase of 50 hand-operated brick-making presses, to promote the reconstruction of facilities on a self-help basis.

86. Programme support and administration: A professional officer (P.3) is being assigned to Ethiopia and will be assisted by three local staff. UNHCR is hoping to recruit United Nations volunteers for this project. Staff costs, travel, the purchase and maintenance of vehicles and equipment as well as general operating expenses have been estimated at \$114,000 for 1978 and \$51,000 for the first half of 1979.

Other Operations

87. An amount of \$12,388 was obligated from the Education Account in 1977 to cover academic or vocational scholarships at the higher secondary level in the 1977/78 academic year. From the allocation administered by UNHCR on behalf of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, \$7,788 were obligated for the year ended 30 June 1978, primarily for subsistence allowances to refugees who were not able to find durable solutions. A contribution of \$28,249 was made to the Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees (BPEAR) of the OAU, towards its operation budget for the fiscal year 1975/76.

a/ Figure indicated in the Appeal of April 1978.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ETHIOPIA
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Refugees at Ganduar	250.0	400.0	300.0	100.0
Individual refugees	0.6	5.0	13.0	5.0
Newly-arrived Sudanese refugees	11.8	-	-	-
Lower secondary education	2.7	...	...	4.0
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	5.0 ^{a/}	...	1.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Counselling</u>	8.7 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	53.8	40.0	40.0	36.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	17.7	-	-	-
Sub-total (1)	350.3	445.0	354.0	145.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	12.4	12.3	14.1	19.0
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	7.8	10.0	5.9	...
<u>Contribution to the Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees</u>	28.2	...	...	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	27.6	25.0	13.0	-
<u>Humanitarian assistance to displaced persons</u>				
Operations			4,910.0	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>			114.0	51.0
Sub-total (2)	76.0	47.3	5,057.0	70.0
Total (1 - 2)	426.3	492.3	5,411.0	215.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	175.4	170.0	168.0	188.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	601.7	662.3	5,579.0	403.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations.

GABON

88. At the end of 1977, the number of refugees in Gabon, mostly from Equatorial Guinea, was tentatively estimated at 60,000. The registration of the refugees, initiated by the authorities in the period under review, and which has some financial support from UNHCR, progressed more slowly than had been expected. Under consideration at present is the possibility of establishing a number of the refugees in a rural settlement some distance from the border.

89. At the end of 1977, the High Commissioner assigned a Chargé de Mission to Gabon, to ensure the legal protection of refugees and to co-operate with the Government with a view to facilitating the local integration of the refugees.

90. Pending the receipt of more precise information on the refugee caseload in various parts of Gabon, the 1977 allocation of \$50,000 was obligated for supplies to hospitals in Oyem and Bitam, where many of the refugees are treated. As no decision has so far been taken by the Government on the durable integration of the refugees, the 1978 allocation of \$150,000 has not been committed and authority is requested from the Executive Committee to carry it over, if necessary, into 1979. Since this amount would not suffice to finance the initial cost of a rural settlement project, an allocation of \$100,000 is proposed for 1979. A small fund for multipurpose assistance to individual refugees is administered by the Chargé de Mission.

91. An amount of \$37,554 was obligated in 1977 to establish and maintain during the last quarter of the year the office of the UNHCR Chargé de Mission in Libreville. Partly because of changes in exchange rates, but also as a result of additional costs for travel and a move now envisaged from temporary to more suitable office premises, the initial allocation for 1978 has to be revised from \$81,000 to \$104,000. With no changes foreseen in the staffing of this office, an allocation of \$97,000 is submitted for 1979.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GABON

(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/Projections
		Approved appropriations/orig. estimates	Revised allocations/estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	50.0	150.0	150.0	100.0
<u>Multipurpose assistance</u>	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	0.1 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	0.3 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	10.0	5.0	5.0	10.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	37.5	81.0	104.0	97.0
Total (1)	100.9	239.0	262.0	210.0
REGULAR BUDGET (2)	-	5.8	5.0	6.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	100.9	244.8	267.0	216.0

a/ Obligations incurred against over-all allocations.

GHANA

92. At the end of 1977, there were 167 refugees in Ghana, of whom approximately 100 were students. During the first half of 1978, 68 South African students arrived and a further 82 are expected to arrive at the beginning of the 1978-79 academic year.

93. The Government has offered places in its educational system for refugees from southern Africa, and most of the beneficiaries were chosen on the occasion of the visit of a selection mission to Botswana and Zambia, their countries of first asylum. Most of the UNHCR assistance in Ghana is for education in secondary schools; a few students of various nationalities have been assisted in technical education and at university level. Scholarships and travel expenses have been made available by UNHCR from General Programmes and trust funds. It is hoped that the Government will continue to offer educational placement in subsequent years in proportion to the needs of refugees from southern Africa. A certain number of refugees from other countries of Africa have received various forms of assistance, including help with medical treatment, lodging and durable solutions.

94. The counselling service run in Accra under the administrative supervision of the UNDP Resident Representative, in co-ordination with the UNHCR Regional Office in Dakar, was started in 1975 with one social worker. In mid-1977, it was found necessary to expand the refugee counselling service by the addition of a second social worker. The service continues to work on UNDP premises, and to co-ordinate its activities with other bodies sponsoring refugee students, such as UNETPSA, OAU, the Commonwealth Secretariat and IUEF.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GHANA
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropriations/orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Multipurpose assistance	22.0	15.0	15.0	35.0
Lower secondary education	27.6 ^{b/}	25.0	25.0	33.0
<u>Counselling</u>	23.5 ^{a/}	28.0	33.7	37.0
Sub-total (1)	73.1	68.0	73.7	105.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Technical and university education	1.9	-	-	-
<u>Educational assistance to southern African refugees</u>	321.6	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	323.5	-	-	-
Total (1 - 2)	396.6	68.0	73.7	105.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-			
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	396.6	68.0	73.7	105.0

a/ Obligations incurred against over-all allocations.

b/ Of which \$25,000 incurred against allocation of \$150,000 shown under Zambia and \$2,635 against over-all allocation.

KENYA

Introduction

95. There were about 6,000 refugees in Kenya at the end of 1977, including newly-arrived Ugandans, as compared to some 2,700 a year earlier. The caseload comprises also small groups of refugees from various African countries, notably Ethiopia. Most refugees live in and around Nairobi.

96. A large proportion of the caseload is made up of urban refugees who are professional people, former civil servants and specialists of one kind or another. This is particularly true of the Ugandans. For this type of refugee, opportunities leading to a durable solution are extremely difficult to find. Occasionally individuals, mainly skilled workers, for example electricians or plumbers, do find work, but on the whole the refugees are a cause for concern to the Government because they swell the numbers of urban unemployed.

97. As was reported to the Executive Committee at its twenty-eighth session, the Government of Kenya, proposed two measures to deal with problems posed by the presence of an increasing number of asylum seekers: one was the establishment and operation of a reception centre to provide temporary accommodation and subsistence until a durable solution could be found, the other the creation of a rural settlement for refugees of agricultural background or who could adapt to life in rural areas.

98. From October 1977 onwards, rapid progress was made on the planning and building of the aforementioned reception centre, which is situated at Thika, north of Nairobi. At the same time, efforts were deployed to try to determine a suitable site for the rural settlement and to find the means to transfer people and to implement a rural integration programme. In this process a number of difficulties were encountered, partly because of the unavailability of suitable land for agriculture, and partly because of reservations on the part of local authorities and populations. At the time of writing, it appears that a site at Kipini, near Lamu in north-eastern Kenya, might be the one selected. A team of experts, composed of representatives of the Government, UNHCR and specialists in rural development from inside and outside Kenya, has examined its potential and is satisfied that a project established at Kipini would be technically sound. To ensure effective implementation of the project once the modalities have been agreed upon by all interested parties, sub-contracting to a specialized agency is envisaged. Because of its distance from developed areas of the country, infrastructure would have to be created (roads, water supply, schools, medical facilities, and so forth), which would involve a relatively high per capita cost for the project as a whole. However, unless the refugees become self-supporting, they can only remain indefinitely on relief, which would be psychologically damaging as well as a drain on UNHCR's limited resources. The monthly care and maintenance allowances were always intended as a temporary measure only, and in many cases they have already been continued for well over a year while efforts have been undertaken to devise long-term solutions.

99. A sample survey of the refugee caseload in Kenya, which is currently underway, would seem to confirm that difficulties may be expected in identifying a group of viable size and suitable background which would willingly accept a transfer to the project site. For the rural settlement to be successful, at least 1,500 refugees would need to be settled. In this connexion the Government has indicated that it is prepared to encourage refugees to leave Nairobi for the rural settlement.

100. For those not likely to be included in the rural settlement scheme, other solutions continue to be sought, and in this the role of counselling work is of the greatest importance. In the period under review, a few individual refugees have been assisted to integrate in various ways, including the provision of grants to establish small businesses. Over 100 individuals, Zanzibaris, Ethiopians and

Ugandans, notably those with professional qualifications, have been resettled; others have opted for voluntary repatriations.

101. The monthly care and maintenance grants given to refugees pending integration and self-sufficiency have been administered by the Joint Refugee Services of Kenya (JRSK), which has been expected also to help elaborate durable solutions for the refugees. As numbers of asylum-seekers increased throughout 1977, it became apparent that JRSK was not working to the full satisfaction of either donors or refugees, and a panel was appointed to look into the effectiveness of the agency's operations and to make recommendations for change. UNHCR is keeping the situation under review and, in consultation with the authorities, is considering a number of alternatives for the administration of its assistance.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

102. Individual refugees: In 1977 \$22,000 were obligated for assistance measures to enable 54 refugees to become self-supporting through the acquisition of jobs or the establishment of small businesses. In 1978, of the \$75,000 allocated for local settlement, \$25,000 were committed in the early months of the year. An allocation of \$75,000 is proposed for 1979.

103. Reception centre and rural settlement: The Executive Committee at its twenty-eighth session approved allocations of \$100,000 in 1977 and \$400,000 in 1978 for these two projects. The former amount was fully obligated, and \$185,000 of the latter were committed in the early months of 1978. To meet the costs of running the reception centre, due to become operational shortly after the period covered by this report, and to cover the first phase of the rural settlement project, including surveys, allocations of \$65,000 and \$700,000 respectively are proposed for 1979. If, owing to the unsuitability of the caseload for rural settlement, this settlement project does not materialize, funds from the latter allocation could be used to finance alternative integration measures.

104. Multipurpose assistance: In 1977, \$40,000 were obligated for assistance to Ugandan refugees. Of this amount, \$30,000 were placed at the disposal of JRSK, which took over the implementation of the programme from the AACC, and the remainder was administered by the Branch Office.

105. Primary education: In 1977, \$13,000 were obligated to finance school fees, uniforms and ancillary costs for 279 primary school children and 13 young people attending language courses. In 1978, the approved allocation of \$25,000 has been committed and increased from the Programme Reserve by \$8,000. An allocation of \$40,000 is proposed for 1979.

106. Lower secondary education and vocational training: The entire allocation of \$34,000 approved for 1977 was obligated for the provision of lower secondary education or vocational training for 46 children. Following the influx of Ugandan refugees, the allocation was increased by \$12,500 from the Programme Reserve to benefit 50 more. From the allocation of \$105,000 approved by the Executive Committee for 1978, \$70,000 have been committed. An allocation of \$150,000 is proposed for 1979.

Counselling

107. In 1977, \$26,307 were obligated as a contribution to the administrative budget of JRSK, bringing the proportion of the total budget of JRSK paid by UNHCR to about 30 per cent. Of the \$40,000 approved for 1978, \$19,170 have so far been committed for the same purpose. As the allocation will not suffice, an increase of \$25,000 is proposed for 1978 under the new and revised projects formula. An

allocation of \$75,000 is proposed for 1979, bearing in mind that modified arrangements for counselling will have to be made.

Supplementary aid

108. In 1977, \$54,145 were obligated to assist 280 refugees, of whom 81 new arrivals received initial grants for temporary accommodation and other basic needs. When AACC could no longer contribute to the care and maintenance programme, UNHCR funds of a much greater magnitude came to be needed and an amount of \$400,000 was approved by the Executive Committee for 1978. Because of a continuing influx and rising costs even this allocation will not suffice, and an additional \$120,000 is proposed in 1978 under the new and revised projects formula. For 1979, an allocation of \$350,000 is proposed, based on the assumption that durable integration will reduce the number of persons dependent on care and maintenance.

Emergency Fund

109. In 1977, \$180,769 were obligated to assist new refugees from Uganda with immediate needs, \$150,000 being channelled through JRSK, District Commissioners and local dioceses and \$30,769 representing programme support.

Programme support and administration

110. The initial estimates for 1978 foresaw the temporary strengthening of the Branch Office by one Programme Officer and one General Service staff. In order to ensure adequate support for the implementation of the many assistance measures needed for the caseload in Kenya, it is essential to maintain the staffing of the Branch Office at its present level throughout the coming year. Thus a revised allocation of \$64,000 for 1978 and an allocation of \$74,000 are proposed for the continued financing of one Professional (P.3) and one general service post, as well as travel and general office expenses.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

111. Education account: In 1977, \$189,278 were obligated for scholarships awarded at various academic and vocational levels to Ethiopian, Ugandan and other refugee students. In 1978, \$563,555 have been allocated for similar purposes. As a number of Ugandans cannot be placed in Kenyan institutions, efforts are being deployed to place them in other African countries. It is estimated that some \$450,000 will be called for next year under this heading.

112. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa: In the period 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978, \$4,813 have been obligated to assist 36 refugees.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN KENYA
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropriations/orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	22.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Multipurpose assistance	40.0	...	...	-
Primary education and language training	13.0	25.0	33.0	40.0
Transit facilities in Marsabit area	3.0	-	-	-
Reception centre for newly-arrived refugees	100.0	400.0	400.0	65.0
Rural settlement	-			700.0
Lower secondary education	46.5			150.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	18.4 ^{a/}	...	5.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	5.5 ^{b/}	...	2.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Counselling</u>	26.3	40.0	65.0	75.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	54.1	400.0	520.0	350.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	-	40.0	64.0	74.0
<u>Emergency Fund</u>				
Assistance to newly-arrived Ugandan refugees	150.0	-	-	-
Programme support and administration	30.8	-	-	-
Sub-total (1)	509.6	1,085.0	1,269.0	1,529.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	189.3	338.3	393.0	450.0
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	4.8	5.0	6.3	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	21.3	21.0	34.0	22.0
Sub-total (2)	215.4	364.3	433.3	472.0
Total (1 - 2)	725.0	1,449.3	1,702.3	2,001.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	140.3	131.0	133.0	130.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	865.3	1,580.3	1,835.3	2,131.0

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations.

b/ Of which \$4,791 incurred against overall allocation.

LESOTHO^{1/}

113. In 1977, the total registered refugee caseload in Lesotho numbered 135, consisting of 125 South Africans, 5 Zimbabweans and 5 Ugandans. A large number of South African refugee students are not formally registered and according to Government estimates occupy approximately 1,000 places in secondary schools and a still larger number of places at the primary level.

114. In line with the recommendations contained in the United Nations General Assembly reports on Emergency Assistance for South African refugee students (documents A/32/65 and A/32/65/Add.1), UNHCR's assistance in Lesotho concentrated on the creation of additional facilities in the country's secondary and technical schools, enabling Lesotho to maintain its liberal admission policy towards South African refugee students. UNHCR has also assisted the National University of Lesotho in its efforts to create additional places and to improve services for greater numbers of refugee students. Such an approach is particularly important in view of the country's geographical situation.

115. Marginal assistance has been extended to individual refugees in Lesotho for a number of years. In view of the nature of the recent influxes, composed mainly of young students of urban origin, the need for care and maintenance in Maseru has increased considerably. Following proposals made by the Government of Lesotho, it was decided to establish a small transit centre for temporary accommodation of new arrivals and an education centre offering up-grading courses or vocational training for those refugees who cannot be immediately integrated into the education system. UNHCR, in cooperation with the Government, is also investigating possibilities for a longer-term solution to the accommodation problem of urban refugees.

116. The transit centre, to be constructed in the capital, would house up to 25 persons. The educational centre should comprise classrooms, a workshop, limited accommodation for refugees and offices for the social workers responsible for both centres. The allocation of \$200,000 proposed for the initial phases of these centres in 1979 should cover, inter alia, construction, care and maintenance of refugees, purchase of equipment and general running costs.

117. Counselling is provided to refugees in the country through a service operated under the auspices of the Christian Council of Lesotho. The service is financed jointly by UNHCR and the AACC. A proposal to recruit a social worker to be attached to the newly-created UNHCR Branch Office in Maseru is currently being studied.

118. Assistance under supplementary aid has been made available to newly arrived South African refugee students from the General Programmes as well as from the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. The relevant relief and maintenance projects were implemented by the Government.

119. In addition to UNHCR's participation in the extension of various services at the National University of Lesotho, mentioned above, and for which the funds were made available following the High Commissioner's appeal of June 1977 on behalf of southern African refugees, funds were also disbursed for additional classrooms, laboratories and hostel space at existing secondary schools. This expansion effort is part of a global programme estimated to cost \$1.78 million.

120. An amount of \$10,523 was obligated in 1977 under Special Programmes to provide mainly for the purchase of initial equipment and a vehicle for the Branch Office in Lesotho. Since the actual opening of the Office was, however, delayed until February 1978, the allocation of \$16,000 approved by the Executive Committee

^{1/} Lesotho was formerly included in a chapter covering Botswana and Swaziland as well. Owing to the increase in UNHCR assistance to the country, a separate presentation was deemed appropriate for this report.

for the last three months of 1977 under General Programmes remained unspent. The current manning table provides for a representative (P.3) and one secretariat post to which it is proposed to add the post of a driver/messenger as from October 1978. A revised allocation of \$70,000 is proposed for 1978 which includes one-time expenditure for communication equipment. For 1979 an allocation allocation of \$52,000 is being requested.

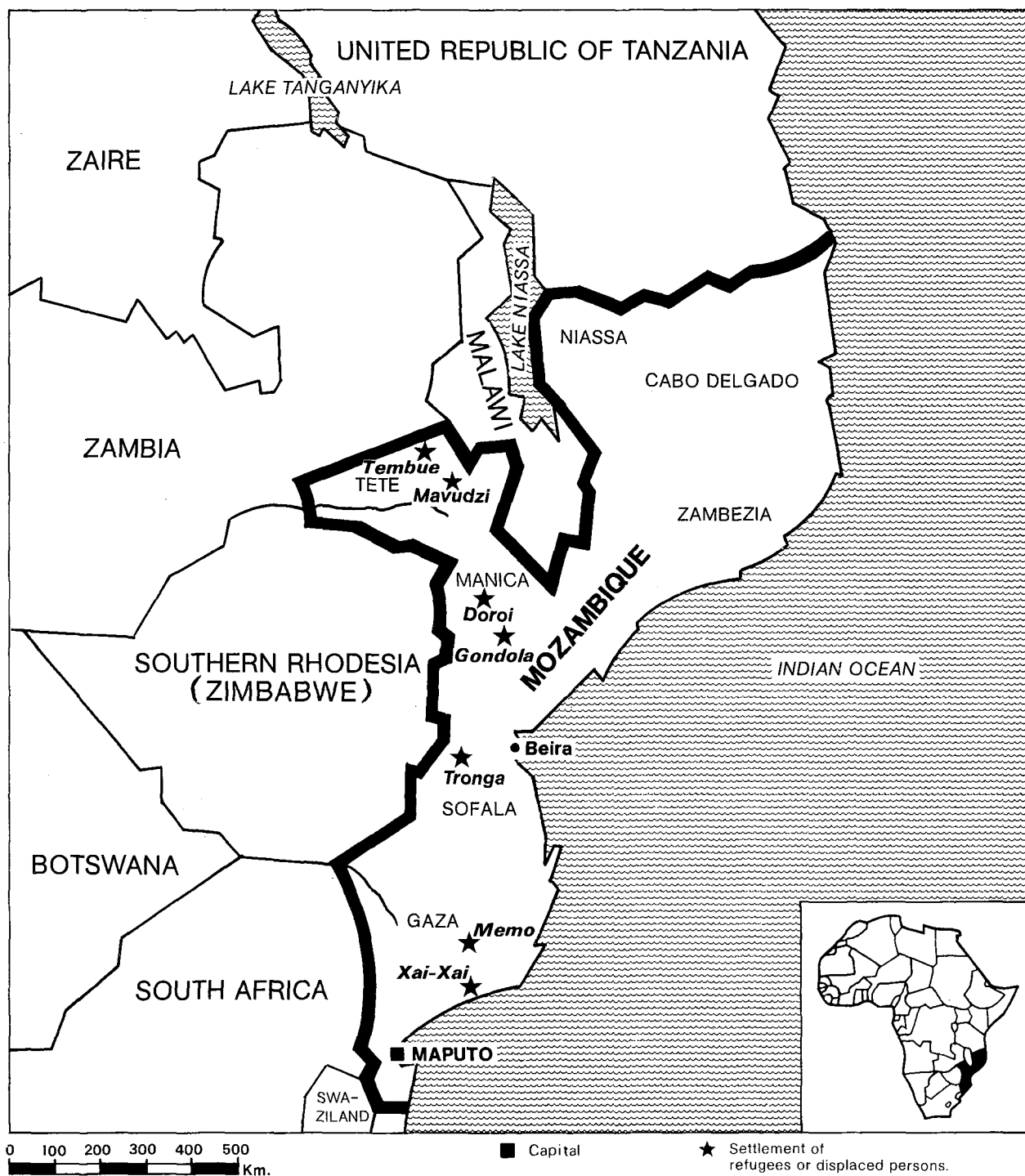
UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN LESOTHO
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977	1978		1979
	Amount Obligated	Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	Proposed Allocations/ Projections
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	2.0	4.0	4.0	5.0
Transit centre	-	-	-	200.0]
<u>Resettlement</u>	-	-	-	6.0
<u>Counselling</u>	2.9	11.0	11.0	13.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	0.5 ^{a/}	25.0	52.0	20.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	-	47.0	70.0	52.0
Total (1)	5.4	87.0	137.0	296.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	23.1	25.0	22.0	...
<u>Assistance to South African students</u>	100.0 ^{b/}	-	-	-
<u>Assistance to southern African refugees</u>				
Operations	356.6	...	600.0	-
Programme support and administration	10.5	-	-	-
Total (2)	490.2	25.0	622.0	-
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	495.6	112.0	759.0	296.0

- ^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations.
^{b/} Simple transfer.

MOZAMBIQUE

Area 783,030 sq. km.
Estimated population 9,680,000 (mid-1977)
Population density Approx. 12.36 per sq. km.
Rainy season December - April/May



MOZAMBIQUE

Introduction

121. The flow of refugees from Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) has accelerated in recent months. At the end of 1977 the caseload had reached 42,000 in the three settlements run by the Government. By mid-1978 the estimated total was 50,000 divided among the settlements of Doroi (27,000), Tronga (15,000) and Mavudzi (7,000) in the provinces of Manica, Sofala and Tete respectively. The remaining 1,000 refugees are in a small rural settlement at Memo in the province of Gaza. In addition, some 20,000 Zimbabwean refugees live in transit centres jointly administered by the Government and PF/ZANU, pending transfer to the settlements.

122. UNHCR activities in Mozambique are two-fold, involving, on the one hand, the Special Programme for the repatriation and resettlement of returning refugees and displaced persons in Mozambique begun in 1975, and, on the other, assistance to Zimbabwean refugees from General Programmes. By mid-1977 the former operation with a target of \$7.15 million had been fully financed. The repatriation and land settlement phases of this effort have been completed and health facilities strengthened, and a number of communal villages established.

123. Forward planning of UNHCR-financed assistance to Zimbabwean refugees in rural settlements has proved difficult. This is due to several factors such as the continuing influx, floods, Rhodesian raids in November 1977, the remote locations and poor access roads, as well as a chronic lack of transport and storage facilities which have periodically caused acute shortages of food, medicines and relief supplies. UNHCR assistance in the various sectors has been supplemented by generous contributions from governmental and non-governmental organizations. Implementation of the entire programme has considerably improved since the creation in September 1977 of the National Centre for Support to Liberation Movements and Refugees, which is now responsible for co-ordinating and supervising refugee aid.

124. Both to compensate for local food shortages and to speed up their eventual self-sufficiency, refugees have redoubled their efforts in the agricultural domain. Following the clearance of land, cultivation of basic crops and vegetables has progressed rapidly. The United Nations inter-agency missions (involving WFP, WHO, UNICEF and UNOTC) to the settlements have identified areas of co-operation for improvement of rudimentary services and infrastructure. It is intended to rebuild warehouses, dispensaries, communal kitchens and schools (hitherto in mud and thatch) with durable materials. The water system and transport facilities need continual repair and maintenance and the United Nations experts were in a position to provide technical advice on these matters.

125. As 90 per cent of the refugees in the settlements are under 20 and some 18,000 are under 14 years of age, supplementary and enriched food as well as educational and recreational supplies have been made available. In co-ordination with the Government and PF/ZANU educational facilities at the primary and lower secondary levels are being improved. Approximately 17,000 children are attending settlement schools.

126. In January 1978, the High Commissioner undertook a mission to Mozambique. On that occasion the Government requested assistance for five PF/ZANU transit centres. The High Commissioner agreed in principle, provided his representative was assured access to the project sites in order to assess needs and monitor progress. As of mid-June 1978, the representative had visited two centres at Xai Xai and Gondola in the Gaza and Manica provinces respectively, where over 2,000 school children are accommodated and need food, clothing and blankets, as well as educational materials.

GENERAL PROGRAMMESLocal integration

127. Assistance to rural settlements and transit centres: In 1977, \$1,195,491 were obligated for rural settlements in the form of food, clothing, shoes, domestic utensils, medicines, soap, educational supplies, agricultural equipment, seeds, vehicles, construction materials, animal husbandry, improvement of the water system and salaries of settlement personnel. The bulk of the funds was locally administered by the Government, while UNHCR arranged for the procurement abroad of items not available in Mozambique, as well as for the transport of these purchases and of donations from various sources. The Government made available land, health services and administrative personnel. UNICEF contributed medicines, educational and vocational training supplies and equipment for nurseries; by mid-1978 WFP had donated food supplies valued at \$4.5 million for the settlements. Projects for a total of the entire approved 1978 allocation of \$2.39 million had been elaborated by the time of writing and included assistance to the ZANU transit centres.

128. In 1977, \$40,000 were obligated for agricultural development and for the transportation of food and basic necessities, during the floods in the area which damaged the rural centre at Memo. In late 1977, this centre, originally conceived to provide accommodation for approximately 100 individual refugees pending their resettlement, became a gathering point for large numbers of Zimbabwean refugees entering Mozambique through the Gaza Province. They now total 1,000 persons, mainly of rural origin. As the area is fertile, the Government has decided to transform Memo into a rural settlement. The approved 1978 allocation of \$30,000 has not sufficed to cover the transformation and it has been increased by \$40,000 from the Programme Reserve. As of next year expenditure incurred in Memo will be financed from the general allocation for Zimbabwean rural settlements. As already indicated above, two of the five transit centres administered jointly by the Government and PF/ZANU have been visited by the UNHCR Representative in Maputo. The one in Xai Xai in Gaza Province accommodates some 600 women and children in a former youth hostel whilst there are 1,500 school children at the second centre at Gondola in Manica Province. Both groups need supplementary food, clothing, shoes, blankets, water supply and educational assistance. It is intended to finance the relevant aid from the proposed new 1978 and 1979 allocations for assistance to Zimbabweans, mentioned above. WFP has provided food valued at \$1,467,000 and UNICEF is considering assistance for health, nutrition and education.

129. In order to cover the needs of the increasing populations in the settlements and transit centres, a new allocation of \$600,000 is proposed for the last months of 1978 and of \$3.2 million for 1979.

130. Lower secondary education and vocational training: Some 200 students have been proposed by PF/ZANU as candidates for further education at the lower secondary level and for vocational training. The fields of study chosen include social work, home economics, nursing and journalism. Placement is being sought for them in other African countries. Should opportunities be found in the current year the scholarships would be financed from the Special Programmes. Educational assistance to Zimbabweans in 1979 will be made available from the global allocation for education to southern Africans.

Supplementary aid

131. The 1977 allocation of \$24,000 was increased from the Programme Reserve and \$25,417 were obligated, for the running costs and equipment of the FRELIMO Refugee Home in Maputo, for the provision of a vehicle, and to assist individuals in the capital. This assistance is being continued from the approved 1978 allocation of \$16,000. An amount of \$15,000 is proposed for similar purposes in 1979.

Programme support and administration

132. An amount of \$68,178 was obligated for programme support in 1977 in Mozambique against an approved allocation of \$79,000; the savings of \$10,822 were almost exclusively due to lower staff costs. Staff turnover makes it also possible to reduce the 1978 allocation from \$89,000 to \$74,000. No change is proposed as regards the total staffing of the Office in Maputo but as assistance to southern African refugees requires more and more attention from the Branch Office it is considered appropriate to add, as from 1979, 1 professional post (P.3) and 1 general service post to the manning table financed from General Programmes with a corresponding reduction under Special Programmes.. Thus, to finance, in 1979, a total of 2 professionals and 4 general service posts and general expenses, an allocation of \$126,000 is required under General Programmes.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Assistance to returning refugees and displaced persons in Mozambique

133. The Special Programme for the repatriation and resettlement of returning refugees and displaced persons in Mozambique, undertaken by the High Commissioner in 1975 upon the request of the then transitional Government of Mozambique and in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, was completed in 1977. Thanks to the generous response of the international community to the High Commissioner's appeal, this \$7,150,000 Programme was fully financed.

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

134. From the allocation administered by UNHCR on behalf of this fund, \$13,636 were made available between 1 July 1977 and 30 June 1978 to South African refugees in transit through Mozambique.

Other trust funds

135. In 1977, \$559,680 were obligated on behalf of Zimbabwean refugees. Of this amount \$154,720 were spent to cover the transportation of whole milk powder donated by the ICRC, blankets donated by OXFAM and relief items from several voluntary agencies; \$85,357 were made available for the purchase of clothing; \$44,354 were channelled through UNICEF for the procurement and transport of protein-enriched foods to combat malnutrition and to purchase recreational materials for children and adolescents in the settlements; \$118,000 were made available to the Government for the purchase of foodstuffs for Zimbabweans transferred from transit centres destroyed in the course of Rhodesian incursions in November 1977; small amounts were disbursed for other assistance.

Programme support and administration

136. Total obligations for programme support attributable to Special Programmes came to \$123,589 in 1977, covering staff costs (5.9 work years) and travel as well as general operating expenses and supplies.

137. For 1978 an estimated \$116,000 are likely to be needed in connexion with the programme for returning refugees and displaced persons, as well as for the implementation of various trust fund projects benefiting southern African refugees. This estimate includes the cost, since mid-1978, of a temporary Sub Office in Beira staffed by 1 professional officer (P.3) and 1 general service staff member and which is required to assist in the handling and onward transportation of incoming supplies.

138. In 1979 total support cost for Special Programmes are not expected to exceed \$66,000.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN MOZAMBIQUE

(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropriations/orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Zimbabwean settlement and transit centres	1,195.5	2,390.0	2,990.0	} 3,200.0
Memo rural centre	40.0	30.0	70.0	
<u>Resettlement</u>	0.2 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	0.2 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	25.4	16.0	16.0	15.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	68.2	89.0	74.0	126.0
Sub-total (1)	1,329.5	2,525.0	3,150.0	3,341.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	13.6	14.0	10.0	...
<u>Assistance to southern African refugees</u>	599.7 ^{b/}	-	-	-
<u>Assistance to returning refugees and displaced persons in Mozambique</u>				
Repatriation	15.1	-	-	-
Food	80.0	-	-	-
Land settlement	392.5	-	-	-
Health	300.0	-	287.6	-
Transportation	907.5	-	-	-
Education	100.0	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	123.6	80.0	116.0	66.0
Sub-total (2)	2,532.0	94.0	413.6	66.0
Total (1 - 2)	3,861.5	2,619.0	3,563.6	3,407.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-	120.0	141.0	154.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	3,861.5	2,739.0	3,704.6	3,561.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations.

^{b/} Including \$186,799 simple transfer.

NIGERIA

139. At the end of 1977, the active caseload in Nigeria numbered 296 refugees, as compared to 80 a year earlier. The increase in numbers reflects the arrival of southern African refugee students who have been given the chance to continue their studies in Nigeria.

140. Most of the UNHCR assistance in Nigeria is for education at lower and higher secondary levels; in the period under review it included travel expenses from countries of first asylum and scholarships for some 200 young people. A few refugee students received scholarships for university studies from the Education Account. The Government of Nigeria has indicated its willingness to continue to offer educational placement for refugees from southern Africa. At the time of writing a Nigerian mission is visiting the refugee students in their countries of asylum with a view to selecting candidates for a new quota of 100 places for the academic year 1978/79. Refugees from other African countries have received help in finding employment and grants towards medical treatment, rehabilitation, accommodation or other need.

141. The Refugee Counselling Service (RCS), supervised by the UNDP Resident Representative in Lagos, was started in March 1977 when a senior social worker was employed to meet the urgent needs of preparation, orientation and follow-up of refugee students benefiting from placement opportunities in Nigeria. Soon afterwards, because of the increase in the caseload, UNDP recommended expansion of the service and requested that it should be located in separate premises. After a thorough investigation of the situation, UNHCR agreed to appoint a second counsellor, an administrative officer and a secretary, and to rent separate premises for the RCS. UNDP has maintained a close supervision and control of the service in co-ordination with the UNHCR Regional Office in Dakar and its specialized counselling staff. Assistance is co-ordinated also with representatives of the liberation movements in Lagos, UNETPSA, and IUEF.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN NIGERIA
(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropriations/ original estimates	Revised allocations/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Multipurpose assistance	8.2	10.0	10.0	20.0
Lower secondary education	60.0 ^{a/}	70.0	70.0	52.0
Counselling	24.0 ^{b/}	28.0	38.0	100.0
Total (1)	92.2	108.0	118.0	172.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary and university education	37.2	23.0	40.0	85.0
<u>Assistance to southern African students</u>				
Education	71.6	-	40.0	-
Counselling	-	-	47.5	-
Total (2)	108.8	23.0	127.5	85.0
GRAND TOTAL (1-2)	201.0	131.0	245.5	257.0

^{a/} Obligation incurred against the allocation of \$150,000 shown under Zambia.

^{b/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations.

RWANDA

142. The refugee population in Rwanda remained stable throughout 1977 at some 7,500. Most refugees are of Burundi origin; there are some individual refugees from various other countries.

143. The Mutara rural settlement has now reached a level of self-sufficiency which makes further regular assistance from UNHCR unnecessary. Certain problems do, however, persist in the settlement as a result of the presence of a group of unemployed refugees for whom no land is available. The problem of urban refugees in Rwanda is a particularly difficult one because there are no conurbations in which refugees can hope to find employment. The 1977 allocation for multipurpose assistance had to be increased slightly from the Programme Reserve, and the 1978 allocation has been fully committed, mostly for care and maintenance grants. In the period under review, 83 students were assisted at the lower secondary level from General Programme funds, and 85 students at higher secondary and university levels from the Education Account.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN RWANDA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropriations/ original estimates	Revised allocations/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Multipurpose assistance	12.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Lower secondary education	18.0	21.0	21.0	16.0
Sub-total (1)	30.0	36.0	36.0	31.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	127.8	72.7	83.0	95.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	37.5	-	21.0	-
Sub-total (2)	165.3	72.7	104.0	95.0
Total (1-2)	195.3	108.7	140.0	126.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	116.1	99.0	45.0	75.0
GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	311.4	207.7	185.0	201.0

SENEGAL

144. At the end of 1977 the caseload of refugees was estimated by the Government to be 5,000. The total number of refugees and displaced persons in Senegal would be considerably larger if account were taken of former refugees from Guinea-Bissau and persons whose refugee status has not been determined.

145. With very few exceptions, the problems of the caseload existing at the beginning of 1977 were solved during the year, either through settlement in Senegal, resettlement in third countries or assistance towards voluntary repatriation. Within the new caseload are refugees requiring considerable individual attention. Many of them have been in other countries of Africa where they have tried unsuccessfully to settle. Because of the economic conditions in the Sahel following the drought, it was decided in October 1977 to give subsistence allowances to the refugees in need. As before, the bulk of UNHCR assistance has been channelled through the "Comité national d'assistance aux réfugiés" (CNAR) and its social service. UNHCR contributes to the administrative costs of the latter.

146. In consultation with the authorities and with voluntary agencies, notably the Finnish Lutheran Church and Secours Catholique, a project is being planned for the integration in fishing or agriculture of a group of some 125 refugees presently living at Mbour. As concerns fishery training, six-month courses for a number of refugees on the boats of local fishermen are being offered by the Fishing Co-operative at Mbour. The problem of finding suitable land is at present an obstacle to the realization of the agricultural component of the project. In the meantime, plans for the creation of a chicken-breeding centre are in preparation.

147. UNHCR administered funds to assist some 40 refugees of Rwandese and Guinean origin studying at the University of Dakar. Some of those receiving assistance through UNHCR are postgraduate students, others are medical students doing practical work in hospitals. The Regional Office sees a need for at least 40 scholarships for the 1978-79 academic year.

148. The Regional Office for Western Africa in Dakar covers 16 countries. Although the Office was strengthened by one professional in 1978 there is continued pressure as a result of the diversity of refugee problems in the area. More frequent and extensive missions are indicated, but are often difficult to arrange because of the present staffing of the Office. After careful review of the workload involved, it has been considered essential to add one professional post (P.3) which, for part of 1978, is available from a vacant Regular Budget line. As from October 1978 this post and that of a secretary are proposed for inclusion under General Programmes. The increase in the 1978 allocation from \$49,000 to \$57,000 reflects additional staff costs including further provisions for regional travel and general operating expenses. Savings due to higher staff turnover partly offset these costs.

149. For 1979, an allocation of \$134,000 is proposed under the General Programmes to provide for two professionals at the P.3 level and one general service staff, as well as for related expenses for a full year. The post of Regional Representative (P.5), one professional (P.4) and six general service posts will continue to be funded from the Regular Budget.

150. In connexion with the Special Programmes operation for Guinea-Bissau, an amount of \$4,000 was obligated in 1977 to meet additional general operating expenses at the Regional Office for Western Africa.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SENEGAL
(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropriations/ original estimates	Revised allocations/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Multipurpose assistance</u>	17.2	16.0	28.0	25.0
<u>Assistance to handicapped refugees</u>	0.3 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Resettlement</u>	1.8 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	3.3 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	-	49.0	57.0	134.0
Sub-total (1)	22.6	65.0	85.0	159.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary and university education	117.4	88.4	105.2	110.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	32.1	31.0	29.0	24.0
<u>Humanitarian assistance to refugees returning to Guinea-Bissau</u>				
Programme support and administration	4.0	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	153.5	119.4	134.2	134.0
Total (1-2)	176.1	184.4	219.2	293.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	185.6	221.0	229.0	214.0
GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	361.7	405.4	448.2	507.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations.

SOMALIA

Introduction

151. Following events in the Horn of Africa in the early part of 1978, large numbers of people arrived in the Democratic Republic of Somalia from the neighbouring Ogaden region of Ethiopia. According to the Government estimates fluctuate between 300,000 and 500,000 persons.

152. In February and March 1978, following a request for assistance from the Government, two UNHCR fact-finding missions made extensive visits to camps and concentrations of refugees, and in consultation with central and regional authorities formulated recommendations for assistance to 150,000 persons. In addition to granting assistance totalling \$500,000 from the Emergency Fund for immediate relief, UNHCR prepared a programme estimated to cost \$4,875,000 to cover basic needs as well as some initial measures towards durable solutions. The High Commissioner included these requirements for assistance in Somalia in an appeal made in April 1978 for funds to implement a programme of humanitarian assistance in the Horn of Africa.

153. In Somalia, the distribution of relief items is carried out by the Government in co-operation with the refugees and displaced persons themselves. In some camps special committees for health, food distribution and other activities have been established. On the national level there is an inter-ministerial committee, chaired by the Minister for Local Government and Rural Development, and a special Co-ordinator for relief has been designated. A UNHCR Chargé de Mission was appointed in April 1978 to co-ordinate the assistance programmes with the authorities.

154. In response to the High Commissioner's appeal, the necessary funds as well as contributions in kind have been received. It is intended to include the relief and integration measures to be undertaken in 1979 on behalf of refugees in Somalia in the General Programmes. As adequate data required to draw up a sound plan of action are not available at the time of writing, it is intended to submit proposals for 1979 in an addendum to this document.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Emergency Fund

155. In February 1978, the High Commissioner made available \$310,000 for assistance to refugees from the Ogaden region of Ethiopia now living in camps in Somalia. An agreement was concluded for implementation of this assistance with the Somali Red Crescent Society. The project covered shelter, domestic utensils, blankets, transportation of supplies, sanitation and provision of some tools. In April 1978, the High Commissioner allocated a further \$190,000 from the Emergency Fund, intended mainly for the purchase of trucks. This project, too, was implemented by the Somali Red Crescent Society.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Humanitarian assistance in Somalia

156. Food: The Government has received food on a bilateral basis to satisfy basic needs. In order to complement the staple diet for 50,000 particularly needy persons, UNHCR has allocated \$750,000 to provide such items as dates, sugar, tea and meat.

157. Domestic needs: Since most of the uprooted have scarcely any personal belongings, a provision has been made for the purchase of blankets, cooking pots and other domestic equipment, to the value of \$950,000.

158. Shelter: Those assisted by this programme will generally construct their own traditional huts made of local materials. In addition, there is a need for a limited number of tents for persons who are in transit or who cannot build their own homes, for the isolation of cases with contagious diseases and for other purposes. A number of permanent or semi-permanent buildings such as stores or dispensaries are being built in certain areas. An amount of \$530,000 has been allotted for these purposes.

159. Water supply: A water supply is a priority requirement for the population and its livestock. It has been considered necessary to provide water tankers, tanks of various sizes, pumps and pipes in order to secure the necessary supplies. An amount of \$550,000 has been allocated.

160. Health and sanitation: A provision of \$315,000 has been included in the programme to cover basic medicines, insecticides, disinfectants, dispensary and midwifery kits and the construction of latrines and sanitary installations. Other international organizations participate in these activities in co-ordination with UNHCR.

161. Transportation: Transportation and distribution of relief supplies pose major logistical problems because the potential beneficiaries are scattered over a very wide area, far from the points of entry. A provision of \$630,000 has been made for the purchase of trucks and for other air or surface transportation costs within the country.

162. Education: A provision of \$50,000 is being used for basic educational materials to enable children of primary school age to attend classes.

163. Durable solutions: Although it is hoped that at least some of the refugees will be able to return home and therefore no large-scale local settlement programme is at present envisaged, some small-scale local integration schemes will be initiated. A provision of \$500,000 is included in the programme for pilot agricultural projects, animal husbandry, forestry schemes, and, as appropriate, voluntary repatriation.

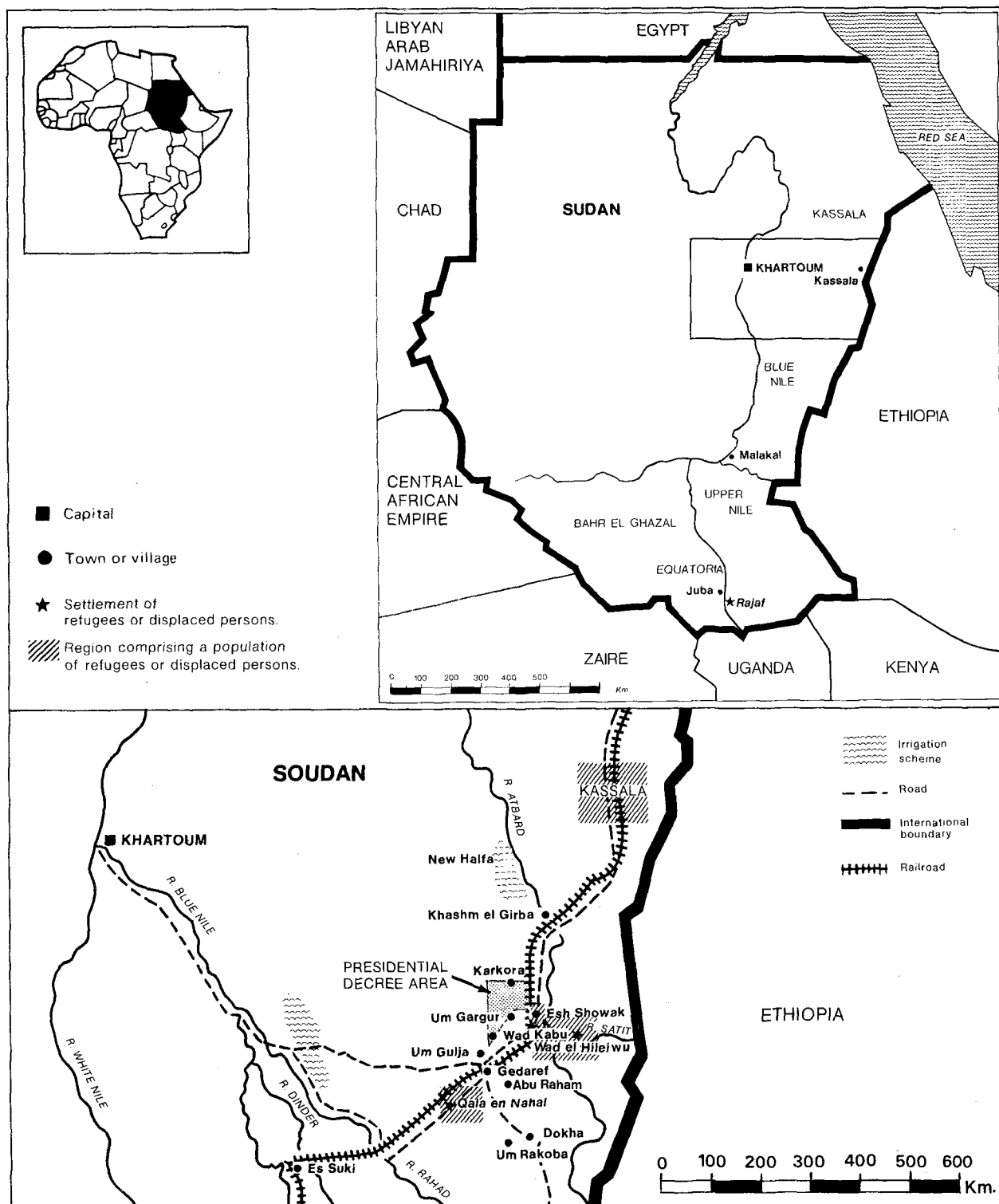
164. Programme support and administration: To set up and maintain the office of the UNHCR Chargé de Mission in 1978 an amount of \$95,000 has been allocated, which includes provisions for one Professional and three General Service staff. As future assistance measures are still being assessed it is proposed that any requirements for programme support in 1979 be also submitted in an addendum to this document once full details become available.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SOMALIA
(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropriations/ original estimates	Revised allocations/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Emergency Fund</u>				
Assistance to refugees/ displaced persons	-	-	500.0	-
Total (1)	-	-	500.0	-
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Humanitarian assistance to refugees/displaced persons</u>				
Operations	-	-	4,280.0	-
Programme support and administration	-	-	95.0	-
Total (2)	-	-	4,375.0	-
GRAND TOTAL (1-2)	-	-	4,875.0	...

SUDAN

Area	2,505,813 sq. km.
Estimated population	16,950,000 (mid-1977)
Population density.....	Approx. 6.76 per sq. km.
Rainy season	East: July - October South: April - October



SUDAN

Introduction

165. The number of refugees in Sudan was estimated by the Government to be 150,000 at the end of 1977 (as against 105,500 at the end of the previous year) and some 250,000 by the end of April 1978. The substantial increase is possibly due principally to the arrival of large numbers of Ethiopians in Kassala Province and elsewhere. Towns as well as rural areas have been affected: in Khartoum alone, there were some 20,000 refugees by the end of April this year, as compared to 4,500 in January 1977.

166. It will be recalled that a certain proportion of the Ethiopian refugees in Sudan integrated into the local community without coming to the attention of UNHCR. Some 13,000 were integrated with UNHCR assistance in the Qala-en-Nahal settlement in previous years and a further 30,000 non-settled refugees were the subject of a Government master-plan for settlement drawn up in 1976. The plan provided for the transfer of these refugees from the temporary site at Wad-el-Hileiwu to the established communities at Qala-en-Nahal and Um Gargur, to new villages adjacent to the irrigated agricultural schemes at Es Suki and New Halfa where paid employment would be available, and to new settlement sites at Wad-Kabu and Karkora.

167. UNHCR's assistance measures, which were related with the Government's master plan, continued to be implemented by the Office of the Refugee Commissioner. They included transportation of refugees to new locations, the provision of relief pending self-sufficiency, land clearance, construction of economic and social infrastructure as necessary and the distribution of equipment and supplies. WFP continued to provide the minimum necessary food rations to refugees at Wad-el-Hileiwu, while diverting food supplies to the new settlements as they expanded.

168. For a number of reasons, implementation of the integration measures outlined above has been slow. Technical delays have been encountered over details of the transfer and settlement programme. Moreover, there has been a marked reluctance on the part of many of the refugees to move away from the border area. Efforts will be made to speed up implementation in the remaining months of 1978.

169. The dramatic increase in the urban caseload posed problems for both the Government and the Refugee Counselling Service attached to the Branch Office. The Refugee Counselling Service throughout 1977 and the early months of 1978 sought urban integration opportunities for individual refugees. The Service also provided assistance to enable refugees to travel from Khartoum to the rural settlements where they would benefit from integration measures. Several hundred refugee students were placed in schools or vocational training programmes in Khartoum and in Kassala Province and the Government has recently moved large numbers of refugees from Khartoum into the provinces.

170. Numbers of non-settled individual refugees in the southern provinces of Sudan received assistance from UNHCR funds.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

171. Transfer and rural settlement: In 1977, \$921,937 were obligated for the local integration of Ethiopian refugees. Of the 1978 allocation of \$2,182,000 for rural settlement, only \$481,832 have been committed. In view of the slowed pace of implementation it is proposed to reduce the

allocation by \$300,000 to \$1,882,000 under the new and revised project formula. An allocation of \$1 million is proposed for 1979. Surveys and studies of the refugee population in Sudan are being undertaken; the results of these will doubtless be useful in connexion with the integration programme.

172. The schedule of implementation of the transfer programme provided for in the Government's master plan foresaw the movement of 12,000 refugees from Wad-el-Hileiwu in 1977 and a further 18,000 in 1978. Whereas these targets have not been reached, part of the transfer and settlement programme is well under way. An amount of \$796,786 was obligated in 1977 to finance the measures undertaken.

173. In the course of 1977 and the first few months of 1978, some 2,600 refugees were transferred to the existing settlement at Qala-en-Nahal, bringing its population to around 16,000. Another 1,900 refugees are expected to settle at Qala-en-Nahal by the end of this year. Educational facilities have been extended to accommodate the new arrivals of school age, and various other expenditures incurred to assist the newcomers in integrating rapidly into the rural society at the settlement. At Um Gargur almost 1,500 refugees have arrived over the past year, bringing the numbers at the rural settlement to about 4,000. Included in plans for the near future are the construction of a school, the provision of agricultural equipment, medical and sanitation facilities, and contributions to the administrative costs involved in settling the newcomers.

174. The master plan provided for the creation of two new villages near Es Suki Agricultural Scheme and three near New Halfa Agricultural Scheme. At the beginning of 1978, some 2,000 refugees were transferred to one of the new villages near Es Suki. It is expected that by the end of the year 500 others will have joined them and that 2,500 will have been transferred to the second village. The project will continue into 1979, when construction of schools and dispensaries should be completed. Meanwhile, the refugees are being assisted with WFP food and are finding employment at the agricultural scheme. At New Halfa, construction of the proposed three villages has been deferred to 1979 in view of the delays in implementation of the master plan. Each village should eventually accommodate 2,000 refugees who, like their counterparts at Es Suki, will benefit from job opportunities at the nearby agricultural scheme.

175. Further measures included in the Government's master plan were the creation of new settlements at Wad-Kabu and Karkora for 2,500 and 3,500 refugees respectively. Both locations are situated within the Presidential Decree Area which, it may be recalled, was set aside by the Government in 1972 for the settlement of refugees. It is at present envisaged that the first group will be moved to Wad-Kabu by the end of this year, and that the second will be transferred to Karkora in 1979. The latter centre will be the site for an animal husbandry project and veterinary centre.

176. Pending the transfer of the portion of the population of Wad-el-Hileiwu scheduled to move to other sites, expenditures continue to be incurred, particularly for medical care and hygiene. WFP continued to supply food at Wad-el-Hileiwu, and is diverting supplies as refugees accept settlement at one of the rural centres.

177. Some 4,500 Ethiopian refugees from Tigre and Begemdir Provinces, who have lived in the temporary settlements of Um Gulja and Um Rakoba for some time, are expected to be moved to a permanent settlement. Although no definite site has been decided upon, Abu Raham has been proposed by the Government as a possibility. It is within the Rahad Agricultural Scheme where the refugees could find employment. If the suitability of the site is confirmed, transfers to the new area could begin later this year or early in 1979.

178. In the domain of health care, an amount of \$100,000 included in the 1977 programme was used for the purchase and transport of medicines and other supplies for hospitals in Kassala Province. This project was implemented with the help of WHO and the Ministry of Health. With the increasing numbers of refugees entering Sudan, the Government's health centres have been subject to heavy pressure and it is proposed to set aside some of the funds requested for the 1979 local integration programme in Sudan for further support to these centres.

179. Funds were committed by the end of 1977 towards the cost of construction of additional buildings at the junior secondary school at Es Showak.

180. Multipurpose assistance: Of the \$30,000 approved for 1978 to provide relief and other short-term assistance and to promote durable solutions to individual refugees and small groups from various countries, \$20,000 has been committed so far. The project is administered by a voluntary agency on behalf of the Branch Office. An amount of \$25,000 is proposed for the continuation of this assistance in 1979.

181. Lower secondary education: In 1977, the allocation of \$270,000 approved by the Executive Committee was increased to \$288,000 from the Programme Reserve. A total of \$287,737 was obligated to provide scholarships to 466 students attending the Piastre Technical Institute in Khartoum and a number of secondary and vocational training establishments both in the capital and elsewhere. Part of the funds was used to establish evening classes for refugees. The 1978 allocation of \$440,000 may have to be increased from the Programme Reserve to enable a larger number of students to be enrolled in vocational training courses. An allocation of \$480,000 is proposed for 1979.

Counselling

182. In 1977, \$32,147 were obligated towards financing the Refugee Counselling Service. The Service was faced with a particularly heavy workload in 1978 as the caseload in the first quarter of the year tripled compared to the corresponding period in 1977. An additional counsellor and an administrative assistant were engaged during the period under review. Three voluntary agencies now participate in the financing of the Service, as a result of which the UNHCR contribution has been reduced. It is expected that the 1978 allocation of \$14,000 will be adequate, and the same amount is proposed for 1979.

Supplementary aid

183. In 1977, the allocation of \$65,000 was increased from the Programme Reserve and \$80,000 were obligated. UNHCR contributions were more than matched by those of voluntary agencies participating in the Refugee Counselling Service. The funds were used to assist refugees with relief or maintenance grants. The 1978 allocation of \$100,000 is fully committed and may have to be increased through adjustments within the Sudan programme. For 1979, \$130,000 is proposed, of which a small amount would be put at the disposal of the head of the Sub-Office in Gedaref.

Voluntary repatriation

184. In 1977, an amount of \$3,300 was obligated from the overall allocation for assistance towards voluntary repatriation of 49 refugees. In 1978, the number of Ethiopian refugees requesting voluntary repatriation grew and it was necessary to make available an amount of \$55,000 from the relevant overall allocation. A sum of \$60,000 is proposed in 1979 for similar assistance.

Programme support and administration

185. To assist the Government in the implementation of the rural settlement projects in the Kassala Province, a small Sub-Office is being maintained at Gedaref, for which expenditures in 1977 totalled \$45,575. The continued assignment of a Programme Officer (P3) and two General Service staff will require an allocation of \$56,000 in 1978, which is \$2,000 less than in the initial estimates because of envisaged savings from staff turnover. For 1979 staff cost and general office expenses have been projected at \$61,000.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

186. In 1977, \$197,166 were obligated from the Education Account for scholarships to enable 299 refugee students to attend courses in higher secondary schools, vocational and technical training institutes and university. To cater for the needs of some of the refugee students in Kassala, a programme was initiated offering higher secondary education at evening classes. In 1978 it is planned to assist 337 students at a cost of \$242,000 and it is anticipated that assistance at a slightly higher level will be indicated in 1979.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SUDAN
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved Appropria- tions/Orig. Estimates	Revised Alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
<u>Rural settlements</u>	.	2,182.0	1,882.0	1,000.0
Ethiopian refugees in the Kassala Province	82.5			
Purchase and transport of medical supplies	100.0			
Esh Showak Junior Secondary School	25.2			
Ethiopian refugees at Es Suki	714.3			
Lower secondary education	287.7	440.0	440.0	480.0
<u>Multipurpose assistance</u>	-	30.0	30.0	25.0
<u>Counselling</u>	32.1	14.0	14.0	14.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	1.6 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	3.3 ^{a/}	...	55.0 ^{a/}	60.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	80.0	100.0	100.0	130.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	45.6	58.0	56.0	61.0
Sub-total (1)	1,372.3	2,824.0	2,577.0	1,770.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	197.2	163.1	242.0	262.5
<u>Other trust funds</u>				
Counselling services	-	-	10.5	...
Supplementary aid to refugees in Kassala Province	1.3	-	-	-
<u>South Sudan Operation</u>	42.9 ^{b/}	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	38.8	27.0	53.0	38.0
Sub-total (2)	280.2	190.1	305.5	300.5
TOTAL (1-2)	1,652.5	3,014.1	2,882.5	2,070.5
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	164.8	136.0	175.0	176.0
GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	1,817.3	3,150.1	3,057.5	2,246.5

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

^{b/} Simple transfer

SWAZILAND^{1/}

187. Refugees, mainly South Africans, transit through Swaziland. In 1977, 147 refugees departed for other African countries, mainly the United Republic of Tanzania, and by the end of the year there were 130 registered refugees in the country. The Government estimates, however, that several thousand South African students who never formally registered have been admitted to Swazi schools. The authorities have informed the High Commissioner and United Nations missions visiting the country to assess the needs of South African refugee students that these young people place a considerable burden on the educational facilities of the country.

188. Opportunities for the local integration of refugees in Swaziland are limited. A social counsellor has been recruited by the UNHCR Branch Office in Mbabane to give guidance to refugees and to help them find durable solutions to their problems. A few refugee students have been assisted at the lower secondary school level, and an allocation of \$80,000 is proposed for 1979 to provide assistance to a larger group. The need for supplementary aid to cover, inter alia, the care and maintenance of individuals pending their travel to third countries has increased in the current year. Supplementary aid and transportation to other African countries have been covered both from General and Special Programmes; the relevant projects have been implemented by the Government and the Swaziland Refugee Relief Committee.

189. In accordance with recommendations contained in the General Assembly reports on Emergency Assistance for South African Student Refugees (documents A/32/65 and A/32/65/Add.1), UNHCR has concentrated its activities in Swaziland on the provision of accommodation and educational facilities for students. Several proposals were considered, and the Government finally opted for an integrated refugee centre at Mpaka, comprising a school with hostels for boys and girls as well as accommodation for refugees in transit through Swaziland. Construction work began in March 1978 and is expected to be completed by January 1979. The original plan has been expanded to provide for some 100 refugee students and 60 refugees in transit, as well as for up to 200 Swazi day students at the lower secondary level as the result of an agreement in principle that these facilities would also be open to nationals. The UNHCR contribution towards the total estimated cost of \$1.05 million will be financed from funds donated to the 1977 appeal for southern African refugees and other trust funds.

190. A number of projects were undertaken in 1977 from the funds received as a result of the High Commissioner's special appeal of 8 June 1977 on behalf of South African refugee students. A total of \$100,200 was obligated for: food, clothing and medical care; a project implemented in co-ordination with PAC on behalf of refugee students in transit to the United Republic of Tanzania; and for the financing of correspondence courses for refugee students at the Thokoza school administered by the Mennonite Central Committee. This last project was reorganized in the course of the year and the refugees now receive instruction at the school instead of studying by correspondence. In 1978, \$78,450 have been committed from Special Programmes to continue assistance to students at the Thokoza school.

191. A UNHCR Branch Office was opened in Swaziland late in 1977, staffed by a Representative and one local general service staff. Expenditure in 1977 came to \$19,584 of which \$6,972 were met from General Programmes, and the remainder from Special Programmes. As from October 1978 it is proposed to add the post of driver/messenger to the staffing table of this Branch Office, and a revised allocation of \$60,000 is proposed under General Programmes. For 1979 an allocation of \$53,000 is required to meet staff costs, travel and general expenses.

^{1/} Swaziland was formerly included in a chapter covering Botswana and Lesotho as well. Owing to the increase in UNHCR assistance to the country, a separate presentation was deemed appropriate for this report.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SWAZILAND
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved Appropriations/Orig. Estimates	Revised Allocations/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	1.0	51.0	51.0	5.0
<u>Lower secondary school</u>	0.8 ^{a/}	...	...	80.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	0.2 ^{a/}	...	...	12.0
<u>Counselling</u>	-	7.0	12.0	18.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	0.5 ^{a/}	5.0	35.0	50.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	7.0	56.0	60.0	53.0
Total (1)	9.5	119.0	158.0	218.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	10.4	10.0	33.0	...
<u>Assistance to southern African refugees</u>				
Operations	100.2	-	814.5	-
Programme support and administration	12.6	-	-	-
Total (2)	123.2	10.0	847.5	-
GRAND TOTAL (1-2)	132.7	129.0	1,005.5	218.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations.

UGANDA

Introduction

192. In 1977, there was no significant change in the overall number of refugees in Uganda, estimated at 112,000. To the "old" refugees from Rwanda, Zaire and a few other countries were added small groups or individuals who arrived in Uganda in the course of the year.

193. Following the Executive Committee's decision at its twenty-seventh session to defer cancellation of certain pre-1975 projects which had not been fully implemented, 1/ the Government of Uganda proceeded to carry out its obligations and the required reports and completion certificates have been or are in the process of being obtained by UNHCR.

194. Implementation of the water supply scheme for the Nakivale rural settlement suffered further delays in the period under review, but it is now likely that a tender for the remaining work will be accepted in the very near future to enable this project, financed from previous years' allocations, to be completed.

195. All eight rural settlements in Uganda for approximately 40,000 refugees have been basically self-sufficient for some time. The completion of the projects referred to above, together with a final contribution proposed for 1979 towards a number of improvements in some of the centres should ensure that the refugee communities continue to be viable in the future and play their part in the community at large.

196. In view of the fact that in the early months of 1978 a number of voluntary agencies which had been assisting refugee children with their education found themselves unable to continue, UNHCR agreed to maintain its current level of assistance to such secondary students for the requisite period of time. Such UNHCR assistance is not provided to students whose families are able to finance their education. The 1979 target for lower secondary education shows an increase in the allocation as compared to the approved allocation for 1978, due to a considerable increase in the scholarship rates in Uganda.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

197. Rural settlements: Whereas there was no allocation in either 1977 or 1978 under this heading, a one-time allocation of \$102,000 is proposed for 1979 to enhance rural settlement projects previously financed from allocations approved by the Executive Committee and which have for some time been administered by the authorities.

198. Individual refugees: In 1977, \$9,000 were obligated for assistance to individual refugees in the form of rent subsidies, tools, household goods, seeds and supplementary feeding. The 1978 allocation of \$4,000 for similar purposes has been committed and will have to be increased from the Programme Reserve. An allocation of \$7,000 is proposed for 1979.

199. Lower secondary education and vocational training: In 1977, \$35,040 were obligated to provide scholarships to 158 young people at lower secondary or vocational training schools. The 1978 allocation of \$32,000 has been committed and will need to be increased from the Programme Reserve to cover

1/ Document A/AC.96/534, para. 119 A(e).

substantial increases in the Government scholarship rates as well as the absorption of students previously assisted by voluntary agencies. An allocation of \$56,000 is proposed for 1979.

Supplementary aid

200. In 1977, a total of \$12,000 was obligated to provide, in particular, initial assistance to newly-arrived refugees. The 1978 allocation of \$14,000 has been committed and will be increased from the Programme Reserve in view of the needs of new asylum-seekers. An allocation of \$15,000 is proposed for 1979.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

201. In 1977, an amount of \$28,297 was obligated from the Education Account to provide scholarships for 37 refugee students at higher secondary and vocational training levels. In 1978, \$7,310 have so far been committed and it is anticipated that in 1979 some \$46,500 may be needed. From the allocation administered by UNHCR on behalf of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, \$1,504 were made available during the period July 1977 to June 1978 to provide needy refugees with subsistence, medical care and schooling.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UGANDA

(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved Appropriations/ Orig. Estimates	Revised Allocations/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Rural settlements	-	-	-	102.0
Individual refugees	9.0	4.0	4.0	7.0
Lower secondary education	35.0	32.0	32.0	56.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	0.3 ^{a/}	...	2.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	1.8 ^{a/}	...	1.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Counselling</u>	...	-	5.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	12.0	14.0	14.0	15.0
Sub-total (1)	58.1	50.0	58.0	180.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	28.3	36.9	38.7	46.5
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	1.5	2.0	1.6	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	15.1	23.0	21.0	27.0
Sub-total (2)	44.9	61.9	61.3	73.5
Total (1-2)	103.0	111.9	119.3	253.5
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	259.3	141.0	139.0	161.0
GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	362.3	252.9	258.3	414.5

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

202. In previous years, the United Republic of Cameroon was included in the chapter on other countries in Africa. The separate presentation this year reflects the increase in the volume of assistance UNHCR is providing at the Government's request to refugees from Equatorial Guinea, especially those living in border areas.

203. In February 1978, funds were made available from the Emergency Fund to cover urgent needs of this refugee group. Two UNHCR missions have visited the country to assess the problem and to elaborate a programme of assistance together with the Government. The solution envisaged at first, namely to transfer the refugees to sites away from the border and to settle them, at least in part, in agriculture, proved on closer examination to be impracticable. The refugees have ethnic affinities with the local population, and have been trying to integrate among them since they first arrived in the United Republic. The initial plan has therefore been revised with a view to facilitating the integration of the refugees in the locations they occupy, while assisting with the transfer of only a limited number, to other areas, on an individual basis as circumstances require. The proposed 1979 allocation of \$50,000 will be used partly towards these ends.

204. Assistance provided to small groups and to individual refugees from multipurpose funds includes, wherever feasible, the financing of durable solutions. The allocation from the Emergency Fund includes an amount of up to \$17,000 for programme support and administration to meet the cost of missions to the United Republic of Cameroon and related general expenses.

205. A small number of Namibian students at the lower secondary level is currently being assisted. This type of assistance will be continued, following the Government's generous offer of 26 places at the lower secondary level for refugees from southern Africa.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

(in thousands of US Dollars)

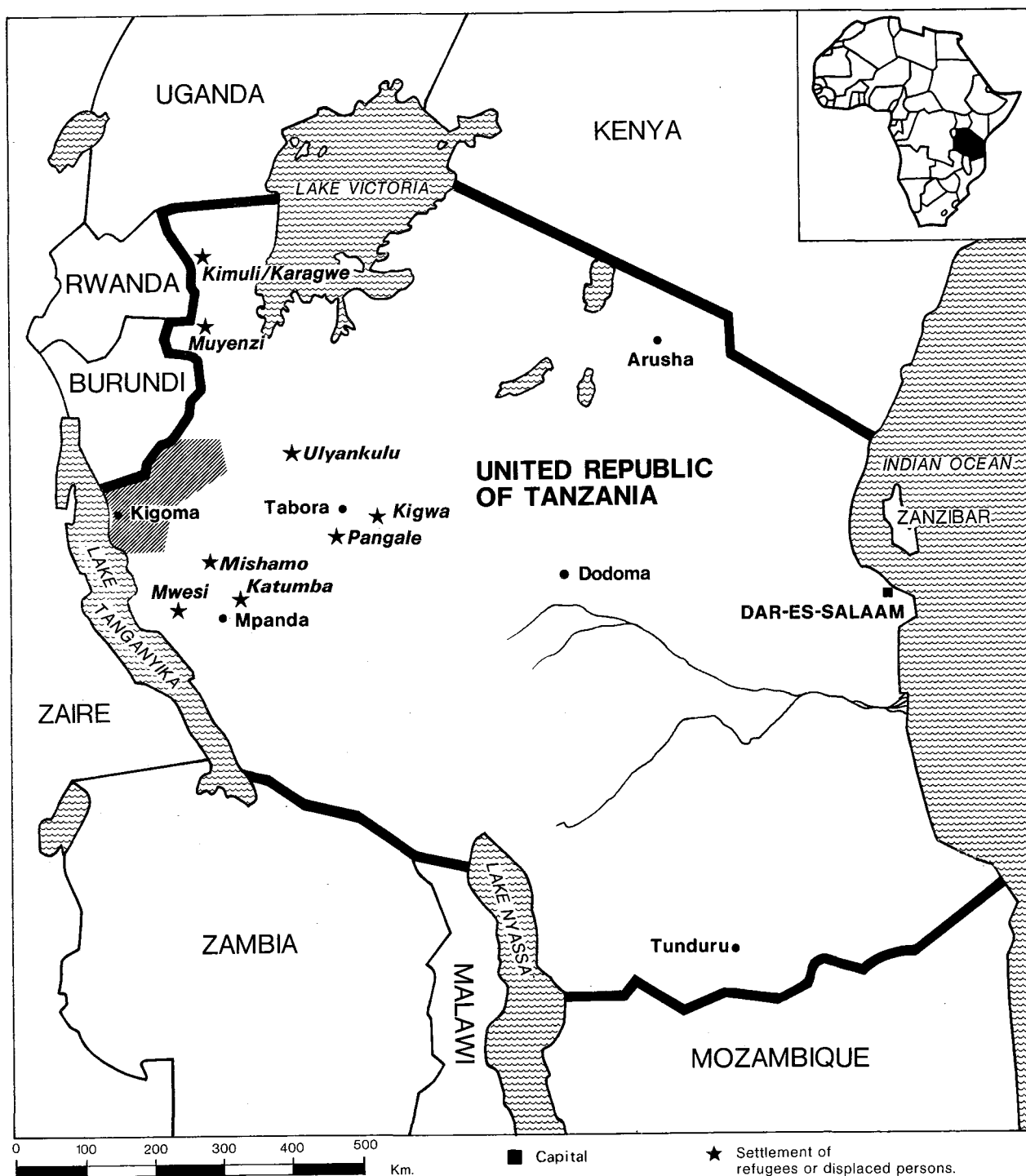
Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/Projections
		Approved appropriations/orig. estimates	Revised allocations/Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Lower secondary education	14.4 ^{b/}	18.0	18.0	...
<u>Multipurpose assistance</u>	13.0	40.0	40.0	50.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	6.2 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Emergency Fund</u>				
Operations	-	-	183.0	-
Programme support and administration	-	-	17.0	-
Total	33.6	58.0	258.0	50.0

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocation

b/ Obligation incurred against the allocation of \$ 150,000 shown under Zambia

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Area 945,087 sq. km.
Estimated population 16,090,000 (mid-1977)
Population density Approx. 17.02 per sq. km.
Rainy season November/December to March/April



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Introduction

206. The total number of refugees increased from 154,000 in 1976 to 163,500 in 1977. This increase was due to natural population growth and to a small influx of refugees from Uganda during the year. Of the total number, 133,700 refugees are from Burundi, 24,400 from Rwanda, some 3,700 from Uganda, about 500 from southern Africa, and individuals from various other African countries.

207. Most of the refugees from Burundi are accommodated at the Katumba and Ulyankulu rural settlements which, with populations of over 62,000 each, have become the largest organized refugee settlements in Africa. As in previous years, the Office's activities in the United Republic of Tanzania focused mainly on assistance to the rural settlements. Implementation of the relevant projects was governed by tripartite agreements between the Government, UNHCR and the Lutheran World Federation/Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (LWF/TCRS), the latter acting as implementing agency. Both the Government and LWF/TCRS contributed in cash and in kind to the settlements.

208. As was reported last year, a survey of the settlements was undertaken in May 1977. On the basis of the recommendations of a team comprising an FAO pedologist, a UNICEF hydrologist, a hydrogeologist from a private consulting firm, a rural settlement specialist and representatives of the three project partners, the Government agreed to continue the consolidation of Katumba and Ulyankulu, as well as to establish a new settlement at Mishamo in the Mpanda District for the excess population of Ulyankulu. The decision to found this new settlement was made in the light of the limited water supply and fertile land at Ulyankulu, and as a result of the lack of suitable land on which to expand the existing site.

209. A detailed plan of operations, including a budget for the total cost of more than \$18.5 million, has been drawn up for the Mishamo project, covering the period 1978 to 1983, and is designed to enable the refugees to become entirely self-sufficient. The annual budgets will be subject to continued review and will figure in reports to future sessions of the Executive Committee.

210. As part of the preparatory work for Mishamo, further surveys have been conducted at Ulyankulu. In March 1978 the National Soil Service (NSS) completed a soil survey to enable the District and Settlement Authority to identify critical areas from which refugees should be moved to the new settlement site. The progress of integration in agriculture of refugees remaining in Ulyankulu also depended on this survey. Then, in order to guarantee an adequate water supply, even for a reduced population at Ulyankulu after the transfer of 15,000 to 25,000 refugees to Mishamo, an in-depth hydrological survey has been scheduled for the second half of 1978. On the basis of this survey an intensive water development programme will be undertaken, including the drilling of boreholes, construction of dams and improvement of the water distribution system. This programme and the overall consolidation of the settlement should be completed prior to handover to the Government in July 1979.

211. In addition to the excess population of Ulyankulu, Mishamo will accommodate some 12,000 refugees from border areas of the Kigoma region. A preliminary land survey to determine the quality of the soil, water availability and the optimal carrying capacity of the area was completed by the time of writing this report. A detailed evaluation of land and water resources, as well as plans for the engineering and layout of the proposed new settlement, were being finalized at the time of writing.

212. The Katumba settlement was officially handed over to the Government on 30 June 1978 and the District authority has incorporated all recurrent costs in its budget as of the second half of this year. Arrangements have been made to ensure the completion of the remaining construction work by the end of 1978.

213. The rural settlement for Ugandan refugees at Kigwa was formally handed over to the Government on 1 July 1978. It was possible to complete the construction of most of the basic infrastructure, including a community education complex despite a shortage of building materials. The construction of a water supply system is in the initial phase.

214. Since October 1975, the Government has contributed \$3 million worth of foodstuffs and WFP has made available food worth about \$8 million for Katumba, Ulyankulu and Kigwa. UNHCR financed 50 per cent of the inland transportation costs for these foodstuffs. General distribution of food rations in these settlements was phased out towards the end of 1977. Accumulated stocks as well as new WFP food supplies are expected to cover the needs of refugees transferred from Ulyankulu to Mishamo until they reach self-sufficiency in agriculture.

215. The caseload of individual urban refugees in the capital comprises mainly students in need of scholarships; others require local settlement assistance, supplementary aid or resettlement opportunities. The relevant projects are administered by the Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT). During the period under review, several hundred South African students arrived in the United Republic of Tanzania from Botswana, Swaziland and Zambia, where they had sought temporary refuge. Many have been provided with care and maintenance pending their placement in schools in the country or in other English-speaking countries, mainly in west Africa and the United States.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

Refugees from Burundi

216. Ulyankulu settlement: In 1977, UNHCR obligated an amount of \$910 000, LWF/TCRS made available an additional \$488,674, while the Government provided land and services. For administrative purposes, the settlement is divided into 13 villages. A variety of food crops are grown and sales of cash crops, particularly tobacco, generated an income of \$450,000 for the refugees in the course of the year. Experiments with rice, sunflower, soya and simsim cultivation, initially introduced in 1976, were somewhat impaired by climatic conditions, but nevertheless were continued selectively throughout 1977. The pilot breeding schemes for goats, pigs and rabbits, as well as the livestock and poultry development programmes begun in recent years, have also progressed.

217. Construction of basic infrastructure was pursued last year, mainly utilizing refugee labour and locally produced materials. A dispensary and five primary schools were completed. The water development programme begun in mid-1976 has resulted in the completion of 250 hand-dug wells and 2 additional dams which have considerably increased water storage capacity. A pipeline was laid from one of the larger waterholes to the driest sections of the settlement. The enlargement of existing schools, the construction of temporary classrooms and the recruitment of volunteer teachers, have all enabled the settlement authorities to meet national educational requirements, in conformity with the Government policy of Universal Primary Education (UPE) by 1977.

218. The allocation of \$625,000 authorized for 1978 has been entirely committed. LWF/TCRS have made available \$225,000 for this period. As it is

expected that part of the present population will be transferred to Mishamo before the end of the year, the need for additional infrastructure in Ulyankulu will be considerably reduced. An allocation in 1979 of \$400,000 is therefore proposed for assistance until mid-year when the Government will assume full administrative and financial responsibility for Ulyankulu.

219. Katumba settlement: The approved 1977 allocation of \$990,000 was increased from the Programme Reserve by \$25,000 to cover unforeseen expenditure incurred in connexion with viability surveys and the purchase of fertilizers. Of the total amount, \$978,000 were obligated for assistance at the settlement and \$37,000 for the surveys. LWF/TCRS contributed \$411,793, while the Government made available land and administrative services for all 15 villages in Katumba.

220. As the refugees in Katumba are for the most part self-sufficient in food, only recently arrived refugees receive full WFP food rations. Various types of vegetable are grown in small scale irrigation schemes and soya beans, tobacco and maize are cultivated for commercial purposes. In 1977, refugees earned over \$562,500 from cash crop sales. Fishery projects, utilizing the numerous small dams in the settlement, were begun in 1977. Construction of buildings and settlement infrastructure continued at a satisfactory pace, with an emphasis on self-help labour. In the context of a "good housing" campaign, 1,400 new and improved houses were built. The community development staff also supervised an effort to ring and cover 168 shallow wells. The construction of two permanent primary schools was completed and work is progressing on three additional permanent schools. Volunteer teachers were recruited in order to implement the Government policy of UPE. In 1977, nine Community Development workers from Katumba participated in an intensive Government-sponsored "Village Managerial Training Seminar". The Settlement Project Co-ordinator of Katumba spent one month in Ulyankulu restructuring and re-organizing the community development programme of the latter settlement.

221. As the authorized 1978 allocation of \$600,000 did not suffice, it has been increased by \$78,118 from the Programme Reserve. The funds have been committed for the consolidation of basic infrastructure, construction of buildings, recurring expenditures, purchase of vehicles, as well as for the provision of additional temporary classrooms and accommodation for teaching staff. For the first six-months of 1978, prior to the Government assuming responsibility for Katumba, LWF/TCRS have made available \$159,000.

222. Surveys and development of a new settlement at Mishamo: As mentioned in the introduction Mishamo was selected to accommodate the surplus population of Ulyankulu. In 1977, \$150,000 were obligated to cover the surveys of prospective new sites and to finance initial site development. Detailed studies of water resources, land fertility, as well as engineering and layout plans, are expected to be completed prior to the transfer of refugees to Mishamo. A project management and monitoring system has been finalized.

223. The 1978 approved allocation of \$1,000,000 will soon be committed. According to the revised budget estimates, this allocation will not suffice to cover, inter alia, feasibility studies, the transfer programme, immediate needs during the initial emergency phase, land clearance, purchase of agricultural equipment, tools and vehicles, development of a water supply scheme and distribution system, construction of buildings and basic infrastructure, and recurring expenditures. It is therefore proposed to increase the 1978 allocation by \$500,000. An allocation of \$2,500,000 is proposed for 1979 to finance the continuation of these activities.

Refugees from Uganda

224. Kigwa settlement: In 1977, \$90,000 were obligated to complete the consolidation of the settlement's basic infrastructure. The Government made a supporting contribution of \$10,090 and implemented the project. Oxfam provided a grant towards the financing of the development of the water supply scheme. WFP rations were distributed to the entire population until 31 May 1977; thereafter, only new arrivals received food aid. A satisfactory harvest, especially of maize and tobacco, was reported and the Tobacco Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania formally registered the Kigwa Tobacco Growers Co-operative as a member, thus making it to be eligible for loans and marketing facilities. By mid-1977 the co-operative poultry scheme was also operating successfully.

Multipurpose assistance

225. In 1977, \$30,000 were obligated for immediate relief, care and maintenance, travel and other assistance to southern African and other refugee students. In the first half of the current year, \$25,000 have been committed from the \$100,000 allocation. An allocation of \$100,000 is proposed for 1979 primarily to assist southern African refugees living in the United Republic or in transit through the country.

Lower secondary education and vocational training

226. In 1977, \$74,586 were obligated to provide scholarships to 183 students. The approved 1978 allocation of \$80,000 has been entirely committed. An allocation of \$100,000 is proposed for 1979 to cover educational assistance for 210 students.

Counselling

227. In 1977, UNHCR contributed \$5,690 towards the administrative costs of the office of the refugee counsellor of the CCT. The AACC and the IUEF also participated in the financing of this service. Over 500 refugees sought guidance and assistance in the course of the year. As the originally anticipated increase in refugee counselling needs has not occurred, it is proposed to reduce the approved 1978 allocation of \$20,000 to \$12,000. A similar allocation of \$12,000 is proposed for 1979.

Supplementary aid

228. In 1977, \$15,441 were obligated on behalf of some 550 refugees of various origins, including southern Africans, for food, medical care, accommodation, clothing and travel. The funds were administered partly by the CCT and partly by the UNHCR Branch Office. Half of the approved 1978 allocation of \$20,000 has been committed so far, and a similar allocation of \$20,000 is proposed for 1979.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

229. Education Account: In 1977, \$181,693 were obligated to enable 106 refugee students to pursue their studies at the secondary level, in academic or vocational training institutions, and at university. Assistance under this project was administered partly by the Government and partly by the CCT. By mid-1978, \$100,000 had been committed to provide scholarships to refugee students at the various levels.

230. In 1976, \$1,985,714 were obligated as a contribution towards the construction of a secondary school with boarding facilities for some 320 pupils in Tunduru. Actual work has been delayed due to unforeseen technical problems and an outbreak of cholera in the area. It is anticipated that the building will be completed by December 1979. The IBRD is involved in the technical supervision of this project, which is implemented by the Government. The school will accommodate refugees and nationals. The authorities, in turn, have undertaken to admit refugees to secondary schools throughout the country on the same basis as nationals of the United Republic of Tanzania.

231. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa: From the allocation for the period 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978 administered by UNHCR on behalf of this Fund, \$15,042 were obligated last year and \$20,000 have been committed in the current year, mainly for subsistence allowances.

232. Assistance to southern African refugees: In 1977, \$88,120 were obligated on behalf of southern African refugees. Of this amount \$60,000 were disbursed to pay the cost of accommodation for South African refugee students; \$26,442 were used to cover transportation and incidental expenses for South African and Zimbabwean refugee students admitted to secondary level schools in Nigeria; \$1,678 were used for the transportation by air of clothing urgently needed by South African refugee students. UNHCR expects to participate in the construction costs of a community centre to be administered by PAC, offering accommodation, vocational training and rehabilitation. Fund raising efforts for this centre will be made outside the General Programmes.

233. Programme support and administration: An amount of \$2,000 was obligated in 1977 to meet additional general operating expenses in connexion with assistance to refugees from southern Africa.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

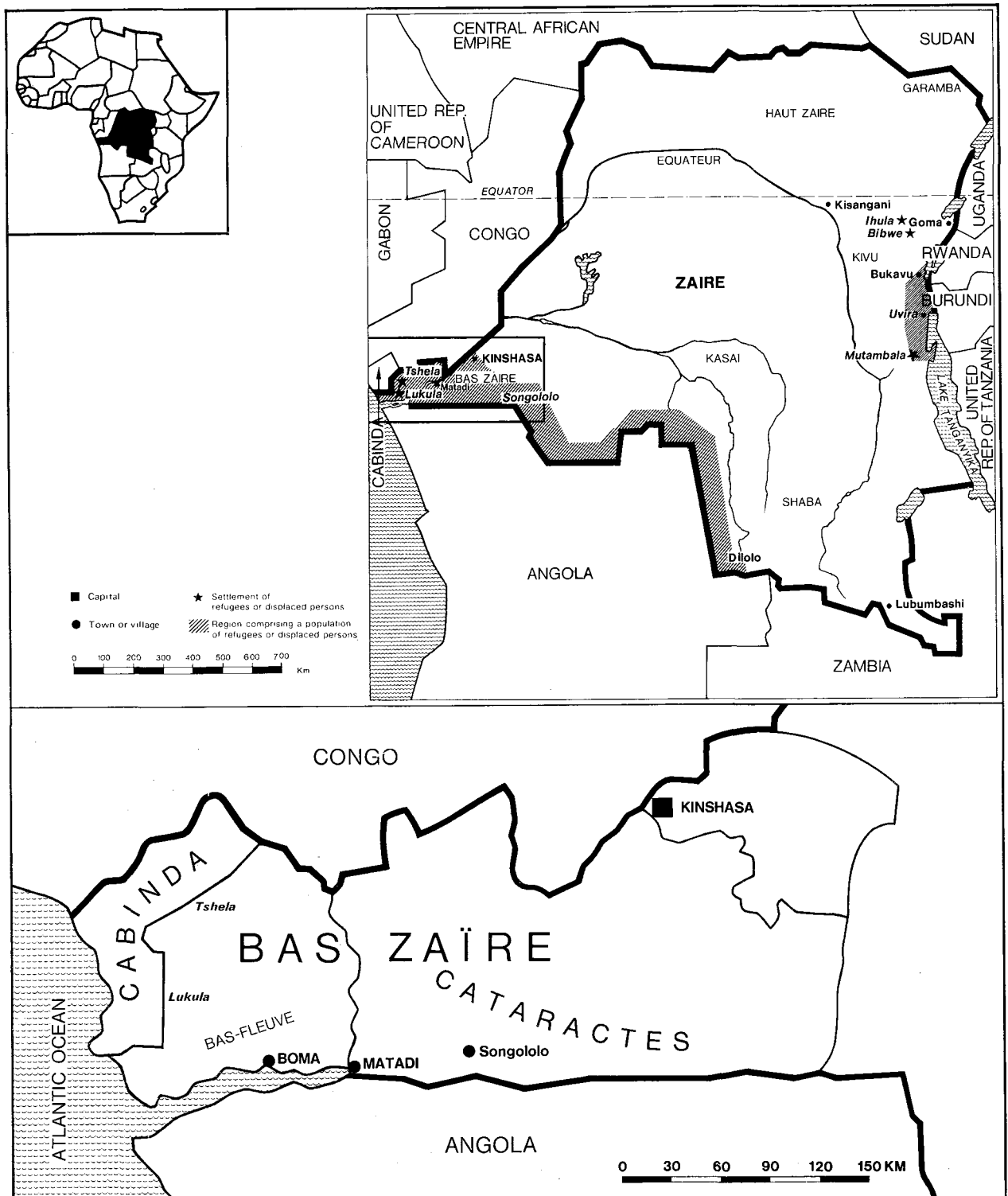
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/Projections
		Approved appropriations/orig. estimates	Revised allocations/Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
New settlement for Burundi refugees (Mishamo)	150.0	1,000.0	1,500.0	2,500.0
Ulyankulu settlement	910.0	625.0	625.0	400.0
Katumba settlement	978.0	600.0	678.1	-
Kigwa settlement	90.0	-	-	-
Surveys for settlements	37.0	-	9.6	-
Individual refugees	1.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Lower secondary education	74.6	80.0	80.0	100.0
Multipurpose assistance for southern African refugees	30.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	1.0 ^{a/}	...	6.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	0.4 ^{a/}	...	0.3 ^{a/}	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	-	-	2.5 ^{a/}	5.0
<u>Counselling</u>	5.7	20.0	12.0	12.0
<u>Assistance to handicapped refugees</u>	1.2 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	15.4	20.0	20.0	20.0
Sub-total (1)	2,294.5	2,450.0	3,038.5	3,142.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	181.7	122.0	284.5	238.0
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	15.0	15.0	20.0	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	26.5	21.0	31.0	21.0
<u>Assistance to southern African refugees</u>				
Accommodation	60.0	-	-	-
Transport of clothing	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation of refugees	26.4	-	-	-
Programme support and administration	2.0	-	-	-
<u>Other trust funds</u>	-	-	7.0	-
Sub-total (2)	313.3	158.0	342.5	259.0
Total (1 - 2)	2,607.8	2,608.0	3,381.0	3,401.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	178.7	203.0	198.0	184.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	2,786.5	2,811.0	3,579.0	3,585.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocation

ZAIRES

Area	2,345,409 sq. km.
Estimated population	26,380,000 (mid-1977)
Population density	Approx. 11.25 per sq. km.
Rainy season	North-East: March - November East : September - May



ZAIRE

Introduction

234. At the end of 1977, the refugee population in Zaïre was estimated at some 530,000. This figure included some 500,000 Angolans, 40,000 of whom were of direct concern to UNHCR, 11,300 Burundi, and Rwandese and refugees from various other countries. The figure for Burundi refugees was obtained by the UNHCR Sub-Office in Bukavu which undertook a further survey in October 1977, on the basis of which it could be assumed that some 6,000 refugees had returned spontaneously to their country of origin or moved elsewhere over the previous 12-month period. During the year, there was a small influx of Ugandans into the Kivu and Haut-Zaïre provinces, of whom 40 became part of the active caseload.

235. By far the most dramatic change however resulted from a massive influx of refugees into the Bas-Zaïre region from northern Angola and the province of Cabinda, which began in November 1977 and continued well into 1978. By the end of May 1978, the new influx numbered some 60,000 including a high proportion of women and children. The refugees arrived totally destitute, under-nourished and in urgent need of medical care. On account of their pressing need for food, medical attention and blankets, relief measures were immediately undertaken using an allocation from the Emergency Fund. The High Commissioner at the same time made an approach to a number of governments, international and regional organizations and voluntary agencies for relief assistance, with gratifying results. The relief programme is administered, under the supervision of the UNHCR Regional Office in Kinshasa, by Swiss volunteers who were equipped by their Government with field vehicles and trucks when they first arrived in Zaïre. Food supplies over and above those already donated by the EEC and WFP for the original caseload arrive at Matadi port and are rapidly transported to the areas of need.

236. UNHCR assistance in 1977 was directed principally at Angolan refugees in the Bas-Zaïre region and to Burundi refugees in the Kivu province. Subsequently, the emphasis shifted, with inputs being channelled principally to the Angolan refugees, while the programme in favour of the Burundi is gradually being phased out. A number of individual refugees receive assistance towards durable solutions, higher education, or to meet other needs.

237. The 1977 assistance programme to Angolan refugees was designed initially to provide relief and temporary settlement measures to a caseload of about 40,000 in the Bas-Fleuve and Cataractes sub-region of Bas-Zaïre. In August 1977, it was decided, in consultation with the authorities, to settle numbers of the refugees in organized rural settlements at a reasonable distance from the border. The objective then, to be realized by the end of 1978, was to integrate in organized rural settlements 5,000 refugees in the Bas-Fleuve and 5,000 in the Cataractes.

238. In both sub-regions, however, hopes of a rapid solution to the refugee situation suffered severe setbacks. In the Cataractes sub-region, the urgent need for a relief programme for the 60,000 newly-arrived refugees took priority over the proposed integration programme. In Bas-Fleuve, a prolonged drought coupled with a blight on the manioc crop and an acute shortage of other foodstuffs in the area caused large numbers of refugees who had almost succeeded in integrating on their own to flock to the new settlements. By the end of April 1978, the number of refugees in the Bas-Fleuve settlements, intended for 5,000, was already 15,000 and a month later a further 10,000 refugees were asking to be admitted. This sudden influx into the embryonic agricultural centres placed heavy strains on the infrastructure and foodstocks. Furthermore, in spite of all the efforts of both refugees and the implementing agency, the first season's harvest failed as a result of the drought.

239. Having re-assessed the situation, UNHCR has decided to integrate 40,000 refugees in organized rural settlements: 25,000 in the Bas-Fleuve sub-region and 15,000 in the Cataractes sub-region. In the Cataractes, the integration phase will begin only in 1979, when the necessary implementing capacity is available. Until the refugees are self-sufficient, relief and integration assistance will have to continue. In the Bas-Fleuve, the number of refugees benefiting from the organized integration programme is at present 15,000. However owing to the fact that the two existing settlements have reached maximum capacity, the authorities have been notified that a further site is needed. The integration of 5,000 more refugees could be initiated if a third site is made available. The settlement of the remaining 5,000 refugees will begin in 1979.

240. The 45,000 other Angolan refugees who would have liked to be incorporated into organized rural settlements can be given only marginal assistance, such as handtools and seeds, to help them settle spontaneously. It must be understood, however, that a non-settled caseload may remain, for whom integration measures may be called for at some time in the future, unless the refugees should express the wish to repatriate. As for the 40,000 for whom plans for rural integration in the two sub-regions exist, two years of successful harvests would, it is estimated, enable UNHCR to phase out its assistance programme.

241. It will be appreciated from the foregoing that the transformation of the situation in Bas-Zaïre calls for a much higher financial input both in 1978 and in 1979 than had been envisaged only a few months ago.

242. Assistance to Burundi refugees in Kivu continued throughout 1977 and the early months of 1978 at the Mutambala rural settlement, established in the second half of the previous year on land made available by the Government of Zaïre. It is believed that the project can be brought to a successful conclusion in the course of 1979. In the Ruzizi Plain and Ubembe, several thousand Burundi refugees have over the years received marginal assistance towards their spontaneous integration. In the period under review, small projects were implemented by the UNHCR Sub-Office in Bukavu to establish refugees with skills in their trades, to continue the work of a mobile medical team and to consolidate the settlement of those who had obtained land only a short time before. Several hundred young Burundi refugees continued to receive educational grants at both lower and higher secondary levels, with an emphasis whenever possible on vocational training.

243. In both Bas-Zaïre and south Kivu, the Association internationale de Développement rural (AIDR) is the implementing agency for the rural settlement programmes. In close co-operation with UNHCR representatives, AIDR has prepared detailed budgets and projections for the successive stages of each project. As regards the caseload of Angolans in Bas-Zaïre, a full plan of operation and budget have been drawn up covering the period until the end of 1979, and rough estimates of need have been made until the end of the projected operation. It will be appreciated that these estimates can concern only the current caseload and cannot take into account future fluctuations.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

244. Refugees from Angola: From the 1977 allocation of \$1,130,000, a total of \$1,035,285 were obligated to finance relief measures and an initial settlement phase. A high proportion of the expenditures for the former comprised local purchases of food pending the arrival of WFP or EEC foodstuffs and internal transportation of food and other relief supplies. Expenditures for the initial stages of the settlement operation included the creation of the necessary infrastructure at the two selected sites, Kimbianga and Lundu Matende, in the Lukula area of Bas-Fleuve. Roads were constructed within the new areas,

agricultural plots marked out, temporary schools and dispensaries created and food distribution centres set up. As the refugees arrived, they were issued with handtools, seeds and roots (manioc, beans, sweet potatoes, taro, groundnuts, banana). At the same time vegetable nurseries were established to enable a diversification of agriculture to be effected in the longer term. The dispensaries are regularly stocked with medical supplies and are administered on behalf of UNHCR by a doctor from "Médecins sans Frontières". By the end of February 1978, 4,000 refugees were being established on the new sites, and by the end of May some 15,000 had been given initial integration assistance in Kimbianga and Lundu Matende.

245. The remainder of the 1977 allocation (\$94,715) was used to monitor UNHCR's assistance programme in the Bas-Zaïre and to provide education, medical assistance and supplementary aid grants to large numbers of young Angolans in the urban areas. The latter project included the payment of salaries to 108 primary and secondary school teachers and to 21 nurses working either within the schools or in a central dispensary serving Angolan refugees.

246. The 1978 allocation of \$850,000 for the local integration of Angolan refugees was approved only about a month before the new influx of 60,000 Angolans began. Since the Office is now faced with the necessity to provide much more far-reaching assistance to Angolan refugees than could have been foreseen a year ago, it is obvious that all previous estimates have had to be radically revised. The allocation has already been increased by \$700,000 from the Programme Reserve. A new allocation of \$1,600,000, over and above the aforementioned sums, is proposed to bring the total 1978 funds available for the local integration of Angolan refugees to \$3,150,000. This represents the minimum expenditure necessary to prevent hardship and to continue the momentum of the settlement measures undertaken in Bas-Fleuve. It does not include a provision for the proposed settlement in Cataractes, although, had funds been available, it would have been judicious to initiate this integration operation in 1978.

247. In 1979, it is proposed to continue the work of integrating 15,000 refugees in Bas-Fleuve and to begin to integrate 25,000 further beneficiaries in settlements in Cataractes. The minimum amount considered necessary to carry forward operations on the required scale, to give marginal assistance to refugees outside the organized settlements, and to provide assistance to young Angolans in urban areas, is \$4,700,000.

248. Both the revised 1978 proposals and those for 1979 are based on the assumption that the bulk of food needs will be met from donations from WFP or other sources.

249. Refugees from Burundi: From the 1977 allocation of \$604,651 for the local integration of Burundi refugees, \$600,000 were obligated for the rural settlement at Mutambala. The balance, allocated from the Programme Reserve, was obligated for the operating and maintenance costs of a small fleet of vehicles. At Mutambala, the 500 families transferred from the Ruzizi Plain in the second half of 1976 began to harvest their own crops and even to sell some of their small surpluses to the predominantly fishing community in the area. Progress was made on the construction of schools in durable materials, the sinking of wells and the building of a road to the shore of Lake Tanganyika as part of the fishery element of the programme. Because of the substantial voluntary movement back to Burundi on the part of many who previously had registered for the second transfer to Mutambala, the 1977 move was a small one. The improved infrastructure in three villages benefits refugees and Zairians alike.

250. Of the 1978 allocation of \$520,000 approved for the local integration of Burundi refugees in Zaïre, \$130,000 have so far been committed for the continuation of the rural settlement programme at Mutambala and \$55,000 for

projects to assist refugees in the Ruzizi Plain and Ubembe through establishment in fishing or other trades, for health services, for the improvement of classrooms and also for the improvement of agriculture. As it now appears that the full amount will not be needed, it is proposed to reduce the 1978 allocation of \$520,000 by \$40,000. An amount of \$140,000 is proposed for 1979 to complete the rural integration programme on behalf of Burundi refugees.

251. Lower secondary education and vocational training: The 1977 allocation of \$60,000 was used to provide scholarships to 125 young Burundi refugees attending secondary schools scattered over a wide area of South Kivu and to 22 Angolan lower secondary and post-primary vocational students. The 1978 allocation of \$60,000 will be committed in the course of the year for similar purposes, and \$60,000 is proposed as the 1979 allocation.

252. Multipurpose assistance: In 1977, \$44,515 were obligated on behalf of 327 individuals who received assistance including care and maintenance, medical treatment and vocational and language training. Others received grants towards their establishment in trades, or towards resettlement, family reunion or voluntary repatriation. Among the beneficiaries were Ugandan refugees who arrived in Haut-Zaïre and Kivu in the early months of 1977, and whose assimilation in Zaïre proved particularly difficult because of language and other cultural differences. Of the 1978 allocation of \$45,000, \$22,000 have been committed. An allocation of \$45,000 is again proposed for 1979.

Emergency Fund

253. In April 1978, the High Commissioner made available \$500,000 from the Emergency Fund to provide relief for newly-arrived Angolan refugees in Bas-Zaïre who were in urgent need of food, medical care, blankets and clothing. The allocation also included a provision for the administrative costs involved. The programme of distributing foodstuffs and other essential items was implemented by a team of Swiss volunteers working under the supervision of the Regional Office in Kinshasa.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

254. Education Account: In 1977, \$121,210 were obligated, mostly for Burundi students at higher secondary and university level. In addition, \$20,000 were obligated to assist Rwandese students at university level. The projects were implemented by the Eglise du Christ au Zaïre and the UNHCR Sub-Office in Bukavu. Over \$137,000 will be required for commitment in 1978 and assistance in higher secondary and university education is expected to be needed at a similar level in 1979.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAIRE
(in thousands of US Dollars)

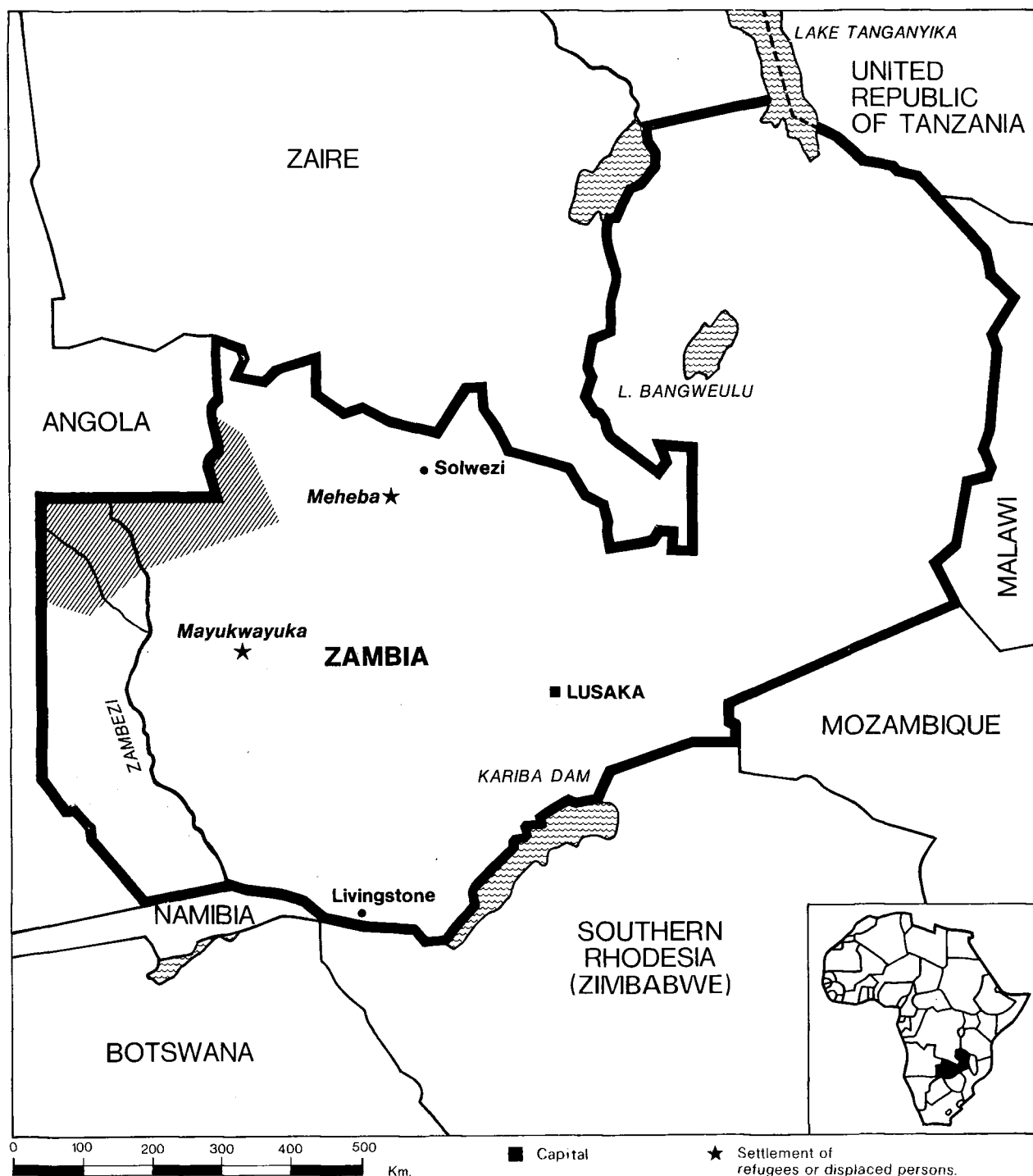
Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. Estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Angolan refugees	1,130.0	850.0	3,150.0	4,700.0
Burundi refugees	604.7	520.0	480.0	140.0
Lower secondary education	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Multipurpose assistance	44.5	45.0	45.0	45.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	0.6 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Legal assistance</u>	2.5 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Assistance to handicapped refugees</u>	0.5 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Emergency Fund</u>				
Assistance to Angolan refugees	-	-	500.0	-
Sub-total (1)	1,842.8	1,475.0	4,235.0	4,945.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	141.3	142.3	137.4	135.0
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	2.9	5.0	5.0	...
<u>Assistance to Angolan refugees</u>	1,521.2	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	62.7	53.0	56.0	67.0
Sub-total (2)	1,728.1	200.3	198.4	202.0
Total (1 - 2)	3,570.9	1,675.3	4,433.4	5,147.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	328.7	329.0	384.0	395.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	3,899.6	2,004.3	4,817.4	5,542.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

^{b/} Simple transfer

ZAMBIA

Area 752,614 sq. km.
Estimated population 5,350,000 (mid-1977)
Population density Approx. 7.11 per sq. km.
Rainy season November - April



ZAMBIA

Introduction

255. There was a continuing influx of refugees, mainly Zimbabweans, into Zambia during 1977. According to Government estimates, the total refugee population numbered some 64,000, comprising almost 30,000 Angolans, some 30,000 Zimbabweans, 2,700 Namibians and smaller groups of other African refugees including South Africans, Zairians, Ugandans and Ethiopians. These statistics, as compared to those of the previous year, show an increase of over 30,000 refugees.

256. Some of the newly arrived refugees were transferred to Meheba, increasing the population of the rural settlement to over 12,700 by the end of 1977. The refugees at Meheba are predominantly Angolan; nearly 500 Zairians repatriated voluntarily from the settlement in the course of the year. Following negotiations between the Zambian and Angolan authorities in respect of voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees, the Zambian authorities have confirmed that some 2,000 additional refugees in Meheba have indicated their willingness to repatriate. It is anticipated that more refugees may wish to return home after the harvest. UNHCR has been requested to assist in this operation. As the Government continued to transfer newly arrived groups of southern African and Zairian refugees to Meheba, further material assistance throughout 1977 and 1978 was required. Assistance to Meheba is governed by a tripartite agreement between the Government, the Lutheran World Federation/Zambia Christian Refugee Service (LWF/ZCRS) and UNHCR. The Government provides land, services and emergency food supplies; all parties contribute in cash and in kind to the project, while LWF/ZCRS also acts as the implementing agency.

257. The implementation of long-term solutions for the caseload of several hundred individual refugees in urban centres, particularly Lusaka, poses considerable problems. This is due to a variety of reasons such as limited employment opportunities, the increase in the cost of living, and the difficulties experienced by even qualified refugees in obtaining work permits. Consequently, the major portion of UNHCR expenditure on behalf of individual cases was for temporary care and maintenance. The counselling service which is governed by a tripartite agreement between the Christian Council of Zambia/The All Africa Conference of Churches (CCZ/AACC), the IUEF and UNHCR, has contributed towards the solution of the more pressing individual cases. The renovation and extension of a former refugee reception centre at Makeni, on the outskirts of the capital, currently financed from trust funds, should be completed by the end of 1978. The centre will provide counselling services and urgently needed temporary accommodation space for newly-arrived asylum seekers.

258. Large numbers of young Zimbabwean refugees entered Zambia during the period under review, many having spent some time in transit in Botswana. This flow of refugees has created the need for immediate and long-term assistance in the form of care and maintenance, medical attention, provision of accommodation facilities and education. The implementation of these measures is undertaken by the national liberation movements concerned, with the agreement of the Zambian authorities. UNHCR works in close co-operation with the Government and ANC, PF/ZANU, PF/ZAPU and SWAPO, providing relief and other assistance, as well as finding places in schools in Zambia and elsewhere in the African continent.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

259. Meheba rural settlement: The approved 1977 allocation of \$212,000 was increased from the Programme Reserve and \$215,772 were obligated to assist new arrivals and to cover some improvements in infrastructure, agriculture, health and educational facilities. Supporting contributions, equivalent to \$178,554 and \$65,060 were made by the Government and LWF/ZCRS respectively. A number of self-sufficiency projects were implemented, such as the establishment of poultry schemes, fish breeding ponds and carpentry workshops. Baking, sewing and milling co-operatives, as well as homecraft courses, were organized for women. As the majority of the refugees are self-supporting in food production, the distribution of WFP rations was limited to new arrivals. Plans were developed to expand the settlement's two primary schools, providing additional classrooms and staff accommodation.

260. The approved 1978 allocation of \$250,000 has been committed during the first six months of the year and the LWF/ZCRS contribution totalled \$79,157. In view of the continuing influx of refugees into the country, some of whom are to be transferred to Meheba, the Government has requested that UNHCR continue extending assistance. An amount of \$250,000 is, therefore, proposed for 1979, with the understanding that funds could be used for repatriation, if necessary.

261. Multipurpose assistance: As the approved 1977 allocation of \$91,000 did not suffice, it was increased from the Programme Reserve and \$91,712 were obligated, of which \$78,219 for refugees of various origins and \$13,493 for Zimbabwean refugees holding British Concessionary passports. Assistance measures included rents, documentation, travel, local settlement, resettlement, supplementary aid and medical care. The CCZ/AACC provided direct assistance to individual refugees at a total cost of \$22,090. In the first months of 1978, the approved allocation of \$90,000 has been increased from the Reserve by \$40,000. Owing to the introduction of revised rates for subsistence allowances and an increase in the caseload, it is anticipated that additional funds may be needed from the Programme Reserve. To continue this assistance in 1979 an allocation of \$210,000 is proposed.

262. Southern Africans (multipurpose assistance): In 1977, \$500,000 were obligated towards the construction of a school/multipurpose centre near Lusaka administered by PF/ZAPU. The construction of 20 dormitories, 5 ablution blocks and related external works is foreseen and educational, health and rehabilitation facilities are to be provided. The project is jointly financed by UNDP and UNHCR. To accommodate the ever increasing number of Zimbabweans seeking asylum in Zambia these facilities, originally intended for 1,000 children will have to be extended.

263. Of the 1978 authorized allocation, \$194,200 have been committed for assistance to the above-mentioned PF/ZAPU centre (\$144,200), the Namibia Institute (\$20,000) and a PF/ZANU school (\$30,000). It is intended to commit the balance of \$305,800 by the end of the year to cover, inter alia, the creation of temporary primary school classroom structures for the proposed PF/ZANU school. Moreover, funds will be required to complete the ZAPU school complex, which will cater for several thousand more students than originally foreseen.

264. According to the Government, the leaders of liberation movements, and UNHCR's own estimates there is a need for expanded assistance including agricultural assistance, to enable the refugees to grow food in order to reduce the burden on the international community in the long-run. Continuing

requirements exist for further capital investment and recurring expenditures in respect of the PF/ZAPU and PF/ZANU schools, for the purchase of agricultural tools and provision of communal services for the PF/ZANU and SWAPO farms, for improvement of the SWAPO educational and health centre at Nyango, and for relief items such as food, clothing, blankets, medicaments and equipment, as well as for additional accommodation facilities for new arrivals. An additional allocation of \$800,000 is proposed for 1978 and an allocation of \$4,200,000 for 1979 to cover needs of the sharply increased caseload.

Lower secondary education and vocational training

265. In 1977, \$5,581 were obligated to cover lodging, school uniforms and scholarships for students at the lower secondary school level. A total of 49 students in academic and vocational training were assisted. The 1978 allocation of \$9,000 has been committed for study inside Zambia. Of the approved allocation on behalf of some 100 Namibian students, \$133,400 were obligated in Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the United Republic of Cameroon where the students were admitted to schools. An allocation of \$90,000 is proposed for 1979 to cover the educational needs of some 140 students in Zambia. Assistance to southern Africans for the education outside Zambia will be financed in 1979 from the global allocation of \$1.2 million for southern African refugee students.

Counselling

266. In 1977, \$6,832 were obligated to cover the UNHCR contribution towards the administration of the counselling service financed jointly with CCZ and IUEF. A total of 291 cases were assisted during the year. Half of the approved 1978 allocation of \$12,000 has been committed. An allocation of \$13,000 is proposed for 1979 to support this service.

Supplementary aid

267. An amount of \$5,130 was obligated from the overall allocation, to continue assistance to South African refugees during the first half of 1977. This obligation supplemented funds made available from the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

Emergency Fund

268. In July 1977, the High Commissioner obligated \$195,725 from the Emergency Fund to provide assistance to newly arrived Zimbabwean refugees. Immediate needs identified by the Patriotic Front were financed, such as food, purchase of a mobile clinic, chartering of a plane to bring in emergency supplies from abroad and furniture for an educational centre.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

269. Education account: In 1977, \$200,000 were obligated for academic and vocational training scholarships for 112 southern African student refugees studying at Nkumbi International College. An additional \$44,807 were obligated for 43 refugee students in academic, technical and vocational programmes in institutions other than Nkumbi International College.

270. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa: From the allocation administered by UNHCR on behalf of this Fund, \$24,876 were made available for the period 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978 to provide assistance in the form of subsistence allowances, medical care, primary school fees, school uniforms and travel for South African refugees.

271. Other trust funds: In 1977, \$246,144 were obligated to assist refugees from southern Africa. Of this amount \$89,744 were expended to purchase emergency food and provide supplementary aid to dependents of PF/ZANU members; \$21,400 covered the cost of care and maintenance to South African and Zimbabwean refugee students, some of whom were in transit, en route to continue their studies in Nigeria; \$10,000 were contributed to the United Nations Institute for Namibia. The remaining \$125,000 were used to renovate, extend and purchase equipment for the Makeni reception centre, which will eventually accommodate up to 150 persons. This project is being implemented by the Government. For 1979 a small allocation has been proposed under the General Programmes to cover expenditure incurred for the running costs of the centre.

272. In 1978, \$775,000 have been committed towards the construction costs of the PF/ZAPU school complex. These funds were made available by donor governments and a non-governmental organization.

273. Programme support and administration: An amount of \$2,000 was obligated in 1977 to meet additional general operating expenses in connexion with assistance to refugees from southern Africa.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAMBIA
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved Appropriations/ orig. Estimates	Revised Allocations/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Meheba settlement	215.8	250.0	250.0	250.0
Makeni transit centre	-	-	-	10.0
Lower secondary education	5.6	9.0	9.0	90.0
Multipurpose assistance	591.7	590.0	1,430.0	4,410.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	3.0 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	0.2 ^{a/}	...	1.2 ^{a/}	...
<u>Counselling</u>	6.8	12.0	12.0	13.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	5.1 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>EMERGENCY FUND</u>				
Emergency assistance to Zimbabwean refugees	195.7	-	-	-
Sub-total (1)	1,023.9	861.0	1,702.2	4,773.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary and university education	244.8	23.0	265.0	280.3
<u>United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa</u>	24.9	25.0	33.0	...
<u>United Nations Institute for Namibia</u>	10.0	20.0	...	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	40.6	22.0	23.0	27.0
<u>Assistance to southern African refugees</u>				
Makeni transit centre	125.0	-	-	-
ZAPU emergency school	-	-	775.0	-
Supplementary aid	89.7	-	-	-
Educational assistance	21.4 ^{b/}	-	-	-
Various emergency assistance	282.1 ^{b/}	-	-	-
Programme support and administration	2.0	-	-	-
<u>Other trust funds</u>				
Purchase of maize shellers for Meheba settlement	-	-	4.6	-
Sub-total (2)	840.5	90.0	1,100.6	307.3
Total (1 - 2)	1,864.4	951.0	2,802.8	5,080.3
<u>REGULAR BUDGET (3)</u>	155.7	188.0	162.0	184.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	2,020.1	1,139.0	2,964.8	5,264.3

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations. b/ Simple transfer

OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

274. The countries covered by this text are generally those in which the volume of UNHCR assistance does not warrant separate chapters. The caseload consists of both rural refugees and individuals of urban background, many of them students. Some refugees are in transit, others have been admitted for educational placement, others integrate locally; those who cannot find durable solutions sometimes remain on relief for extended periods. The table which follows lists obligations, commitments and proposals for new allocations, by type of assistance and country.

275. UNHCR assistance on behalf of refugees in these countries is generally administered, in co-ordination with the UNHCR Regional Offices in Dakar and or Kinshasa, by the UNDP Resident Representatives, voluntary agencies, Red Cross societies or churches. Several of the agencies provide financial as well as administrative support to UNHCR assistance activities.

276. The Office has continued to grant assistance from General Programmes towards durable solutions, including voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement, and towards lower secondary education, vocational training, medical treatment and relief. An intensification of counselling services is being undertaken wherever the situation warrants it. During the period under review, scholarships have been given to some 40 Namibian students at lower secondary level to permit them to continue their studies in Liberia, Sierra Leone and the United Republic of Cameroon.

277. Special Programmes have included a provision for university scholarships in Liberia, Niger and Togo as well as scholarships for 13 students from southern African countries who were assisted to go to Sierra Leone and study at the secondary level. In 1977, other trust funds were used to assist with the construction of dwellings and the creation of sewing co-operatives for persons returning to Cape Verde. In the Comoros, UNHCR responded to a request from the Government to assist in the reception and settlement of some 16,000 returnees; and over \$140,000 were used for relief measures, including the cost of a medical team. The assistance programme for returning refugees and displaced persons in Guinea-Bissau was brought close to its conclusion, the shortage of certain construction materials having hampered a few aspects of the programme. A small amount was obligated in 1977 to meet residual general office expenses related to the programme in Guinea-Bissau.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved Appropriations/Orig. Estimates	Revised Allocations/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Lower secondary education - Sierra Leone	34.0	34.0	34.4	14.0
<u>Multipurpose assistance</u>				
Benin	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5
Central African Empire	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Chad	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Congo	6.0	4.0	8.0	8.0
Gambia	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.5
Ivory Coast	9.2	8.0	8.0	12.0
Liberia	15.0	10.0	11.0	15.0
Mali	1.7	1.0	1.0	2.0
Niger	6.0	4.0	4.0	5.0
Sierra Leone	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Togo	6.5	4.0	4.0	6.0
Upper Volta	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5
West Africa - other countries	4.0	4.0	7.0	15.0
Southern Africans	-	25.0	25.0	-
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>				
Congo	0.4 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Equatorial Guinea	0.1 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Ivory Coast	0.8 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Liberia	3.3 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Seychelles	2.0 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Resettlement</u>				
Ivory Coast	0.9 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Mali	0.5 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Sao Tome & Principe	0.2 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Total (1)	105.4	106.0	115.2	90.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Central African Empire	1.3	...	...	...
Liberia	3.7	...	...	...
Niger	0.9	...	...	...
Sierra Leone	23.9	...	...	...
Togo	3.2	...	...	...
<u>Cape Verde</u>				
Sewing co-operative	25.6	-	-	-
Housing construction	36.7	-	-	-
<u>Comoros</u>				
Assistance to returnees	818.4 ^{b/}	-	-	-
<u>Assistance to South African students</u>				
Sierra Leone	53.0	-	-	-
<u>Assistance to returning refugees and displaced persons in Guinea-Bissau</u>				
Operations	19.4	-	1.5	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	3.3	-	-	-
Total (2)	989.4	-	1.5	-
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	1,094.8	106.0	116.7	90.0

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocation. b/ Of which \$677,200 simple transfer

SECTION II - AMERICAS

LATIN AMERICA

NORTHERN LATIN AMERICA

Introduction

278. At the end of 1977, the refugee population of northern Latin America was estimated at 13,000 persons - some 12,000 Latin Americans and 1,000 Europeans. Most of the Latin Americans have been allowed to remain in their country of asylum, and a slowing down in the arrival rate was noted in the first few months of 1978.

279. In the period under review, a Regional Office for Northern Latin America was established at San José, Costa Rica to cover that country, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama. Apart from the normal protection activities the main tasks of UNHCR were to facilitate the integration of Latin American refugees, and to consolidate the situation of European refugees. In addition, a few persons were helped to resettle or voluntarily repatriate, and others received counselling and care and maintenance. UNHCR assistance was channelled through a number of voluntary agencies.

Local integration

280. Individual refugees: In 1977, \$51,900 were obligated towards establishment in crafts and trades, rehabilitation and other forms of integration support. In 1978, a sum of \$82,500 has been committed. An allocation of \$80,000 is proposed for 1979.

Legal assistance

281. From the time the Regional Office opened in San José, attention was given to the question of regularizing the residence of refugees who were living in various countries of the region with only temporary permits. An amount of \$6,500 has been committed in 1978 to cover legal costs, and to continue these activities in 1979 an allocation of \$8,000 is proposed.

Counselling

282. UNHCR has so far contributed towards counselling services in two countries of the region, the Dominican Republic and Panama. In 1977, \$2,400 were obligated towards the salaries of social workers employed respectively by Caritas Dominicana and the Panamanian Evangelical Methodist Church. In 1978 since the opening of the Regional Office, counselling activities have been intensified and by mid-year an amount of \$3,000 had been committed. For 1979 an allocation of \$21,000 is proposed, to cover the existing services and to expand counselling work in other countries of the region.

Supplementary aid

283. In 1977, an amount of \$53,858 was obligated for relief and other small grants to refugees in four countries of the region, pending their durable integration. The 1978 allocation was increased from the Programme Reserve, and so far \$43,000 have been committed. An allocation of \$40,000 is proposed for 1979.

Programme support and administration

284. In 1977, of an allocation of \$109,000 for the Regional Office for Northern Latin America, only \$98,316 were obligated as staff costs were lower than anticipated.

285. Since the establishment of this Regional Office in Costa Rica to cover a total of ten countries, the many needs of the refugees, and the amount of regional travel involved, led to the conclusion that the initial level of staffing envisaged (one professional and three general service staff) is inadequate. Early in 1978 it was agreed to strengthen the Office by one professional officer, for whom a vacant regular budget post (P.2) could be made available from the manning table of the Regional Office for Southern Latin America. As from October 1978, one general service post should be added under General Programmes. The additional staff cost and further provisions for regional travel, partly offset by savings due to staff turnover, necessitate a revision of the 1978 allocation from \$111,000 to \$118,000.

286. For 1979 a total of \$134,000 is being submitted under General Programmes, to include provisions for the post of Regional Representative (P.5) and four general service staff members. The post of programme officer (P.2) will remain on the regular budget.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

287. In 1977, \$2,500 were obligated from the Education Account to cover scholarships for six higher secondary or university students. It is estimated that approximately \$24,800 will be needed in 1978, based on a higher number of students, and that a similar amount will be required in 1979.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN NORTHERN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	51.9	54.5	82.5	80.0
Lower secondary education	0.6	1.0	5.0	3.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	13.4 ^{a/}	2.0	6.5 ^{d/}	4.0
<u>Legal assistance</u>	-	6.5	6.5	8.0
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	2.4 ^{b/}	...	...	...
<u>Counselling</u>	2.4	8.0	8.0	21.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	53.9	27.0	43.0	40.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	98.3	111.0	118.0	134.0
Sub-total (1)	222.9	210.0	269.5	290.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
Education Account	2.5	10.0	24.8	25.0
Assistance to Latin American refugees in Mexico	20.0 ^{c/}	-	-	-
Junior Professional Officer	-	-	-	21.0
Sub-total (2)	22.5	10.0	24.8	46.0
Total (1 - 2)	245.4	220.0	294.3	336.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-	-	28.0	30.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	245.4	220.0	322.3	366.0

a/ Of which an obligation of \$10,202 incurred against the overall allocation.

b/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations.

c/ Simple transfer.

d/ Of which \$4,423 from the overall allocation.

NORTH-WESTERN SOUTH AMERICA

PERU

Introduction

288. The number of registered Latin American refugees remaining in Peru at the end of 1977 was just under 100, compared to approximately 500 a year earlier. It is thought that there was an additional number who had not registered thus far with UNHCR. Refugees of European origin numbered some 1,000, many of them elderly persons.

289. The five-fold reduction in the active caseload of Latin American refugees, who are accepted by the Peruvian Government only in transit, reflects the efforts undertaken to promote their resettlement. Nearly 3,000 have been moved on from Peru under UNHCR auspices since the events in Chile in September 1973. The refugees, while awaiting resettlement, have been given care and maintenance assistance as well as some practical help in the form of language and technical training. These projects are implemented by the Comisión Ecumenica de Asistencia Social (CEDAS), an organization set up by agreement between the Government, UNHCR and the churches in Peru.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

290. Individual refugees: In 1978, fewer refugees than expected asked for integration assistance, as a result of which it is proposed to reduce the approved allocation by \$10,000. In the expectation that a somewhat higher number of individual refugees will avail themselves of integration assistance in 1979, an allocation of \$15,000 is proposed.

291. Lower secondary education and vocational training: In 1977, the original allocation was increased from the Programme Reserve, and \$6,038 were obligated to assist young Latin American refugees with secondary schooling and vocational training. The 1978 allocation of \$5,000 has been committed, and, with the decrease in the caseload, only \$2,000 are proposed for 1979.

Resettlement

292. In 1977, \$52,524 were obligated to cover transport costs of those refugees for whom travel was not paid by the receiving countries. Of the 1978 allocation of \$80,000, an amount of \$42,000 has been committed and in the expectation that needs will be fewer in 1979, \$30,000 is proposed.

Legal assistance

293. An amount of \$3,286 was obligated in 1977 to provide documentation for Latin American refugees and assistance towards naturalization for European refugees. The 1978 allocation of \$5,000 has been committed and \$4,000 is proposed to cover needs for legal assistance in 1979.

Counselling

294. In 1977, \$2,000 were obligated to cover the salaries of counsellors. The 1978 allocation of \$8,000 will not be needed in its entirety and it is proposed to reduce it to \$4,000. An allocation of \$3,000 is proposed for 1979.

Supplementary aid

295. An amount of \$243,264 was obligated in 1977 to cover the care and maintenance requirements of Latin American refugees pending their resettlement. In the light of the progressively decreasing caseload, it is proposed to reduce the allocation for 1978 by \$100,000 to \$120,000. An allocation of \$50,000 is proposed for 1979.

Programme support and administration

296. For the Regional Office in North Western South America, located in Lima, \$96,442 were obligated in 1977, which included \$13,442 from the Programme Reserve to meet an increase in communications costs.

297. The current manning table of the office provides for the post of a Regional Representative and three general service staff only with a junior professional officer being sponsored from a governmental trust fund. This is proving insufficient to respond effectively to the varied needs of the refugee caseloads in the six countries covered by the Regional Office and the High Commissioner, after a careful review, proposes to reinforce the staffing of the office by one professional and one general service post. To this end the allocation from the General Programmes for 1978 has been revised to \$61,000 to include, as from October, the posts of one P.3 and one additional general service staff member. It also takes into account travel and general office expenses not foreseen in the initial estimates for the General Programmes.

298. For 1979 an allocation of \$81,000 is submitted, which includes provision for a full year for one P.3 and three general service staff members, the post of Representative and one general service staff member being available under the Regular Budget as at present.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN PERU
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	-	15.0	5.0	15.0
Lower secondary education	6.0	5.0	5.0	2.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	52.5 ^{a/}	80.0	80.0	30.0
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	0.2 ^{b/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	3.3	5.0	5.0	4.0
<u>Counselling</u>	2.0	8.0	4.0	3.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	243.3	220.0	120.0	50.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	96.5 ^{c/}	23.0 ^{c/}	61.0 ^{c/}	81.0 ^{c/}
Sub-total (1)	403.8	356.0	280.0	185.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	25.9	22.0	22.0	30.0
Sub-total (2)	25.9	22.0	22.0	30.0
TOTAL (1 - 2)	429.7	378.0	302.0	215.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-	78.0 ^{c/}	54.0 ^{c/}	58.0 ^{c/}
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	429.7	456.0	356.0	273.0

a/ Of which an obligation of \$2,524 incurred against overall allocation.

b/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations.

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

OTHER COUNTRIES IN NORTH-WESTERN SOUTH AMERICA

Introduction

299. The refugee population in north-western South America other than Peru (i.e. in Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Surinam and Venezuela) is estimated at 21,000. Of these, 6,000 are Latin Americans who mostly have been accepted by the countries in the region for permanent integration and UNHCR's assistance has been designed principally to support this process. Resettlement has been carried out where possible, and the provision of temporary relief pending durable solutions has been provided in other cases. The number of European refugees, presently estimated at 15,000, is gradually decreasing through naturalization and deaths. For those still in need, UNHCR provides whatever help is required.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

300. Individual refugees: In 1977, \$23,626 were obligated for annuities, housing allowances and other forms of integration assistance. In 1978, \$27,500 have so far been committed to continue assistance provided hitherto to help refugees to become self-supporting as soon as possible after they receive residence permits. For the continuation of these measures, an allocation of \$50,000 is proposed for 1979.

Resettlement

301. In 1977, \$12,500 were obligated towards travel and related costs of a few refugees. As resettlement needs in this area are likely to be minimal in future, it is proposed that related costs be covered from the overall allocation.

Legal assistance

302. An amount of \$4,500 was obligated in 1977 to cover legal costs connected principally with documentation and regularization of refugees' residence status in the various countries. In 1978, \$5,000 have been committed for similar purposes. An allocation of \$9,000 is proposed for 1979.

Counselling

303. Counselling services are provided in Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela by voluntary organizations which receive financial support from UNHCR. In 1977, \$12,100 were obligated; in 1978, an amount of \$12,000 has been committed to continue and expand this type of service. An allocation of \$26,000 is proposed for 1979 to allow for increased activities in the field of counselling.

Supplementary aid

304. In general, Latin American refugees arriving in the region receive initial care and maintenance pending decisions as to their integration or resettlement; a few payments are also made to European refugees requiring similar assistance. In 1977, an amount of \$25,500 was obligated; in 1978, \$27,000 have been committed. For 1979, an allocation of \$30,000 is proposed.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

305. An amount of \$5,552 was obligated in 1977 from the Education Account to assist refugee students with their higher secondary or university education. In 1978, an amount of \$12,300 has been committed and it is anticipated that assistance of the order of \$17,500 will be required under this heading in 1979.

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

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	23.7	27.5	27.5	50.0
Lower secondary education	0.1	2.6	4.0	5.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	12.5	-	-	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	4.5	5.0	5.0	9.0
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	2.9 ^{a/}	...	12.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Counselling</u>	12.1	12.0	12.0	26.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	25.5	27.0	27.0	30.0
Sub-total (1)	81.3	74.1	87.5	120.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
Education Account	5.5	12.3	12.3	17.5
Sub-total (2)	5.5	12.3	12.3	17.5
TOTAL (1 - 2)	86.8	86.4	99.8	137.5
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	86.8	86.4	99.8	137.5

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations.

^{b/} Included under Peru.

S O U T H E R N L A T I N A M E R I C A
ARGENTINA

Introduction

306. At the end of 1977, there were fewer than 8,000 registered refugees of Latin American origin in Argentina, as against the estimate of some 10,000 a year earlier. By the end of May 1978, the figure was 7,000 with an active caseload of some 4,500. The reduction in the caseload was due to a lower registration rate coupled with a sustained level of departures to third countries. Those given refugee status in the period under review were mostly Chileans and Uruguayans. If the problems of Latin American refugees continued to absorb most of UNHCR's attention in Argentina, European refugees, estimated at 25,000 (as against 26,000 a year earlier) were by no means neglected.

307. In 1976, the Government of Argentina enacted Decree 1483/76, requiring all persons illegally in Argentina at the end of October and unable to return to their countries of origin for political, social, racial or religious reasons to register with the authorities. From July 1977, lists began to be issued indicating whether those who had complied with the decree were eligible to apply for residence status. For those given a negative decision, resettlement - or, in some cases, voluntary repatriation - is the only realistic solution. The UNHCR Regional Office made strenuous efforts to process all those bound to leave Argentina. In 1977, 2,304 persons left under UNHCR auspices, and in the first five months of 1978 a further 678 departed. As of 31 May 1978, approximately 1,850 refugees, some of them handicapped, still needed resettlement opportunities. To help those awaiting an offer of resettlement, the main reception centre in Buenos Aires was enlarged, so that closer attention and better facilities could be provided for the refugees. Language classes and other activities considered useful were arranged in the capital during the refugees' waiting period. Supplementary aid grants, relatively modest per capita but representing a large total volume each month, continued to be given. By early 1978, however, this heavy financial burden began to lighten with the diminishing caseload. Where possible, measures leading to local integration were undertaken, and more emphasis is to be placed in future on providing durable solutions in Argentina for those whom the authorities allow to remain.

308. UNHCR assistance to Latin American refugees was channelled through a number of voluntary agencies and co-ordinated by the Comisión Coordinadora de Acción Social. As for refugees of European origin, a number of voluntary agencies implemented projects providing regular monthly allowances, medical care, rehabilitation or placement in old people's homes. Housing and establishment assistance were given to a few cases.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

309. Individual refugees: In 1977 \$200,000 were obligated on behalf of refugees of both Latin American and European origin. In addition to financing housing, establishment assistance, rehabilitation, monthly allowances and placements in institutions for 623 persons, the funds served to extend the main reception centre for Latin American refugees in Buenos Aires.

310. Following a reappraisal of the needs of the Latin American caseload as a whole, it is intended to accelerate the pace of durable solutions for those authorized to remain in Argentina. In order to achieve this it is proposed to increase the 1978 allocation of \$400,000 by an additional amount of \$100,000. Durable solutions would continue to represent a sizeable component of the 1979 programme in Argentina and an allocation of \$600,000 is proposed towards that end.

311. Lower secondary education and vocational training: The 1977 allocation of \$6,750 was obligated on behalf of 25 students. In 1978, the whole of the \$8,000 allocation has been committed. An amount of \$6,000 is proposed for 1979.

Resettlement

312. In 1977, an amount of \$535,886 was obligated. Departures continued in 1978 at an encouraging rate, with the result that the allocation of \$400,000 may not suffice. Accurate projections cannot as yet be made for 1978 as expenditure on resettlement depends not only on the number of persons to be transported, but also on whether the country of destination itself covers the fares. An amount of \$350,000 is proposed to cover such needs in 1979.

Legal assistance

313. Of the 1977 allocation of \$50,000 an amount of \$12,500 was transferred within the programme, and \$36,844 were obligated to cover naturalization, documentation and other legal expenses as well as the salaries of two legal advisers. The 1978 allocation of \$50,000 has been committed. An allocation of \$40,000 is proposed for 1979.

Counselling

314. In 1977, an amount of \$77,000 was obligated. Six implementing agencies employed 24 social workers and one assistant to counsel refugees. The 1978 allocation of \$90,000 may have to be supplemented from the increased Programme Reserve to cover efforts in this area. An allocation of \$100,000 is proposed for 1979.

Supplementary aid

315. Pending the outcome of the process of registration under Decree 1483/76, refugees are not allowed to work. UNHCR extended care and maintenance to an average of approximately 4,300 persons, at a monthly per capita cost of almost \$50. A number of activities such as language courses, a kindergarten and sports activities were organized in Buenos Aires and contributed to maintaining refugee morals. Of the approved 1977 allocation of \$2.6 million, \$2,410,000 were obligated and \$190,000 transferred within the Programme.

316. In the first months of 1978, the gradually diminishing caseload has already allowed for a slightly lower rate of expenditure for supplementary aid. As a result, it will be possible to reduce the 1978 allocation of \$2,100,000 by \$350,000. A revised appropriation of \$1,750,000 is therefore proposed for the current year. Although the per capita cost of this kind of assistance will be affected by inflation in Argentina, it is anticipated that resettlement and other durable solutions will result in a further decrease in supplementary aid requirements. An allocation of \$1,000,000 is therefore proposed for 1979.

Programme support and administration

317. In 1977 programme support and administrative expenses for Southern Latin America amounted to \$190,715 of which \$17,715, mostly for security arrangements and unforeseen office expenses at the Regional Office 1/, was made available through adjustments between allocations. Various factors have led to a substantial upward revision of the 1978 allocation which was approved at \$183,000: (i) a high and accelerating rate of inflation continues in Argentina and considerably exceeds the effects of currency devaluations as well as the assumptions on which the initial estimates were being based; (ii) the intricacies of the refugee problems in the area have required the sending of staff members of the Regional Office on missions, sometimes for extended periods. In these instances, because of the volume and nature of the problems, clerical/secretarial assistance and office facilities were often also required and were obtained on a reimbursable basis with the help of other United Nations agencies, especially UNDP. Furthermore the volume of individual case work, particularly in connexion with the preparation of resettlement dossiers and their presentation to Governments, have necessitated a temporary strengthening of the Regional Office through missions from Headquarters; (iii) the post of a regional counselling co-ordinator (P.3) has been requested, to provide professional support to voluntary agencies participating in UNHCR refugee counselling projects and to co-ordinate and harmonize counselling to refugees in the region, especially in respect of local integration. The revised estimates include this post as from October 1978. The total number of professional staff at the Regional Office will, however, remain unchanged over the initial manning table since a Regular Budget post (P.3), which was vacant has been released for occupancy by a programme officer at the Regional Office in Costa Rica.

318. The cumulative effect of these developments requires an increase in the allocation for 1978 of \$146,000, raising it to a total of \$329,000. Efforts to streamline the work related to resettlement should lead to a reduction in staff in 1979 by one P.2 and two general service. This has been taken into account in the allocation requested for 1979, amounting to \$326,000.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

319. In 1977, \$15,600 were obligated from the Education Account to assist 8 students with vocational training and 25 with university studies.

1/ Countries covered by the Regional Office in Buenos Aires are: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ARGENTINA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropri- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	200.0	400.0	500.0	600.0
Lower secondary education	6.7	8.0	8.0	6.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	535.9	400.0	400.0	350.0
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	2.5 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	36.8	50.0	50.0	40.0
<u>Counselling</u>	77.0	90.0	90.0	100.0
<u>Assistance to handicapped refugees</u>	2.8 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	2,410.0	2,100.0	1,750.0	1,000.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	190.7 ^{b/}	183.0 ^{b/}	329.0 ^{b/}	326.0 ^{b/}
Sub-total (1)	3,462.4	3,231.0	3,127.0	2,422.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>	15.6	...	... ^{c/}	... ^{c/}
<u>Assistance to refugees in Argentina</u>	75.0 ^{d/}	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	29.4	20.0	23.0	32.0
Sub-Total (2)	120.0	20.0	23.0	32.0
TOTAL (1 - 2)	3,582.4	3,251.0	3,150.0	2,454.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	211.1 ^{b/}	251.0 ^{b/}	267.0 ^{b/}	287.0 ^{b/}
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	3,793.5	3,502.0	3,417.0	2,741.0

- ^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations
^{b/} Covers also "Other Southern Latin American Countries"
^{c/} Included under "Other Southern Latin American Countries"
^{d/} Simple transfer

CHILE

320. The number of European refugees in Chile fell slightly to under 3,000 at the end of 1977. UNHCR assistance concentrated mainly on the considerable number of Chilean dependents wishing to join their refugee head of family abroad. Of these, 951 resettled under UNHCR auspices in 1977 and 240 during the first five months of 1978. As the rate of departure of heads of family from Chile has considerably diminished, it may be expected that this activity will eventually be phased out.

321. Assistance, mainly in the form of care and maintenance, was given also to a few individual Latin American refugees in transit in Chile. Needy refugees of European origin benefitted from counselling, annuities, legal aid and grants towards establishment in professions.

322. The Fundación de Ayuda Social de las Iglesias Cristianas (FASIC) continued to administer UNHCR funds destined to Latin American refugees, while a number of voluntary agencies implemented projects benefitting European refugees. The small office in Santiago, headed by an Associate Programme Officer, was maintained to co-ordinate these measures and related matters of concern to UNHCR.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

323. An amount of \$16,050 was obligated in 1977 on behalf of 23 refugees of European origin, mainly for monthly allowances and assistance towards self-sufficiency. In view of reduced needs in 1978, it is proposed that the approved allocation of \$15,000 be reduced by \$5,000. An allocation of \$10,000 is proposed for 1979.

Resettlement

324. The Office attempted to give immediate attention to all requests from Chilean nationals to be reunited with their refugee families abroad, with the result that expenditure for transportation and related costs exceeded the amount approved for 1977. The allocation was therefore increased from the Programme Reserve and by transfers between appropriations, and \$341,052 were obligated. Family reunion applications have continued to be numerous in 1978, and it is expected that the allocation of \$180,000 will also have to be increased. To meet the estimated needs in 1979, an allocation of \$100,000 is proposed.

Legal assistance

325. An amount of \$7,300 was obligated in 1977 to pay for the services of legal officers attached to voluntary agencies, and other legal expenses. In 1977, 78 cases were assisted and during the first months of the current year 66 cases have already been helped. In view of the greater demand for these services, an allocation of \$12,000 is proposed for 1979.

Counselling

326. In 1977, \$10,000 were obligated to cover the salaries and related costs of social workers who attended 594 cases (1,520 persons) of Chilean refugee family members awaiting resettlement abroad. Assistance was given also to refugees of other nationalities. The 1978 allocation of \$10,000 has been committed. It is anticipated that an allocation of \$8,000 will suffice for 1979.

Supplementary aid

327. Care and maintenance was extended to Chilean families awaiting an opportunity to be reunited with refugee heads of family abroad, and to a small number of other beneficiaries. In 1977, \$32,000 were obligated to assist a total of 601 cases (2,024 persons) in this way. The allocation of \$25,000 for 1978 has been committed. An allocation of \$19,000 is proposed for 1979.

Programme support and administration

328. For the Sub-Office in Santiago a total of \$55,683 was obligated in 1977 to provide for the cost of one professional (P.2) and two general service staff. travel and office expenses. The Sub-Office, which reports to the Regional Representative for southern Latin America, continues to play an important role particularly in cases of family reunion. An amount of \$61,000 will be required under General Programmes for its operation in each of the years 1978 and 1979, the increase of \$4,000 over the initial 1978 estimates being due to higher staff costs and travel.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CHILE
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	16.0	15.0	10.0	10.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	341.1 ^{a/}	180.0	180.0	100.0
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	1.1 ^{b/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	7.3	10.0	10.0	12.0
<u>Counselling</u>	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	32.0	25.0	25.0	19.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	55.7	57.0	61.0	61.0
Total (1)	463.2	297.0	296.0	210.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
Education Account	3.7	-	-	-
Total (2)	3.7	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	466.9	297.0	296.0	210.0

^{a/} Of which an obligation of \$52 incurred against the overall allocation
^{b/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

OTHER COUNTRIES IN SOUTHERN LATIN AMERICA

Introduction

329. As at 31 December 1977, some 32,000 refugees of European origin and 500 of Latin American origin were in Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. Assistance continued to be extended during the year to European refugees, in particular the elderly and handicapped. With a view to consolidating the existing facilities and creating occupational therapy activities at the Itaquera home for old people in Brazil, it is intended to undertake repairs and alterations to the existing premises. Local integration measures are promoted mainly on behalf of European refugees, as Latin American refugees are in general admitted only in transit, during which UNHCR provides care and maintenance. Resettlement, which is the most feasible solution for most of the Latin American refugees, has in recent months been sufficiently rapid to avoid a backlog.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

330. Individual refugees: A total of \$45,826 was obligated in 1977 to assist 80 refugees of European origin with rehabilitation and placement in institutions. Funds available from the approved 1978 allocation may have to be increased from the Programme Reserve; by mid-year \$68,000 have been committed to cover ongoing requirements as well as alterations to the Itaquera old people's home in Brazil. An allocation of \$70,000 is proposed in 1979.

Resettlement

331. Expenditures relating to resettlement were incurred in respect of both international travel and local preparations for departure. In 1977, \$64,500 were obligated towards these ends. The 1978 allocation has been increased from the Programme Reserve by \$75,000 to \$103,000. For 1979, an allocation of \$60,000 is proposed.

Legal assistance

332. In 1977, \$8,140 were obligated on behalf of 55 refugees for visas, legalization of documents, recognition of titles by competent authorities and other legal costs. An amount of \$13,200 has been committed in 1978, and \$12,000 is proposed for 1979.

Supplementary aid

333. A total of \$318,000 was obligated in 1977 for care and maintenance of 769 refugees. As the funds allocated for 1978 did not suffice, an increase has been made from the Programme Reserve and \$242,500 have so far been committed. For 1979, in anticipation that the number of beneficiaries will probably be lower than at present, \$180,000 is proposed.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

334. In 1977, \$10,251 were obligated from the Education Account to assist 19 secondary and university students. An amount of \$27,700 has been committed in the current year to benefit a slightly higher number. In 1979 this type of assistance will be needed at a slightly increased level.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER SOUTHERN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	45.8	68.0	68.0	70.0
Lower secondary education	-	1.4	1.4	2.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	64.5	28.0	103.0	60.0
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	4.0 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	8.2	13.5	13.5	12.0
<u>Counselling</u>	8.3	20.0	20.0	12.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	318.0	216.0	242.5	180.0
Sub-Total (1)	448.8	346.9	448.4	336.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
Education Account	10.2	27.7	27.7	35.0
Assistance towards resettlement	61.5	-	-	-
Assistance to handicapped	-	-	4.2	-
Sub-Total (2)	71.7	27.7	31.9	35.0
TOTAL (1 - 2)	520.5	374.6	480.3	371.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	520.5	374.6	480.3	371.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations
^{b/} Included under "Argentina"

NORTH AMERICA

Introduction

335. Since the inception of the Office of the High Commissioner in 1951, a UNHCR Regional Office has been maintained in New York to ensure permanent liaison with United Nations Headquarters and with the various agencies of the United Nations system based in the United States. The Regional Office maintains ongoing co-ordination with the United States Government and American non-governmental organizations, and it also covers the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean.

336. The Branch Office for Canada, established in 1976, has strengthened co-operation with the authorities at national and provincial levels, as well as with voluntary agencies handling refugee matters in that country. The Branch Office keeps the Canadian authorities informed of the main activities and problems related to refugees and displaced persons.

337. Both Canada and the United States play a very important part in resettling refugees and displaced persons outside their country of origin. At the beginning of 1977, the United States Government announced a special Conditional Entry Programme for Indo-Chinese displaced persons having left their countries of origin in small boats ("boat people"). In August 1977, a further Indo-China Parole Programme was announced giving a new quota of 15,000 (7,000 boat people, 8,000 persons from inland camps in Thailand). By the end of 1977, the United States had accepted 31,500 refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula in addition to those evacuated in the spring of 1975, and Canada had accepted almost 7,000 refugees and displaced persons from the same area of whom some 350 were "boat people". In response to the High Commissioner's appeals on behalf of this group, the Canadian Government announced a new resettlement programme to permit the admission of 50 families ("boat people") from various countries of first asylum in South East Asia. The new programme took effect at the beginning of 1978.

338. With regard to refugees from other parts of the world, the United States and Canada continued to provide numerous resettlement opportunities, particularly for refugees from Latin America. Apart from the large numbers of refugees accepted by both countries under normal immigration criteria, in the course of 1977 the United States accepted 2,058 refugees and Canada 270, through UNHCR.

Programme support and administration

339. In 1977 programme support and administrative expenditure incurred for the Regional Office at United Nations Headquarters and the Branch Office in Canada on account of Special Programmes came to \$80,454. This included the cost of two posts (one P.2 and one general service) in Canada and of one general service staff post in New York. The revised estimates of \$71,000 for 1978 provide for these posts again under Special Programmes.

340. However, as a substantial part of the work of the Branch Office in Canada (particularly in the areas of resettlement and public information) relates to assistance programmes which, in 1979, will form part of UNHCR's General Programmes, it is suggested that the two posts hitherto met from trust funds be included in the General Programmes for 1979 with an allocation totalling \$49,000. As regards New York, Special Programmes will continue to provide for one general service staff and related general expenses estimated at \$29,000 in 1979.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN NORTH AMERICA

(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>				
United States of America	0.8 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Resettlement</u>				
Canada	0.7 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>				
Canada	0.1 ^{a/}	...	0.3 ^{a/}	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u> (Canada)	-	-	-	49.0
Sub-total (1)	1.6	...	0.3	49.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Assistance to displaced persons from</u> <u>Indo-China outside their countries</u> <u>of origin</u>				
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	80.5	42.0	71.0	29.0
Sub-total (2)	80.5	42.0	71.0	29.0
TOTAL (1 - 2)	82.1	42.0	71.3	78.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	250.0	266.0	290.0	315.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	332.1	308.0	361.3	393.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

SECTION III - ASIA

BANGLADESH

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Assistance to Refugees from Burma

Introduction

341. On 12 May 1978 the Government of Bangladesh appealed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for humanitarian assistance in respect of many thousands of persons who had crossed from Burma into the southern part of Bangladesh. In the meantime, the Government was assisting this group as best it could in the circumstances, and was continuing bilateral efforts to resolve the problem and establish a basis for its return to Burma.

342. The Secretary-General informed the Government on 17 May that he had asked the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to co-ordinate the response of the United Nations system. UNHCR immediately sent a fact-finding mission to Dacca which found that over 115,000 persons from Burma, mainly from the Arakan State, were in southern Bangladesh and that the influx was continuing. The persons crossing the border had been accommodated in eight camps. They were destitute and in dire need of assistance, including food, shelter, medicines, blankets, etc.

Assistance in 1978

343. Following close consultations with the Government of Bangladesh, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP and WHO, a detailed programme of assistance was established covering the period May to the end of 1978 for an estimated 200,000 refugees. The envisaged programme called for an estimated expenditure of \$15,565,000 for food, shelter, health measures, sanitation, water supply, clothing and blankets, and transportation and vehicles, as well as programme support and a contingency reserve. On 29 May, the High Commissioner appealed to governments and non-governmental organizations and sources for contributions to finance this programme.

344. Before the High Commissioner's appeal, immediate assistance, apart from that of the Government of Bangladesh, was already being provided by governments and by the United Nations system as well as by such non-governmental organizations as the League of Red Cross Societies, the Bangladesh Red Cross Society, and others. WFP pledged food to a value of \$2,000,000, UNICEF generously made available transportation facilities, medicaments and other relief assistance, and WHO assessed medical needs and started urgent procurement. Pending the preparation of the detailed assistance programme, UNHCR advanced \$500,000 for the most immediate needs and appointed the necessary staff to serve in Dacca and the refugee area.

345. During the first months of assistance, it was found in particular that food rations had to be increased because the situation of the refugees was deteriorating. Supplementary feeding was arranged for the vulnerable groups, i.e. children and pregnant and nursing mothers. Appeals for additional food were made to potential donors, including WFP.

346. In providing urgently needed assistance, it was a considerable advantage that there were stocks of various commodities in the country which could be diverted to help the refugees from Burma.

Development of the situation

347. In the course of July, the High Commissioner was informed that the Governments of Bangladesh and Burma had signed an agreement in Dacca on 9 July covering the repatriation of the refugees. Under the agreement, repatriation would start at the end of August 1978. The number of refugees had meanwhile risen to more than 205,000 and they were living in 13 camps. At the time of writing the details of the repatriation are being worked out by the two governments concerned. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at this stage how far the High Commissioner will be involved in the voluntary repatriation, or what the financial implications for the latter part of 1978 and for 1979 would be.

Plans for 1979

348. In the light of the situation which has arisen as a result of the expected voluntary repatriation, due to start at the end of August, it would be premature at this stage to evaluate requirements for the remaining months of 1978 and 1979. The repatriation process as envisaged by the two governments concerned will necessarily extend over a certain period, with the result that groups of refugees will continue to require assistance in Bangladesh for some time. Further requirements will, therefore, be included in an addendum to this document as a component of the General Programme as of 1 January 1979.

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Introduction

349. Following the Vientiane Peace Agreements, a UNHCR programme was established in 1974, at the request of the authorities, to assist in the rehabilitation of the displaced population, estimated at that time at some 700,000 persons, nearly one-fourth of the population. This programme, which was continued in 1975-76 and 1977-78, was directed towards the return of thousands of displaced families to their villages of origin and their rehabilitation in agriculture. Emphasis was placed on facilitating the return movement by road, river and air, providing items of first necessity for the initial settlement phase, and, within the framework of an integrated rural settlement plan, providing assistance in the areas of agriculture, health, education and shelter.

350. By the end of 1977 nearly 386,000 persons had been assisted to return to their villages of origin, of whom some 209,000 persons had benefited from UNHCR assistance. Such assistance has not only permitted the rehabilitation of thousands of persons uprooted and displaced during the long years of conflict, but has also enabled the severely dislocated rural economy to be partially restored, and helped in laying the groundwork for the reconstruction of the most devastated areas of the country, especially in the centre and the south.

351. In December 1976, the High Commissioner launched a further appeal on behalf of the displaced persons. In 1977, \$1,334,986 of the target were obligated and the assistance programme, financed from the balance of the appeal, has continued in 1978. Within the framework of a basic agreement concluded between UNHCR and the Government, technical responsibility for the implementation of projects rests jointly with the competent Ministry and the National Planning Committee, in co-ordination with the respective provincial authorities. Delays in implementation have, however, occurred as a result of severe limitations imposed by the internal transport network and the rainy season, when the roads became almost unusable, as well as by the shortage of managerial staff to supervise projects. To some extent these problems are the result of the long years of strife during which large segments of production came to a standstill.

352. The severe drought which affected the south of the country during 1977 also had an impact on UNHCR's assistance activities. A considerable amount of food aid - more than the original food component included in the 1977 programme - was channelled through UNHCR, which helped the displaced persons in the south during a time of great difficulty. The implementation of projects not yet completed will continue throughout 1978 and, if necessary, in 1979.

353. While the programme of assistance to nationals displaced within the country constitutes the bulk of UNHCR activities in the Lao People's Democratic Republic the Office is also helping persons from Democratic Kampuchea and Viet-Nam who seek temporary asylum. In 1977, the registered caseload consisted of some 160 refugees, mainly in the capital. Resettlement opportunities were found for about one third of them.

Local integration

354. In 1977, \$675,000 were obligated to purchase resettlement kits (which include agricultural tools, domestic equipment and medicines) for families returning to their home villages, to cover the cost of transport of the displaced, to buy cloth and to purchase the necessary raw materials for local manufacture of tools. These funds were also used to cover expenditure incurred in respect of reception centres administered by the provincial authorities.

355. In 1977, \$405,000 were obligated to cover the basic staple food needs of the displaced persons resettled in the course of that year until they were able to fend for themselves. This amount covered the entire budget item for food in the 1976 appeal. Rice was procured and rations of 15 kilogrammes per person were distributed. As mentioned above, owing to adverse weather conditions, there was a food shortage in 1977. At the request of the authorities, the High Commissioner sought further food contributions.

Assistance in agriculture

356. From the original 1976 figure of \$805,000 provided for in the appeal, only \$7,635 were obligated in 1977, to cover the cost of insurance, transportation and other incidentals in connexion with tractors, trucks and irrigation pumps. Progress in this sector was hampered, partly by the shortage of funds, and partly because implementation could not continue until corresponding projects under the previous programme had been completed. In order to speed up implementation, the authorities were invited to submit specific project proposals which would be forwarded to potential donors. Funds were received and have been committed in 1978 to finance the purchase of additional irrigation pumps, sprayers and insecticides.

Rural health facilities

357. The original objective, as stated in the 1976 appeal, was to contribute towards a national plan to construct and equip communal dispensaries. UNHCR support was intended to finance 20 dispensaries in areas with a high proportion of returnees. The authorities have since requested that the appeal funds be used to construct and equip a 30-bed district hospital in the province of Xieng Khouang. As this province is one of the most seriously affected in the country, the Office agreed in principle to the change of plan. In the absence of a firm project proposal, no funds have so far been committed, although there is no doubt that the hospital is urgently needed.

Education

358. The original proposal to establish 20 primary schools was revised by the authorities in favour of constructing and equipping a secondary school in Xieng Khouang province. Based on specifications of the Ministry of Industries, building plans for the school were designed by a UNDP/UNIDO integrated woodworking project. The structure will be made of wood with a cement floor and corrugated iron roof; the wooden segments will be prefabricated in Vientiane and transported for assembly to the project site. UNHCR consequently obligated \$70,000 in 1977 to provide construction materials not available locally. The completed school will cater for 200 pupils and UNHCR will provide the necessary teaching materials. Implementation has so far been slow because basic construction can proceed only in dry periods.

Shelter

359. No new funds were obligated for the provision of shelter facilities in 1977, since implementation of the accommodation component of the 1975-77 programme had not yet been completed. Once the 1975-76 project for the provision of durable shelter is implemented, then residual needs will be identified and, if necessary, a revised budget drawn up.

Transportation

360. In 1977, \$62,000 were obligated for the purchase of five diesel cargo trucks foreseen in the 1976 appeal. The additional funds remaining under the appeal item for inland transport will be used for the running costs of UNHCR project vehicles as well as for inland transportation costs of food and other materials procured by the Office.

361. In 1977, \$55,082 were obligated from unearmarked funds outside the appeal programme for storage and interest charges for trucks purchased from funds made available under previous programmes. This expenditure was not foreseen at the time of writing of the 1976 appeal.

Programme support and administration

362. Expenditure in 1977 for the maintenance of the UNHCR Branch Office amounted to \$115,351. For 1978 it has been estimated at \$117,000. To complete the implementation of the various assistance programmes, UNHCR representation in Vientiane will continue to be required in 1979. However, with the envisaged reduction of one professional and one local general service post, programme support costs in 1979 are not expected to exceed \$93,000, which includes \$25,000 in trust funds for a Junior Professional Officer.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

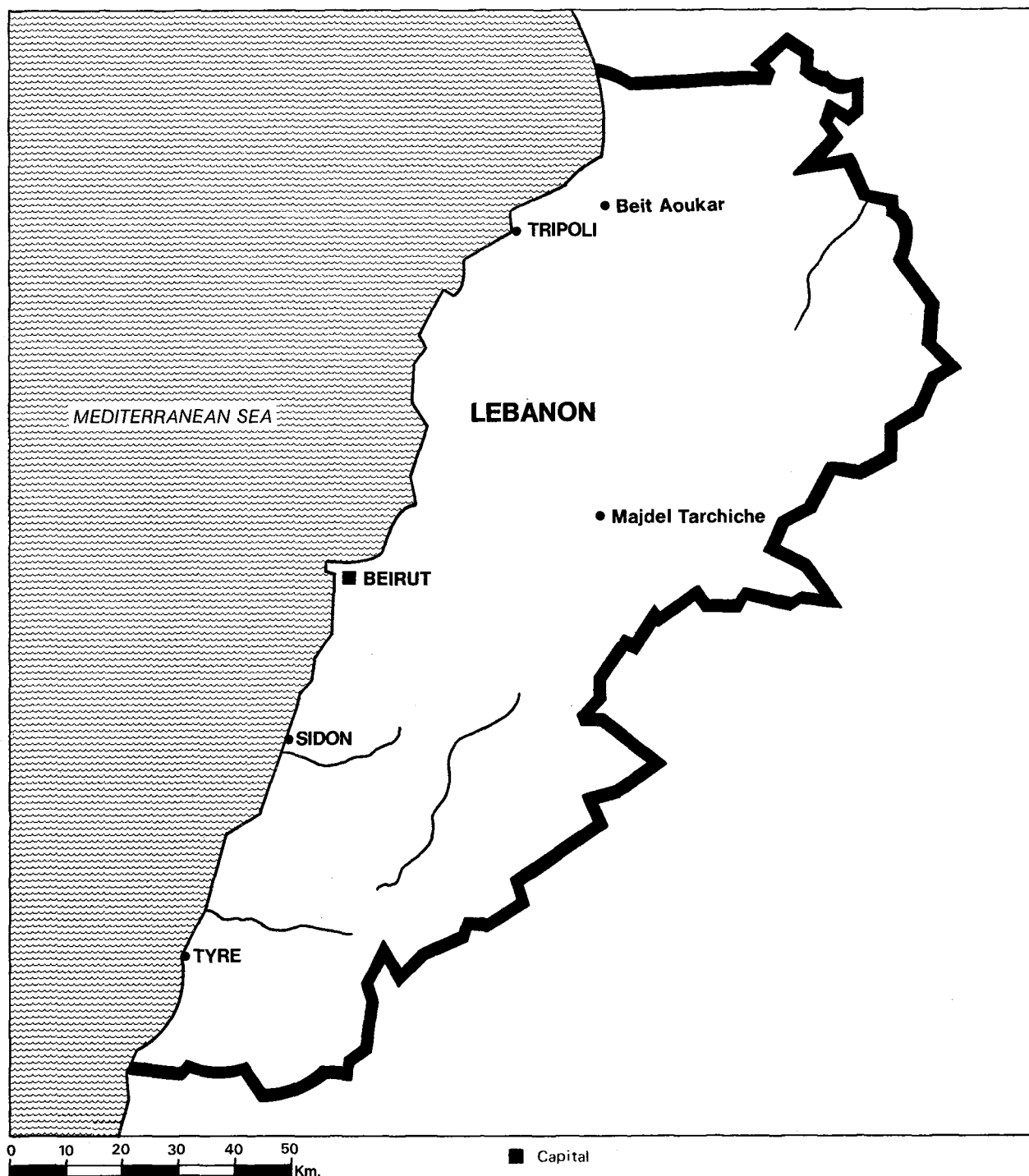
(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropriations/ original estimates	Revised allocations/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
Resettlement	0.4 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Sub-total (1)	0.4	...	...	...
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
Purchase of rice	141.6	-	-	-
Purchase of trucks	55.1	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	-	-	35.0	25.0
<u>Assistance to displaced persons in the Lao People's Democratic Republic</u>				
Local settlement	675.0	1,499.0	1,348.1	-
Food	405.0			
Procurement of trucks	62.0			
Construction and equipment of a secondary school	70.0			
Assistance in agriculture	7.7			
Programme support and administration	115.3	112.0	117.0	68.0
Sub-total (2)	1,531.7	1,611.0	1,500.1	93.0
Total 1-2	1,532.1	1,611.0	1,500.1	93.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-	-	-	
TOTAL (1-3)	1,532.1	1,611.0	1,500.1	93.0

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations.

LEBANON

Area 10,400 sq. km.
Estimated population 3,060,000 (mid-1977)
Population density Approx. 294.23 per sq. km.
Rainy season November - March



LEBANON

Introduction

363. The refugee caseload in Lebanon was estimated at approximately 1,500 by the end of 1977. This represented a decrease of about 500 from the previous year, partly due to resettlement and partly to local integration. As was mentioned last year, in view of the events in the country, UNHCR's traditional activities were considerably curtailed and reporting was limited. Efforts in 1977 basically involved re-establishing effective counselling services and providing immediate aid as required. To the extent that it is available, information on 1977 projects under the General Programmes is reported on in the chapter on "Western Asia". Proposals for 1978 and 1979 are submitted below.

364. Following the completion of the emergency phase of UNHCR aid to internally displaced Lebanese in mid-1977, the High Commissioner made an appeal for contributions towards a pilot programme for the rehabilitation of displaced persons in their villages of origin. Like the emergency aid, the programme was conceived within the framework of United Nations assistance in Lebanon provided under the auspices of the Secretary-General. Medical supplies were procured by WHO; UNICEF invested in the development of water resources in rural areas, and the provision of school equipment; FAO made available fertilizers; and WFP established "food for work" projects in villages chosen by the Government. In addition, 25 villages were chosen for rehabilitation by the Government in consultation with UNHCR. This programme was intended to develop the administrative and technical structures required for the reconstruction of villages and to serve as a catalyst for further projects. The programme, in its initial stages did not cover southern Lebanon.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

365. Assistance to individuals: in 1977, the Regional Office in Beirut was involved in a number of activities normally carried out by implementing agencies. This was due to the fact that, in the course of the year, the offices of the traditional implementing agencies, namely the WCC and the Pontifical Mission for Palestine, were closed down. A detailed study of the living conditions of stateless Assyrians in Lebanon is planned to assess their ultimate needs. Based on its findings funds will be made available, as appropriate, to establish workshops, arrange for apprenticeships or on-the-job training and finance language courses. Out of the approved 1978 allocation of \$70,000, funds have been committed for kindergarten and primary education, annuities, medical care and other standard measures. An allocation of \$65,000 is proposed for 1979 to implement further durable solutions for refugees.

366. Lower secondary education: The approved allocation of \$13,000 for 1978 to assist refugee students has benefited children in academic programmes and in vocational training courses. An increased allocation of \$20,000 is proposed for 1979.

Resettlement

367. The approved 1978 allocation of \$10,000 may not suffice to cover documentation, medical examinations, travel, interview costs, passport and visa fees, resettlement grants and so forth, and may have to be increased from the Programme Reserve in the coming months. Renewed efforts have been made to resettle refugees in neighbouring countries rather than in the major traditional resettlement countries, as well as to find emigration opportunities for socially or physically handicapped refugees. At the time of writing, an agreement with

the Middle East Council of Churches (MECC) was being negotiated through which it was expected additional opportunities would be identified. In view of the above, a slightly increased allocation of \$15,000 is proposed for 1979.

Counselling

368. The services of a counsellor were made available in 1977 by agreement with WCC. In 1978 the function has been taken over by the MECC. The approved allocation of \$8,000 for the current year has been entirely committed. Guidance has been provided, inter alia, in respect of educational assistance, annuities, medical care, and resettlement for nearly 450 persons. The counsellor is responsible for the assessment of the general needs of the refugee caseload and is actively involved with recommending durable solutions for individual cases. An allocation of \$12,000 is proposed for 1979.

Supplementary aid

369. From the approved 1978 allocation of \$60,000, funds have been committed to assist refugees in need of temporary support and accommodation. Owing to the rigorous application of regulations concerning work permits, refugees often need supplementary aid for extended periods until they can earn their living. An allocation of \$55,000 is proposed for 1979.

Programme support and administration

370. The revised estimate of \$104,000 for 1978 includes a request for an additional professional post (P-3) and one general service post as from October 1978, which, after careful appraisal of the existing staff resources, considered necessary to cope with the manifold regional responsibilities extending to 12 countries. It also takes into consideration the difficulties currently experienced in assigning Junior Professional Officers to the area. For 1979 an allocation of \$143,000 is required which includes provisions for the new posts for a full year.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

371. Housing for Armenians: An amount of \$19,723 was contributed towards repairs in a housing project which accommodates needy Armenian refugees in Beirut.

372. United Nations Emergency Assistance to Lebanon: The type of aid made available within this programme was reported on in detail in last year's document (A/AC.96/539). In 1977, a total of \$641,571 was obligated to purchase domestic utensils, blankets, tarpaulins and tents, and a further \$150,081 were obligated for the transportation of these items and for related superintendence fees.

373. UNHCR village reconstruction programme in Lebanon: The initial 1977 obligations under this programme were also reported on in detail last year. A total of \$185,000 was obligated towards the return and rehabilitation of displaced Lebanese from the villages of Beit Aoukar and Majdel Tarchiche. An amount of \$100,000 was committed in response to a request from the High Relief Committee on behalf of the Government of Lebanon, for emergency assistance to newly displaced persons from the south of the country as a result of the events that occurred in early March 1978.

Programme support and administration

374. A total of \$78,206 was obligated in 1977 for various Special Programmes in Lebanon. For 1978 tentative estimates amount to \$12,000 (1.2 work years in the general service category). However they will be the subject of a review later in the year, as more details on further assistance measures become available.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN LEBANON
(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropriations/ original estimates	Revised allocations/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES^{a/}</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	.	70.0	70.0	65.0
Lower secondary education	.	13.0	13.0	20.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	.	10.0	10.0	15.0
<u>Counselling</u>	.	8.0	8.0	12.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	.	60.0	60.0	55.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	.	93.0	104.0	143.0
Sub-total (1)	.	254.0	265.0	310.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>	-	35.8	20.0	30.0
<u>Housing for Armenians in Beirut</u>	19.7	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	27.7	27.0	33.0	24.0
<u>United Nations Emergency Assistance to Lebanon</u>				
Domestic utensils	90.2)	-	-
Shelter	551.4			
Transport	150.1			
<u>UNHCR village reconstruction programme in Lebanon</u>				
Operations	185.0	11,642.0	890.7	-
Programme support and administration	78.2	70.0	12.0	-
Sub-total (2)	1,102.3	11,774.8	955.7	54.0
Total (1-2)	1,102.3	12,028.8	1,220.7	364.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	85.5 ^{b/}	160.0 ^{b/}	108.0 ^{b/}	114.0 ^{b/}
TOTAL (1-3)	1,187.8	12,188.8	1,328.7	478.0

a/ Expenditure in 1977 is contained in the table western Asia.

b/ Also covers western Asia.

MALAYSIA

Area 329,749 sq. km.
Estimated population 12,600,000 (mid-1977)
Population density Approx. 38.21 per sq. km.
Rainy season Throughout the year



MALAYSIA

Introduction

375. The caseload in Malaysia consists of refugees and displaced persons primarily from Viet Nam, arriving in small boats in the Malay peninsula, and of refugees from the Philippines in the State of Sabah. During 1977, the number of "boat people" increased from 1,157 persons at the beginning of the year to 6,974 by 31 December, of whom 5,084 were accepted for resettlement in third countries. In the first six months of 1978, a dramatic increase occurred with an additional 13,219 persons seeking refuge in Malaysia. Filipino refugees in Sabah are estimated at 90,000.

376. Despite the increased influx, the Government has continued to permit new arrivals to land temporarily in Malaysia pending their resettlement in third countries, and with the condition that UNHCR continues to be responsible for their care and maintenance. With a view to improving care and maintenance, co-ordination with the authorities and processing for emigration, the Government regrouped the vast majority of the "boat people", as of the spring of 1978, in two centres at Pulau Besar and Pulau Tengah. In co-operation with the state authorities who provided administrative support, UNHCR provided temporary assistance, pending resettlement in third countries. Such assistance was implemented by the Malaysian Red Crescent Society (MRCS). At the same time, UNHCR maintained close contact with the major immigration countries in order to promote increased resettlement opportunities. Regular contact is maintained by the UNHCR office in Kuala Lumpur with immigration officers from these countries who are either permanently stationed in Malaysia or who visit the country regularly to select prospective immigrants.

377. The Government has also accepted over 1,500 refugees from Democratic Kampuchea for resettlement in Malaysia. With UNHCR assistance, the local integration process in respect of this group comprises language courses and training in carpentry, weaving and other crafts, as well as, for some of them, settlement in agriculture. This project is implemented by agreement with PERKIM (Pertubuhan Kebajikan Islam Malaysia) a Malaysian Moslem welfare organization, and the MRCS.

378. Expenditure on behalf of refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula, up to and including 1978, as reported on below, has been financed from Special Programmes. As indicated in the Introduction to the document, it is proposed to include this assistance in the General Programmes as of 1 January 1979.

379. There are an estimated 90,000 Filipino refugees in Sabah, some 40,000 live in precarious conditions and require assistance. In Kota Kinabalu, the capital of Sabah, and in the provincial towns, refugees tend to gather in over-crowded shanty towns without sanitary facilities and lacking even the most rudimentary infrastructure. A large proportion of the Filipinos are unemployed or under-employed. Productive activity is virtually limited to day labour on construction sites and fishing. The local authorities insist on clearing these slums and moving the refugees out of the urban centres. UNHCR is assisting with the construction of housing complexes which are well under way and will soon accommodate a substantial number of the refugees who now live in Kota Kinabalu and on the island of Labuan. A water supply, communal services and some productive facilities are also provided. In the long run, the authorities and UNHCR will seek to promote the refugees' self-sufficiency by settling them on land made available by the Government. Fishermen among the refugees would be provided with boats and fishing equipment and the others would be helped to grow subsistence and cash crops. The Office intends to

commission studies with a view to preparing plans for the integration of individual refugee groups scattered throughout Sabah. The relevant projects would be implemented gradually over a period of several years.

Assistance to Filipino refugees

380. In May 1977 the High Commissioner made available \$400,000 from the Emergency Fund to assist some 5,000 Filipino refugees living in the State of Sabah. The funds were obligated to provide housing, water supply, basic necessities and communal facilities to refugees living along the waterfront in Kota Kinabalu and Labuan. Construction work is being carried out by local private contractors, under the supervision of the Chief Minister's Office. In Kota Kinabalu, 72 housing blocks are scheduled to be completed soon. Although somewhat slower, due to a local shortage of materials, the construction programme in Labuan is also well advanced.

381. The revised allocation of \$200,000 for 1977 in respect of the local integration of these refugees was obligated in its entirety to finance the continuation of the programme begun from the Emergency Fund. The original target group was expanded by another 1,000 refugees. Additional assistance measures such as the provision of fishing equipment, vocational training and infrastructure consisting of classrooms and dispensaries were included in the programme.

382. The approved 1978 allocation of \$1 million for the local integration of further groups of Filipino refugees in Sabah will be committed as soon as a comprehensive plan of operations and budget covering a multi-sectoral rural integration programme, for the various groups of refugees throughout the State, is finalized and the modalities of implementation agreed on. The programme, as it was originally envisaged, stressed the need for housing, as pressure was being exerted to evacuate the slum-dwellers. It is intended to make the programme more comprehensive and place increased emphasis on productive activities and refugee involvement in self-help projects, as well as community development. The authority of the Executive Committee is requested to carry over to 1979 any part of the 1978 allocation which remains uncommitted because of delays in implementation. To ensure the continuity of the long-term scheme, an allocation of \$1 million is proposed for 1979.

383. In 1977, \$18,721 were obligated under General Programmes for the Sub-Office in Kota Kinabalu in connexion with assistance to Filipino refugees. The allocation for 1978 has been slightly adjusted from \$54,000 to \$52,000, but otherwise requirements have remained unchanged.

Assistance to refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula

384. The vast majority of this caseload consists of "boat people" originating mainly in Viet Nam, who have been admitted to Malaysia temporarily until their resettlement in third countries. A smaller number are refugees from Democratic Kampuchea selected from Thailand for resettlement in Malaysia. The allocation of \$250,000 foreseen in the High Commissioner's appeal of February 1977 for "boat people" in Malaysia had to be considerably revised upwards in view of the greatly expanded caseload arriving in Malaysia in 1977. Thus the number of arrivals rose from 1,157 persons at the end of 1976 to 6,974 at the end of 1977, more than a five-fold increase in the caseload, necessitating the obligation of \$732,657 in 1977. The 1978 programme for "boat people" in Malaysia, as indicated in the High Commissioner's appeal of April 1978, provided for \$1 million for assistance in Malaysia pending resettlement. The influx has, however, continued to grow dramatically and an estimated \$2 million will be needed in 1978. For 1979, an allocation of

\$1,900,000 is proposed for temporary assistance for "boat people" in Malaysia to cover such basic needs as food, shelter, clothing, domestic utensils, medical care and transportation.

385. The resettlement in Malaysia of a small number of refugees from Democratic Kampuchea continued in 1977-78 with UNHCR assistance. To the 1,400 resettled from Thailand in 1976 were added a further 178 persons selected from Thailand by a Malaysia mission and resettled in 1978 in Kelantan State. An amount of \$50,000 was obligated to assist those newly selected for resettlement to become self-supporting. In co-operation with PERKIM and MRCS basic assistance was provided to cover food and other essentials for the initial period, followed by assistance in vocational training, counselling, primary education and transportation. On arrival those selected for resettlement are temporarily accommodated in a reception and rehabilitation centre at Taman Putra, Kelantan, until they are able to find work in tobacco plantations or as farmers, or to establish themselves in small trades. In addition to the amount mentioned above, earmarked funds were made available by a donor to continue assistance to this group.

386. Programme support and administrative expenses related to refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula amounted to \$139,731 in 1977. Support costs for 1978 under Special Programmes, however, have to be revised to an estimated total of \$244,000 as the Regional Office 1/ required considerable strengthening in the course of the year to cope with the continuing influx of the refugees into the region. A total of 5 professionals and 11 local staff are currently needed at the Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur and the Sub-Offices in Mersing and Kuala Terengganu. Four Junior Professional Officers have also been assigned to the region.

387. No change is envisaged for 1979 in the level of programme support and administration required for the region and, in line with the proposed transfer of expenditure on behalf of Indo-Chinese refugees and displaced persons, an allocation of \$281,000 is being requested under General Programmes. The allocation includes the cost of the Sub-Office in Kota Kinabalu.

1/ Countries and territories covered by the Regional Office in Malaysia are: Brunei, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Macau, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore and East Timor

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN MALAYSIA

(in thousands of US Dollars)

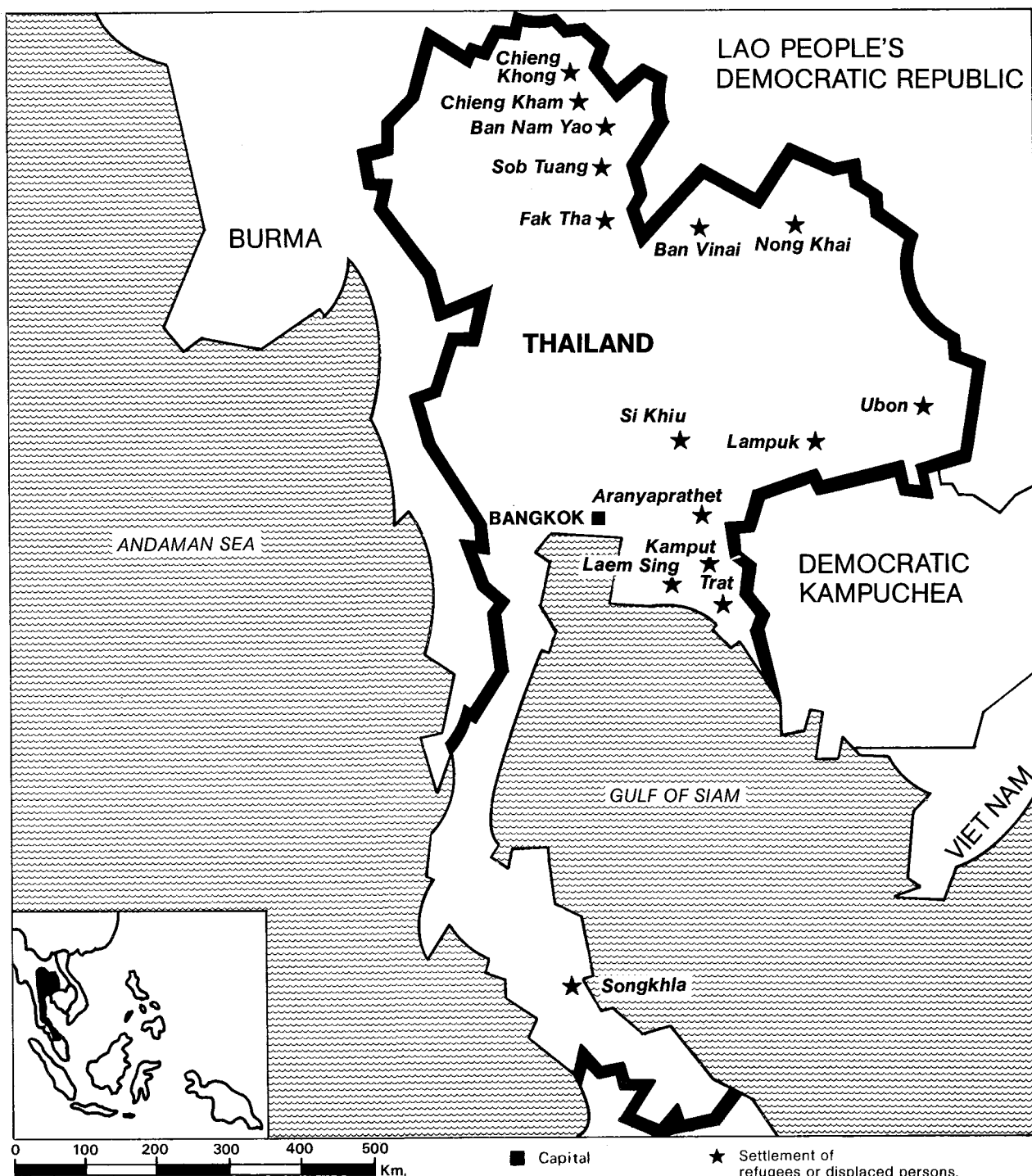
Source of funds and type of assistance	1977	1978		1979
	Amount Obligated	Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	Proposed Allocations/ Projections
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	200.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	0.9 a/	-	-	-
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	0.2 a/	-	2.0 a/	1,900.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	18.7	54.0	52.0	281.0
<u>EMERGENCY FUND</u>				
Emergency assistance to Filipino refugees	400.0	-	-	-
Sub-total (1)	619.8	1,054.0	1,054.0	3,181.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	30.9	20.0	64.0	87.0
<u>Malaysian Red Crescent building fund</u>	5.0 b/	-	-	-
<u>Assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside their countries of origin</u>				
Operations	732.7	250.0	2,000.0	-
Programme support and administration	139.7	84.0	244.0	-
Sub-total (2)	908.3	354.0	2,308.0	87.0
Total 1 - 2	1,528.1	1,408.0	3,362.0	3,268.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	46.7	-	58.0	64.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	1,574.8	1,408.0	3,420.0	3,332.0

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations

b/ Simple transfer

THAILAND

Area 514,000 sq. km.
Estimated population 44,160,000 (mid-1977)
Population density Approx. 85.91 per sq. km.
Rainy season May - October



THAILAND

Introduction

388. The number of refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula arriving in Thailand continued to increase during 1977 and the first half of 1978, rising, despite departures for resettlement in third countries, from some 25,800 at the beginning of 1977 to some 97,600 on 1 January 1978, and some 113,300 as of 30 June 1978. Of this number, some 96,000 originate from the Lao People's Democratic Republic, some 14,000 from Democratic Kampuchea, and 3,200 from Viet Nam (mainly "boat people"). Since 1975 when UNHCR assistance was first requested by the Government of Thailand, over 63,300 persons have been resettled in third countries with UNHCR assistance.

389. The refugees and displaced persons are presently located in 13 established centres, of which 7 are reserved for persons from the Lao People's Democratic Republic, 4 for those from Democratic Kampuchea, and 2 for the "boat people". The increased caseload has led to some overcrowding so that facilities have had to be expanded. However, every effort has been made to maintain a minimum standard of living in the centres.

390. UNHCR assistance in the provision of care and maintenance consists primarily of foodstuffs, medical supplies, clothing, domestic utensils, mosquito nets and other basic equipment. UNHCR assistance is also provided for the repair, expansion and improvement of infrastructure and other facilities in the centres, for medical care in co-operation with the Thai Red Cross Society and other voluntary agencies, and for the implementation of various self-reliance projects. Additional food aid has also been provided by WFP in 1977 as well as in 1978, and valuable contributions continued to be made by international and domestic voluntary agencies, particularly in the fields of health and education, as well as in the promotion of self-reliance measures.

391. During 1977-78, with a view to reducing overall costs and encouraging general morale, and to engaging the refugees in productive activities, the Government gave special emphasis to the promotion of self-reliance projects such as market gardening, cottage industries, and small-scale livestock production.

392. For the period under review, resettlement in third countries continued to be promoted by UNHCR. In this respect, the United States established a new Indo-Chinese Parole Programme for the admission of 15,000 persons (8,000 from the centres in Thailand, and 7,000 from among the "boat people" in South East and East Asia). A new programme was also established by Australia to accept 300 persons monthly while France accepted 9,843 persons in 1977. Other countries have also co-operated with UNHCR in the promotion of resettlement opportunities for Indo-Chinese, such as Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Malaysia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

393. To finance the assistance required in Thailand for 1977 the High Commissioner launched an appeal for contributions on 25 February 1977 for an amount of \$12,350,000 which was intended to cover care and maintenance, durable shelter, medical care, water supply, basic relief items, educational assistance, transport costs and self-reliance projects. A second appeal was launched on 17 April 1978 for the assistance programme for 1978, initially estimated at \$11,650,000. This amount has, however, had to be revised upwards because of the continuing expansion of the caseload and it is estimated that more than \$5.5 million will be required. Substantial self-reliance and resettlement components have been included in this programme.

394. It should be noted that expenditure incurred on behalf of Indo-Chinese refugees and displaced persons up to and including 1978 was financed from Special Programmes. As indicated in the Introduction to this document, such assistance will, as from 1 January 1979, be included in General Programmes. The allocation for assistance to Indo-Chinese persons in Thailand proposed for 1979 from the General Programmes amounts to \$15,550,000.

Assistance to Indo-Chinese refugees and displaced persons in Thailand

Food

395. In 1977, \$4,280,000 were obligated for the purchase of basic food rations for the caseload in the established centres and camps. In addition to food requirements foreseen in the 1977 appeal, food donations valued at \$443,925 were also received. The rations provide each adult with 15 kilogrammes of rice per month and children with half that amount, supplemented by meat, dried fish, vegetables, salt, fish sause and cooking oil. The daily per capita expenditure for food for 1978 was reduced to \$0.12, thanks partly to the self-help input from animal husbandry and vegetable gardening projects. In the first months of 1978, \$2,205,692 were committed for the local purchase of foodstuffs.

Health

396. In 1977, \$253,412 were obligated to purchase medical supplies and cover related expenditure. Medicaments valued at \$10,000 were also received in addition to requirements foreseen in the 1977 appeal. The implementation of the medical and health care programme, including the establishment of preventive measures, was undertaken by the Thai Red Cross Society and other voluntary agencies, in co-operation with the provincial authorities. Hospital care is provided by the authorities when required. In the first months of 1978, \$207,131 were committed for this purpose.

Domestic relief items

397. In 1977, \$325,992 were obligated for the purchase of basic domestic items such as clothing, blankets, cooking utensils, mosquito nets and repair kits. These funds were also used to buy charcoal and firewood for cooking purposes. The Government organized the internal transportation and distribution of these items. In 1978, \$57,387 have been committed for similar assistance to destitute new arrivals.

Community development

398. In 1977, \$391,361 were obligated: \$178,660 for self-reliance projects, \$124,051 to repair and improve existing facilities in the centres, and \$88,650 for the provision of drinking water by means of hydraulic pumps and electric generators, as well as to provide water for irrigation, and for projects oriented towards the achievement of self-sufficiency. Several voluntary agencies have initiated self-reliance projects in the centres. The agencies, both individually and collectively through a co-ordinating committee, have supported UNHCR activities through contributions inter alia towards the cost of construction of shelter. The Government has not only provided infrastructure and manpower to implement the UNHCR programme, but has also advanced funds when UNHCR funds were not immediately available. In 1978, \$207,131, have been committed towards related community development efforts.

Education

399. In the period under review UNHCR continued to promote primary and other levels of education in the centres in co-operation with the Ministry of Education. The education programme drawn up by the Ministry in conjunction with the provincial authorities is intended to provide basic education, in the Thai language, following the standard curriculum of the Ministry. In the meantime, some educational facilities continue to be provided by the voluntary agencies. Teachers' salaries for the initial phase will be covered by UNHCR after which, as from 1979, the Government will assume responsibility.

Inland transport and logistical support

400. In 1977, \$110,038 were obligated to cover transport and related expenditure within Thailand of Indo-Chinese persons selected for resettlement in third countries. Such expenditure involves primarily the movement from the various centres to the two transit centres in Bangkok where resettlement processing is finalized and migration formalities completed. In addition UNHCR also covers some handling and related charges for the inland transport of contributions in kind, such as food aid and clothing, to the various centres. Customs and import duty on UNHCR assistance items and commodities are waived by the authorities. Other expenses relating to internal transport are also met by the voluntary agencies. In 1978, \$36,027 have so far been committed for inland transport expenditure and logistical support.

Resettlement

401. In 1977, \$2,899,640 were obligated by agreement with ICEM towards the transportation of displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula for resettlement. UNHCR covers the transport costs only of those persons whose travel is not paid from Government programmes of the relevant resettlement countries. ICEM, in turn, undertakes to arrange transportation at the most advantageous rate. In the first months of 1978, \$1.63 million were committed within the context of a similar agreement. An allocation of \$5.5 million is proposed for 1979 to allow both for increased fares and the higher number of anticipated departures

Programme support and administration

402. Obligations in 1977 for programme support and administrative expenses in Thailand attributable to Special Programmes amounted to \$302,575, four-fifths of which concern staff costs (18 work years), with the balance being travel, general expenses, communication, supplies and equipment.

403. Up to \$379,000 are likely to be required in 1978. The estimates include the cost of six professional posts at the Regional Office in Bangkok ^{1/} and one programme officer each at the four Sub-Offices at Nan, Nong Khai, Aranyaprathet and Songkhla, which are located in the areas of the refugee centres.

^{1/} Countries covered by the Regional Office in Thailand are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

404. Whilst the 1978 expenses are again borne from Special Programmes it is proposed that in 1979 they be included under General Programmes as is the case with all operational expenses. To this end an allocation in the amount of \$394,000 is being requested which would provide for the same staffing as in 1978, namely 10 professional and 13 general service staff, as well as for general expenses in Bangkok and the 4 Sub-Offices.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THAILAND
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Self-reliance	-	-	-	2,350.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	-	-	-	5,500.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	1.0 a/	-	1.0 a/	7,700.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	-	-	-	394.0
Sub-total (1)	1.0	-	1.0	15,944.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
Assistance to Indo-Chinese refugees through the International Rescue Committee	65.0	-	-	-
Assistance to Vietnamese at Sikhiu Camp	2.9 b/	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	32.2	-	20.0	25.0
<u>Assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China in Thailand</u>				
Material aid including food, shelter, sanitation and household items	5,359.8	7,188.0	10,050.0	-
Transportation to countries of resettlement	2,899.6	248.0	5,500.0	-
Health	10.0 b/	-	-	-
Food	443.9 b/	-	-	-
Programme support and administration	270.4	312.0	379.0	-
Sub-total (2)	9,083.8	7,748.0	15,949.0	25.0
Total (1 - 2)	9,084.8	7,748.0	15,950.0	15,969.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	185.9	205.0	157.0	173.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	9,270.7	7,953.0	16,107.0	16,142.0

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations

b/ Simple transfer

VIET NAM

Introduction

405. During the period under review, UNHCR activities in Viet Nam were directed toward two major aid programmes: the continuation of the earlier programme for the rehabilitation of the displaced population and the establishment of a new programme of assistance for refugees and displaced persons from Democratic Kampuchea.

406. UNHCR assistance during 1977-78 in the rehabilitation of the displaced population, principally in the most devastated provinces such as Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Tien, Dong Nai, Song Be and Tay Ninh, constituted essentially a consolidation of earlier efforts.

407. Following the High Commissioner's appeal for contributions in December 1976, an amount of some \$3.5 million was obligated in 1977 to finance projects directed at the rural settlement of the displaced population, particularly in the agricultural and health sectors, as well as in rehabilitating displaced fishermen's families in the coastal areas. The implementation of the programme, which continued throughout 1978, is governed by a basic agreement concluded between UNHCR and the national authorities. The technical responsibility for the implementation of each project is shared between the provincial authorities and the competent Ministry. Overall co-ordination is maintained through the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Receipt of Foreign Aid, in close consultation with the UNHCR Office in Hanoi.

408. As regards refugees and displaced persons from Democratic Kampuchea, subsequent to a request from the authorities in April 1978 a joint UNHCR/WFP mission visited the southern provinces of Viet Nam to assess the situation. Following the recommendations of this mission, the High Commissioner allocated \$300,000 from the Emergency Fund for a three month relief phase, while WFP authorized emergency food allocations of wheat flour, vegetable oil and canned meat/fish. UNICEF also indicated its willingness to participate in this emergency phase in view of the high proportion of women and children in the caseload. According to the Vietnamese authorities, an estimated 320,000 refugees from Democratic Kampuchea have arrived in Viet Nam since 1975. The situation in the border provinces is further complicated by the internal displacement of some 750,000 Vietnamese who have had to move inland away from the border areas.

409. In consultation with the competent authorities, a UNHCR assistance programme for refugees and displaced persons from Democratic Kampuchea is presently being prepared, and the High Commissioner intends to submit it to the Executive Committee for approval in an addendum to the present document.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Assistance to displaced persons within Viet Nam

Food

410. Towards the end of 1977, the country was faced with a cereal shortage of 1.2 million tons, due to poor soil conditions after the years of strife as well as to a severe drought. The authorities submitted a request to UNHCR for 15,000 tons of rice, or the equivalent in wheat or wheat flour. Although there was no food component in the 1976 appeal, the High Commissioner undertook to help alleviate this situation. In response to his efforts, two donor governments and a voluntary agency contributed a total equivalent of some 10,300 tons of cereals in cash and in kind during the period under review. WFP arranged for the transportation of part of these donations.

Rural settlement of displaced persons

411. Within the framework of the 1977-78 programme for the rehabilitation of displaced persons within Viet Nam, five rural settlements were planned, two in the northern region in Nghe Tinh and Binh Tin Thien provinces and three in the southern region in Dong Nai, Song Be and Tay Ninh provinces. UNHCR assistance was required for an integrated rural settlement programme with emphasis on the restoration of agriculture, construction of shelter facilities and access roads, and the establishment of rural health centres.

412. During 1977, \$590,281 were obligated to promote the settlement in agriculture of displaced persons in the five provinces mentioned above. Farm machinery and equipment, including a number of tractors, earth-moving tildozers, and a workshop for repairs and maintenance were provided and arrangements made for their transport to Viet Nam. In 1978, further assistance was continued in order to consolidate these settlements, including the provision of irrigation facilities and additional agricultural machinery.

413. In the field of animal husbandry, a poultry farm and a pilot buffalo breeding farm were established. Both farms serve as production units as well as training centres. A vehicle was purchased for the poultry farm, to transport eggs to local co-operatives and a cage system was procured. The buffaloes, purchased in India with the help of the Indian Red Cross, are bred mainly for milk production as well as for ploughing and cultivation. The Government provides matching contributions which cover construction, power and water supply, labour and inland transport to the project site. The authorities will also be responsible for all administrative and running costs. Investment in these farms has continued in 1978 and irrigation pumps, as well as additional agricultural machinery, have been purchased.

Health

414. UNHCR obligated \$500,000 in 1977 toward the construction of a district hospital in each of the five settlements, with each hospital having a maximum capacity of 200 beds. While the authorities provided the land for the hospital sites, and covered building and all administrative costs as well as the inland transport of project materials, UNHCR provided the necessary construction material that was not locally available, such as cement and iron and steel reinforcing rods, and also undertook to supply basic surgical equipment and supplies.

Assistance to displaced fishermen

415. The 1977-78 programme envisaged UNHCR assistance to rehabilitate displaced fishermen in two coastal areas, Sa Ky in Nghia Binh province and Ganh Hao in Minh Hai province, in their former occupation. The project provided for the provision of the means, such as fishing net material, marine engines and spare parts, to enable some 40,000 fishing families to earn their living again. The project also provided for the repair of wharves and berthing facilities which had been severely damaged during the conflict, as well as for the installation of cold storage facilities for the conservation of the catch, and some vehicles for transport. To implement this project \$1,415,000 were obligated in 1977.

Technical training

416. Under the 1977-78 programme, further assistance was envisaged to complete the financing of an agricultural training school in Nghe Tinh province. This school, which was intended to train displaced farmers in agricultural techniques such as mechanization, tractor use and repair, modern irrigation, etc., and was planned for a maximum capacity of 1,000 students, had been destroyed a number of

times earlier. A new site was selected by the authorities and with UNHCR assistance construction began in 1976. Unfortunately because of difficulties in financing this project, implementation has been held up. Both the continuation of construction and the provision of educational equipment and materials have, accordingly, had to be postponed until the necessary funds become available.

Programme support and administration

417. A total of \$224,512 was obligated in 1977 for programme support and administrative expenditure in Viet Nam. During 1978 an estimated \$169,000 will be needed to meet staff costs, travel and other general expenses at the Branch Office in Hanoi. As future staffing requirements in Viet Nam will be largely dependent on assistance measures required for refugees from Democratic Kampuchea, it is proposed to also submit programme support and administration requirements in an addendum to this document as soon as needs have been fully assessed.

Assistance to facilitate family reunion cases from Viet Nam and for the resettlement from Viet Nam of refugees from Democratic Kampuchea

418. During 1977, a total of \$280,000 were obligated to facilitate the family reunion in third countries of 16 families comprising 34 persons from Viet Nam. These funds also covered transport costs incurred for the resettlement in third countries of 129 refugee families from Democratic Kampuchea comprising 554 persons, who had earlier arrived in Viet Nam.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE^{a/} IN VIET NAM

(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Emergency Fund</u>				
Assistance to persons from Democratic Kampuchea	-	-	300.0	-
Total (1)	-	-	300.0	-
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
Procurement of food	465.1 ^{b/}			
<u>Assistance to displaced persons in Viet Nam</u>				
Health	500.0	3,158.0	461.3	-
Agriculture	590.3			
Fishing equipment	1,415.0			
Programme support and administration	224.5	165.0	169.0	...
<u>Assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside their countries of origin</u>				
Resettlement	280.0	-	-	-
Total (2)	3,474.9	3,323.0	630.3	-
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	3,474.9	3,323.0	930.3	-

a/ Including contributions in kind.

b/ Simple transfer.

WESTERN ASIA^{1/}

419. The caseload of concern to UNHCR in Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and the Yemen Arab Republic, was estimated at almost 34,000 by the end of 1977. It consists of refugees of African, Asian and European origin.

420. The UNHCR Regional Office in Beirut co-ordinates assistance granted to refugees in the region. Events in the area impeded the work of the Regional Office as well as that of agencies implementing UNHCR projects. Recently, however, the communications network and reporting system were in the process of being restored.

421. The economic situation in Iran enables many refugees to become self-supporting at an early stage. For a few, additional schooling is provided to facilitate this process. The need of individuals for material assistance is largely dependent on whether they have obtained proper documentation such as travel documents and work permits. Small amounts of supplementary aid, multipurpose assistance to students and support pending resettlement were channelled through the UNDP Office in Teheran. As in previous years, in the period under review, funds were made available from Special Programmes on behalf of the refugees residing in a Russian Old People's Home in the capital.

422. UNHCR assistance to a small number of refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic was initially implemented through the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Damascus. Following the closure of the LWF office in the middle of 1977, arrangements were made with a local bank for the distribution of grants to facilitate the local integration of needy refugees. Funds from Special Programmes have been made available to improve the living standards of Armenian refugees in an Old People's Home in Aleppo.

423. In the United Arab Emirates, UNHCR funds for Asians of undetermined nationality from Uganda and for Zanzibari refugees are disbursed under agreements signed with the authorities and local Zanzibari associations. A variety of assistance is granted to refugees including supplementary aid and housing and rent subsidies, as well as grants with a view to local integration and resettlement. Arrangements are made for Arabic language courses for refugees; UNHCR financed the monthly salaries of teachers and the cost of renting classroom space. In 1977, new decrees were issued governing the granting of residence and work permits in the Gulf States and it is hoped that the new legislation will further accelerate the process of successful local integration of refugees in the area. Funds made available in early 1978 from Special Programmes enabled UNHCR to assist Zanzibari Arab family reunion cases to resettle in Abu Dhabi.

424. The average per capita expenditure for refugees admitted temporarily to the Yemen Arab Republic is high due to the cost of living and to the fact that refugees do not have the right to work. A refugee counsellor has been assisting the refugees, who are predominantly of Ethiopian origin, making special efforts to obtain resettlement opportunities. Following an agreement signed with the Ministry of Social Affairs, a project was established to assist 400 persons of

^{1/} This chapter does not include Lebanon. Information on the United Arab Emirates, previously presented separately, has now been incorporated in the present text, as the volume of the UNHCR programme no longer warrants an independent chapter.

undetermined nationality, who were previously residing in Ethiopia while their legal status is being negotiated. This agreement governs the provision of reception facilities, medical aid, tools and equipment.

425. For 1977 a total of \$81,540 was obligated from General Programmes in countries covered by the Regional Office in Beirut and Israel. Because of savings in common staff costs and general operating expenses, expenditure remained \$9,460 below the approved allocation. A further amount of \$68,157 was obligated in 1977 from Special Programmes for programme support in connexion with the resettlement in third countries of displaced persons in western Asia. The revised proposals for programme support for the current year and the new proposals for 1979 General and Special Programmes are submitted in the chapter on Lebanon.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN ASIA

(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	120.0	66.0	66.0	40.0
Lower secondary education	17.0	11.0	11.0	25.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	15.0	20.0	20.0	23.0
<u>Counselling</u>	16.6 ^{a/}	10.0	10.0	6.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	76.4 ^{b/}	80.0	80.0	75.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	81.6 ^{c/}	-	-	-
Total (1)	326.6	187.0	187.0	169.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Secondary, technical and university education	35.0	-	10.0	10.0
<u>Resettlement from Africa</u>		-	40.0	-
<u>Old people's home in Aleppo, Syria</u>	5.6 ^{d/}	-	-	-
<u>Care and maintenance in Iran</u>	20.0	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Junior Professional Officer	68.2	-	-	-
Total (2)	128.8	-	50.0	10.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	455.4	187.0	237.0	179.0

a/ Of which \$8,151 from the overall allocation.

b/ Of which \$1,440 from the overall allocation.

c/ Including Lebanon.

d/ Simple transfer.

OTHER COUNTRIES AND AREAS IN ASIA

Introduction

426. The present text deals with UNHCR-financed assistance in Asia wherever such assistance is not covered in separate chapters. It is recalled that expenditure on behalf of refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula, up to and including 1978, has been financed from the Special Programmes. As indicated in the Introduction to this document, it is now proposed to include this assistance in the General Programmes as of 1 January 1979. Aid to individual refugees of various origins throughout Asia will continue to be covered from the General Programmes.

427. The "boat people" from the Indo-Chinese peninsula also seek asylum in Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Macau, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and other countries throughout the world. Some arrive in their own fragile boats, while others are rescued on the high seas by passing ships and either taken to the first port-of-call or to the home ports of the ships. In his appeal of 25 February 1977 for assistance to the "boat people", the High Commissioner set a target of \$2,050,000 for the care, maintenance and resettlement of these people. Their needs have not only continued unabated but have more than doubled since last year.

428. In April 1978, the High Commissioner, having elaborated a comprehensive programme of assistance for the current year in conjunction with the governments concerned, issued a further appeal for \$3,950,000 to cover the requirements of this group (in countries other than Malaysia and Thailand). The target reflected the minimum needs of the existing caseload. Recent information from the field, however, indicates that the influx had increased to approximately 36,900 by mid-1978 (as compared to 15,400 in the previous year) and requirements have been accordingly estimated at some \$6.5 million.

429. Every effort is made to reduce the waiting period before completion of resettlement formalities in order to keep care and maintenance costs to the minimum. UNHCR finances the transport of these persons from their countries of asylum to resettlement countries in those instances where the latter have no national programme to cover such expenditure. As many of the "boat people" have family members who have emigrated abroad, family reunion continues to be a factor in UNHCR resettlement efforts.

430. The UNHCR Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur is responsible for the caseload in Hong Kong, Indonesia, Macau, Singapore and the Republic of Korea. Regular missions are undertaken throughout the area to review the various assistance programmes and maintain contact with local authorities and implementing agencies. Aid in Japan and the Philippines is co-ordinated by the respective UNHCR offices.

431. In October 1977, IMCO and UNHCR issued a joint appeal to shipowners to instruct their captains to "ensure that the provisions of international instruments regarding rescue at sea are faithfully observed". It is hoped that this reminder will put an end to the instances in which ships have failed to come to the aid of refugees and displaced persons in distress on the high seas.

Assistance to refugees of various origins

432. In 1977, several small amounts were obligated, primarily from the overall allocations, for individuals seeking to integrate locally or in need of supplementary aid. An amount of \$196,747 was obligated for resettlement, of which \$175,056 (including \$162,711 from the overall allocation) were channelled through WCC in Hong Kong for the care and maintenance of European refugees pending their resettlement. In the current year, \$107,527 have so far been committed for the same purpose.

Care and maintenance of "boat people"

433. In the period under review, a total of some 1,500 "boat people" landed in Hong Kong and \$701,928 were obligated in 1977 for their subsistence, temporary shelter and local travel. The per capita expenditure in Hong Kong is comparatively high. The \$800,000 included in the April 1978 appeal have been entirely committed and it is estimated that over \$1.8 million would be needed for the entire year. Assuming that requirements will be of the same order of magnitude next year, an allocation of \$1.8 million is proposed under the General Programmes.

434. The care and maintenance of the caseload of almost 700 persons in Indonesia in 1977 was provided by agreement with the Department of Social Welfare. The Government assumes the bulk of the financial support of a reception centre established for these persons. UNHCR obligated \$275,226, mainly for the expansion and improvement of the centre. To cope with problems resulting from recent influxes, a UNHCR official was sent to Indonesia for several months. Partly on the basis of his recommendations, it has been possible to resettle the majority of those seeking to emigrate. In the first months of the current year, \$300,000 from Special Programmes have been committed; it is anticipated that \$200,000 more will probably be needed in the coming months. As the current rate of expenditure is expected to continue unchanged, an allocation of \$500,000 is proposed under General Programmes for 1979.

435. Over 800 persons were rescued by Japanese and foreign vessels en route to Japan in 1977. Close contact is maintained between the UNHCR office and the Inter-Ministerial Council which is responsible for determining national policy in respect of "boat people". UNHCR assistance was channelled through a number of voluntary agencies such as Caritas, the Japanese Red Cross Society and the Japanese Salvation Army; a total of \$953,989 was obligated in 1977. Since December 1977, the Government has permitted "boat people" to seek either full or part-time employment until they emigrate, but because of the language barrier opportunities are limited. Thus there is a continuing need for maintenance and medical and dental care, as well as other aid and the cost of living is high. It is estimated that some \$880,000 will be required in 1978. Bearing in mind that the level of assistance will probably remain unchanged, an allocation of \$880,000 is proposed under General Programmes for 1979.

436. A small number of people sought refuge on the island of Macau in 1977 and \$10,000 were obligated on their behalf. Should larger groups be transferred from Hong Kong to Macau pending resettlement and as no specific financial provision has been made for Macau in 1978, funds could be made available from the allocation for "other countries" described below.

437. In 1977, \$143,565 were obligated on behalf of over 1,200 new arrivals in the Philippines. They were granted temporary asylum, many were housed at the José Fabella Centre, and they were assisted by the Department of Social Services and Development which implements UNHCR-financed projects in conjunction with the Centre for Displaced Persons. Foodstuffs, clothing, medicaments and recreational materials are purchased and small amounts made available towards repairs at the José Fabella Centre. The Branch Office in Manila distributes marginal aid to persons from Democratic Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam, who are not accommodated at the centre. Several students at secondary school and college were granted scholarships. The cost of maintenance per person is low in comparison with other transit areas in Asia. It is estimated that \$410,000 will be required in 1978 for "boat people" in the Philippines and a similar amount is proposed under General Programmes for 1979.

438. In 1977, an amount of \$50,000 was obligated in the Republic of Korea on behalf of some 160 persons rescued from their unseaworthy craft by passing ships. Resettlement opportunities were found for over 150 "boat people" in the course of the year and UNHCR funds for their care and maintenance were disbursed by agreement with the local Red Cross Society. Over 40 persons were allowed to disembark in the first months of 1978. Thanks to supporting contributions received from various local sources, it has been possible to reduce accommodation costs. Therefore, it is anticipated that \$40,000 should suffice in 1978 and a similar amount is proposed under General Programmes for 1979.

439. In the course of 1977 and the first months of 1978, over 800 "boat people" arrived in Singapore. Last year UNHCR obligated \$87,500 on their behalf. However, as a result of recent increased influxes, it is anticipated that over \$300,000 will be required in the current year. An allocation at the higher level of \$300,000 is proposed under General Programmes to assist those in transit in Singapore in 1979.

440. It is estimated that \$300,000 will be needed in 1978 to assist "boat people" in other countries throughout the world, which have not been covered by specific allocations. This figure is tentative, as the number of refugees and displaced persons arriving from the Indo-Chinese peninsula who may land is difficult to predict. An allocation of \$300,000 is proposed under General Programmes for 1979.

Resettlement of "boat people"

441. In 1977, \$1,250,801 were obligated to transport "boat people" accepted for resettlement; ICEM administered \$472,709 of the total amount. Funds covering medical examinations and various types of assistance related to emigration procedures were also channelled through other voluntary agencies. An estimated \$2,000,000 will be needed in 1978 for these purposes and it is proposed to allocate the same amount again under the General Programmes for 1979.

Programme support and administration

442. In 1977, \$105,970 were obligated under Special Programmes in connexion with assistance to "boat people", of which \$48,094 for the UNHCR Office in Japan headed by an honorary Representative who is assisted by a programme officer and one general service staff member, \$51,676 for the small Branch Office in the Philippines and \$6,200 for one general service staff member stationed in Singapore who functions under the supervision of the UNHCR Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur.

443. An estimated \$158,000 will be required in 1978 under Special Programmes, of which \$95,000 for Japan to cover exchange adjustments as well as the projected move of the office to more suitable premises, \$52,000 for the Philippines for the staffing of the Office by one Representative (P.3) and two general service staff members as well as for travel and general operating expenses, and \$11,000 for Singapore.

444. For 1979, \$161,000 are proposed under General Programmes, of which \$98,000 for Japan for a manning table of one programme officer at the P.3 level and one general service staff member, \$55,000 to maintain the office in the Philippines and \$8,000 for the Singapore office.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES AND AREAS IN ASIA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	0.8 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Supplementary aid</u>				
Hong Kong	-	-	-	1,800.0
Indonesia	-	-	-	500.0
Japan	1.9 ^{a/}	-	-	880.0
Philippines	0.2 ^{a/}	-	-	410.0
Republic of Korea	-	-	-	40.0
Singapore	-	-	-	300.0
Other countries	0.9 ^{a/}	-	-	300.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	196.7 ^{b/}	-	107.5 ^{a/}	2,000.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Japan	-			98.0
Philippines	-			55.0
Singapore	-			8.0
Sub-total (1)	200.5	-	107.5	6,391.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside their countries of origin</u>				
<u>Care and maintenance</u>				
Far East (Hong Kong)	701.9		1,800.0	
Indonesia	275.2		500.0	
Japan	954.0	250.0	880.0	
Macau	10.0		-	
Philippines	143.6		410.0	
Republic of Korea	50.0		40.0	
Singapore	87.5		300.0	
Other countries	-	-	300.0	-
<u>Resettlement</u>	1,250.8	-	2,000.0	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	106.0	126.0	158.0	-
Sub-total (2)	3,579.0	376.0	6,388.0	-
Total (1 - 2)	3,779.5	376.0	6,495.5	6,391.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	11.6	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	3,791.1	376.0	6,495.5	6,391.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations.^{b/} Of which \$162,711 from the overall allocation.

SECTION IV - EUROPE

AUSTRIA

445. In the course of 1977, the total number of refugees in Austria slightly increased as compared to previous years and is now estimated at some 21,000. A total of 2,157 persons was granted refugee status, 573 refugees (as against 133 in 1976) were resettled and 264 were naturalized. During the first months of the current year a further 773 asylum seekers were granted refugee status and 454 refugees emigrated.

446. During the period under review, the Government spent approximately \$1.7 million to integrate non-European refugees. Assistance provided includes accommodation, clothing and medical care. The Government also paid the salaries of teachers and interpreters, as well as nearly \$170,000 for scholarships. The Vienna municipality defrayed expenditure in reception centres and provided additional scholarships for students and various other types of aid. Refugees and displaced persons from Latin America and the Indo-Chinese peninsula were assisted from funds totalling over \$800,000. In previous years marginal assistance was provided to refugees from western Asia, but in 1977 a total of over \$535,000 was made available on their behalf.

447. In recent years, the Austrian Government has undertaken to integrate large groups of refugees. Legislation came into force in 1977 exempting recognized refugees from the requirement to secure work permits (which are normally obligatory for aliens). The UNHCR Branch Office in Vienna makes every effort to familiarize labour offices, employers, municipal welfare offices and social security institutions with the new laws pertaining to the rights of refugees. The Office maintains close contact with the relevant ministries in Vienna as well as with the local authorities in the "Länder", in order to overcome problems regarding, inter alia, housing, public welfare and counselling of non-European refugees.

448. Local integration assistance to refugees in Austria is made available in conjunction with the Austrian United Nations Refugee Fund (AUNRF). UNHCR participates in meetings of the AUNRF Working Committee, which examines refugees' requests for aid. Expenditure incurred covers purchase of apartments, rent subsidies, household equipment for refugees as well as repairs and general maintenance costs in the Kaiser Ebersdorf housing complex. Refugees are granted loans within the context of a Revolving Housing Fund, jointly financed by the Government and UNHCR.

449. Small amounts of supplementary aid are given to refugees in need. Those requiring legal counselling are helped, as in previous years within the terms of an agreement concluded with Caritas Austria. Six counsellors deal with problems of naturalization, refugee status, residence permits and housing. In order to promote resettlement abroad, the Branch Office is in contact with immigration officers, consulates and diplomatic missions from the major resettlement countries. Nearly 1,000 refugees awaiting resettlement opportunities are temporarily accommodated at the Traiskirchen Reception Centre. UNHCR has regular meetings with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) and voluntary agencies to review problems related to social integration and resettlement processing. The Office also promotes the resettlement of handicapped refugees under the "Ten or More Plan" and other schemes of that nature.

450. Following an increase in the number of refugees entering Austria in the first months of 1978, as compared to 1977, the allocation for local integration has been augmented from the Programme Reserve. It is proposed to retain the larger allocation in 1979, while maintaining the rest of the programme in Austria at the same level.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRIA

(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977	1978		1979
	Amount obligated	Approved appropriations/ Original estimates	Revised allocations/ Estimates	Proposed allocations/ Projections
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	50.0	50.0	75.0	75.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	0.3 ^{a/}	...	1.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	1.6 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	9.1	12.0	12.3	12.0
<u>Counselling</u>	-	...	6.0 ^{a/}	6.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	2.7 ^{a/}	...	3.0 ^{a/}	...
Total (1)	63.7	62.0	97.3	93.0
REGULAR BUDGET (2)	185.0	147.0	200.0	217.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	248.7	209.0	297.3	310.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

CYPRUS

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Co-ordination of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance in Cyprus

451. At the request of the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner continued, throughout 1977 and into 1978, to act as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance in Cyprus. This assistance benefited some 193,000 persons who were still displaced and in need.

452. In the period under review, substantial quantities of food and medical supplies were made available throughout the island. Measures were taken to strengthen medical facilities, reactivate farms, small businesses and local crafts and to promote a number of low-cost housing projects. The needs of the very young, the handicapped and the elderly continued to receive special attention. Over \$41.4 million were obligated in 1977, and in the first six months of this year a further \$1,542,995 were committed. The total of contributions pledged to the United Nations Humanitarian Assistance Programme in Cyprus, including contributions in kind, had reached \$100 million by 30 June 1978.

453. Food: In 1977, \$3,015,000 were obligated for the local purchase of food, while food in kind valued at \$3,241,975 was contributed and delivered in the first few months of 1978. WFP has continued to render invaluable assistance in this area.

454. Health: In 1977, \$3,510,636 were obligated to construct and equip health facilities, for the purchase of medicaments and vaccines, and for measures to improve the health care available to displaced persons throughout the island. A further \$709,000 were committed for these purposes in the first six months of 1978. As in the past, much of the expertise for these activities was made available by WHO; in particular, WHO placed its procurement services at the disposal of UNHCR.

455. Shelter: In 1977, \$19,466,306 were obligated, in large part for low-cost housing projects and self-help grants. Funds were made available also for the construction of children's homes, day-care centres, old people's homes and the improvement of existing facilities. In 1978, \$176,251 have been committed for similar purposes.

456. Agriculture: In 1977, \$2,007,236 were obligated for reafforestation, vegetable growing, chicken farming and for the procurement of fertilizers and veterinary supplies, including vaccines. In the first six months of 1978 a further \$249,350 were obligated.

457. Education: In 1977, \$2,839,157 were obligated for the construction or improvement of educational facilities, and for related equipment. In the first six months of 1978, a further \$55,726 were committed to continue these activities.

458. Multipurpose assistance: In 1977, \$111,708 were obligated towards the administrative and operational costs of the Cyprus Red Cross Society, which acts as implementing partner for the majority of the projects. A further \$119,100 were committed in January 1978 to secure the services of the Society throughout the year.

459. Transport and vehicles: In 1977, \$503,294 were obligated for the purchase of vehicles, including ambulances, a mobile school library, lorries, sanitation trucks and school buses, for the cost of sea transport in respect of a contribution of food in kind, and for local superintendence costs. Inland transportation costs for relief supplies from abroad were covered from a previous year's allocation, but in the first six months of 1978, \$53,235 were committed for this purpose as well as for vehicles and for superintendence costs.

460. Supplementary aid: In 1977, \$2,980,001 were obligated for a wide range of projects, including the promotion of local crafts, reactivation of small businesses and enterprises, and the continuation of assistance to the physically and mentally handicapped and to the elderly. In the first six months of 1978, a further \$180,333 have been committed for similar purposes.

461. Programme support and administration: Obligations in 1977 for the Office of the Chargé de Mission in Cyprus came to \$248,486. For the current year an amount of \$258,000 has been allocated to finance staff costs, travel, general operating expenses and supplies for UNHCR representation in the north and the south of the island. Though at the time of writing this document the volume of the 1979 programme remains to be determined, the implementation of ongoing projects alone will require a continued UNHCR presence for which costs are projected at \$230,000.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CYPRUS^{a/}
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount obligated	1978		1979 Proposed allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropriations/ Original estimates	Revised allocations/ Estimates	
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
Agriculture	2,007.2	}		
Vehicles/transport facilities	503.3			
Education	2,839.2			
Food	3,015.0			
Health	3,510.6			
Shelter	19,466.3		1,881.6	...
Domestic equipment	205.0			
Multipurpose assistance	111.7			
Supplementary aid	2,980.0			
Various assistance	6,532.0 ^{b/}			
Programme support and administration	248.5	252.0	258.0	230.0
GRAND TOTAL	41,418.8	252.0	2,139.6	230.0

^{a/} Including contributions in kind.

^{b/} Simple transfer.

FRANCE

462. By 31 December 1977, some 140,000 refugees were living in France, according to Government estimates, as compared to 125,000 a year earlier. This increase consisted largely of Indo-Chinese refugees, of whom 40,000 are now living in the country.

463. In the course of last year, the Government expended over \$1.7 million, channelled through a public body, the "Fonds pour l'installation locale des réfugiés en France" (FILOR), and other agencies, towards refugee aid. The UNHCR contribution towards the local integration of refugees (\$72,000 in 1978) represents only a fraction in comparison to this total, but serves as a catalyst for the larger programme. Most beneficiaries of the aid are Latin Americans, including Chileans who had spent some time in transit in Argentina, Peru or other countries.

464. On behalf of refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula, the French authorities disbursed over \$11.5 million in 1977. A portion of these funds was administered by the "Fonds pour l'installation locale des asilés d'Indochine" (FILAID). The UNHCR contribution to this effort was made from the Special Programmes and disbursed by FILAID. As is true for FILOR, the relatively small UNHCR input served a catalytic purpose. As from 1 January 1979, it is proposed to include assistance to displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula in the General Programmes (see the Introduction to this report) and the transfer, from the Special to the General Programmes, accounts for the doubling of the allocation for local integration proposed for 1979.

465. The rate of expenditure per case for the refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula is higher than for refugees of other origins, primarily because the average family is larger. The refugees receive assistance towards local integration which includes, inter alia, furniture grants, language training and establishment in professions. As in previous years, naturalization procedures for refugees from Democratic Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam are supported by committees representing these national groups, in consultation with UNHCR.

466. The UNHCR Branch Office in Paris provides refugees with advice on their status, residence permits, family reunion, repatriation and housing. The refugees need guidance because adequate housing is becoming increasingly difficult to find and non-Europeans in particular have difficulty finding productive employment. The UNHCR allocations for supplementary aid and multipurpose assistance, administered directly by the Branch Office, cover the standard support provided to individual refugees as the need arises. The Office has also promoted the training of refugee doctors and para-medical personnel in conjunction with the efforts of the "Association Nationale d'Accueil aux médecins réfugiés".

467. The workload related to the integration of refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula necessitated strengthening of the Branch Office by one general staff post which, in 1977 and 1978, has been funded from Special Programmes. For 1979 it is proposed to provide an allocation of \$27,000 for this post and related expenses under General Programmes, in the framework of the transfer mentioned above.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN FRANCE
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount obligated	1978		1979 Proposed allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropriations/ Original estimates	Revised allocations/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	85.9	72.0	72.0	146.0
<u>Multipurpose</u>	-	15.0	17.0	17.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	0.5 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	0.8 ^{a/}	-	60.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Assistance to handicapped refugees</u>	1.7 ^{a/}	-	-	-
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	14.0	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	-	-	-	27.0
Sub-total (1)	102.9	87.0	149.0	190.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside their countries of origin</u>	40.8	...	65.2	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	16.1	23.0	41.0	-
Sub-total (2)	56.9	23.0	106.2	-
Total (1 - 2)	159.8	110.0	255.2	190.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	240.3	233.0	272.0	291.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	400.1	343.0	527.2	481.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF)

468. The refugee population in the Federal Republic of Germany was estimated at 120,000 at the end of 1977. A total of 1,894 new arrivals was granted asylum, 1,360 refugees emigrated and 16,410 persons applied for asylum, many motivated by economic considerations. In recent years 2,500 Chileans have been admitted to the country and, since April 1975, 669 Indo-Chinese have been accepted. The number of persons seeking asylum has increased steadily; in the first four months of 1978 8,571 persons were registered, double the figure for the same period last year. During the period under review, 80 per cent of the influx consisted of non-Europeans.

469. The Parliament has adopted far-reaching amendments to the Aliens Act and to the Act governing administrative court procedures; this resulted in considerable streamlining of the process of granting asylum. The UNHCR Branch Office has participated in the preparation of these legislative changes. The Office also maintains close contacts with the governments of the "Länder" which are ultimately responsible for refugee admission quotas, as well as the acceptance of handicapped refugees under the "Ten or More Plan".

470. The Federal Ministry of the Interior issued new directives in respect of the naturalization procedure. Stateless persons and refugees may now apply for naturalization after seven years of continuous residence instead of ten. In addition, recognized refugees and stateless persons are also to be treated on the same terms as nationals as regards unemployment benefits, social security and accident pensions.

471. Public welfare offices and voluntary agencies have administered the UNHCR allocations for local settlement, resettlement and supplementary aid to refugees. Standard local integration measures included establishment assistance, furniture grants, purchase of household equipment, and vocational and professional training. Refugee travel for resettlement abroad was arranged through ICEM and other channels. The funds for supplementary aid were expended to cover medical care, travel, subsistence allowances and temporary accommodation. The level of these allocations remains low because UNHCR funds, allocated within the General Programmes, are only called upon when no other source of finance is available.

472. Additional funds were obligated in 1977 from the Special Programmes to cover the cost of temporary accommodation, local transport, visa fees and other related expenses on behalf of displaced persons from western Asia in transit in the Federal Republic of Germany.

473. The large increase in the number of non-Europeans seeking asylum in the Federal Republic has engendered a need to strengthen legal, resettlement and social counselling arrangements. It is for this reason that the 1978 allocation for counselling has been increased from the Programme Reserve and it is proposed to maintain a higher allocation in 1979.

474. Legal counselling is financed jointly by German Caritas and UNHCR. The proposed increase in the allocation for legal assistance for 1979 is partly to cover rises in the salaries of lawyers, which have not been adjusted in line with the cost-of-living index for several years, and also to make it possible to hire the additional legal counsellors needed to cope with the larger caseload. Counselling covers a wide spectrum of problems such as asylum procedures, residence and work permits, social welfare, educational placement and accommodation.

475. The permanent closing of the Zirndorf Reception Centre in August 1977, as a result of overcrowding, has presented a number of problems. Under the established system, refugees were initially interviewed at the Centre and subsequently sent to other "Länder". The discontinuation of this system has resulted in some transitional difficulties, but it is hoped that with the streamlining of asylum procedures these problems will gradually be overcome.

476. Funds were obligated under Special Programmes in 1977 for programme support and administrative expenses incurred in connexion with transit arrangements and documentation for the resettlement of displaced persons from western Asia.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF)
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount obligated	1978		1979 Proposed allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropriations/ Original estimates	Revised allocations/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	24.9 ^{a/}	25.0	25.0	29.0
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	1.8 ^{b/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	50.2 ^{c/}	50.0	57.5	65.0
<u>Counselling</u>	23.4	24.0	45.3	50.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	6.8 ^{b/}	...	5.0 ^{b/}	...
Sub-total (1)	127.1	119.0	152.8	164.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Assistance to displaced persons in transit</u>	76.8	-	-	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	17.9	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	94.7	-	-	-
Total (1 - 2)	221.8	119.0	152.8	164.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	297.0	292.0	349.0	383.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	518.8	411.0	501.8	547.0

^{a/} Including an obligation of \$1,594 incurred against overall allocations.

^{b/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations.

^{c/} Including an obligation of \$151 incurred against overall allocations.

GREECE

477. In 1977 the refugee caseload in Greece decreased from some 2,850 to about 2,600. The reduction was largely due to departures of refugees in transit. Refugee status was granted to 515 asylum seekers, 752 refugees emigrated and 23 were naturalized. While in 1975 and 1976 only a dozen non-European refugees were recognized in Greece, in 1977 the number increased to nearly 200 persons, primarily from western Asia and the Indo-Chinese peninsula.

478. The determination of refugee status has been considerably facilitated by a new procedure established last year and promulgated through an Interministerial decision. The Government has shown understanding in dealing with asylum seekers bearing inadequate documentation by granting them entry permits and political asylum.

479. The International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) and the World Council of Churches (WCC) implement UNHCR-financed supplementary aid and resettlement projects under the General Programme as well as care, maintenance and other assistance pending emigration of refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula in transit under the Special Programmes. As the level of the caseload of "boat people" rescued by Greek ships is impossible to predict, no specific allocation has been proposed for continued assistance under the General Programmes in 1979. Should the need arise, funds will be made available from the allocation set aside for this group "in other countries" which is mentioned in the chapter on other countries and areas in Asia. The voluntary agencies also administer UNHCR-financed monthly allowances to socially handicapped refugees. The Integration Assistant of the UNHCR Office in Athens maintains contact with these agencies and reviews with them case studies of individual refugees, as well as requests for assistance from new applicants.

480. The Government increased its participation in the total cost of annuities for refugees from 35 per cent last year to 40 per cent in the current year; further increases are planned in the coming two-year period. The entire system of granting and distributing annuities has been streamlined.

481. Pending their resettlement abroad, refugees of various origins are temporarily accommodated and granted supplementary aid at the Lavrion Reception Centre. In order to acquire a working knowledge of English, many of them attend language training courses sponsored by ICEM at the Centre. The UNHCR Branch Office negotiates resettlement opportunities with embassies and agencies. Emigration has been arranged for virtually all of the refugees and displaced persons from Lebanon who were in transit in Greece and sought to emigrate to third countries. The organizations involved in this effort were the Hellenic Red Cross, ICEM, ICMC, the Pamma karistos Hospital and WCC. As regards refugee counselling, a variety of different matters are treated. Vacant apartments available within "housing with care" projects are reallocated. The repayment of loans, both for housing and professional establishment, is negotiated. Specific cases are discussed with national social welfare agencies. The UNHCR social worker in the Lavrion Reception Centre actively promotes resettlement. Legal guidance is provided in respect of naturalization procedures.

482. Implementation of land settlement and housing projects financed from previous year's allocations continued in the period under review.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GREECE
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Local settlement	58.9	67.0	67.0	70.0
Adjustment of annuities	146.0	139.0	139.0	125.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	57.0 ^{a/}	...	34.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	-	...	1.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Counselling</u>	18.5	18.0	18.0	21.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	200.1	20.0	20.0	35.0
Sub-total (1)	480.5	244.0	279.0	251.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside their countries of origin</u>	21.4	-	16.0	-
Sub-total (2)	21.4	-	16.0	-
Total (1 - 2)	501.9	244.0	295.0	251.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	116.5	136.0	109.0	119.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	618.4	380.0	404.0	370.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

ITALY

483. At the end of 1977, there were some 11,700 refugees in Italy, marking an increase of 700 over the figure for 1976. The new arrivals were predominantly non-Europeans. In 1977, 299 asylum seekers were granted refugee status, 1,704 refugees passed through Italy in transit to other countries of asylum and 1,271 emigrated, transportation being organized by ICEM or through other channels.

484. The Italian Government maintains the geographic limitation under the 1951 Convention. As in past years, UNHCR aid for non-European refugees was channelled through a local voluntary agency. As regards those refugees recognized under the Convention, the Government allocated matching contributions to UNHCR funds. These funds used to be administered by the "Amministrazione per le Attività Assistenziali Italiane e Internazionale (AAI)". During 1977, however, the AAI ceased to function; a new law passed by Parliament required the Ministry of the Interior to assume responsibility for UNHCR projects, with actual implementation being carried out at the regional level. Some difficulties which arose in the course of the transition period have persisted into the current year.

485. The UNHCR Office in Rome has been more involved than in previous years in solving protection questions, providing for urgent material needs and facilitating resettlement opportunities. In those instances where the latter are not immediately forthcoming in the case of non-Europeans. UNHCR has been obliged to assume the financial burden of care and maintenance for extended periods. In this connexion, and to compensate for the needs of new arrivals and the dramatic rise in the cost of living, the approved 1978 allocations for resettlement and supplementary aid have been increased from the Programme Reserve. Bearing in mind these trends, higher allocations for the entire UNHCR programme in Italy have been proposed for 1979.

486. Local integration measures taken on behalf of European and non-European refugees in Italy included housing subsidies, establishment assistance, rehabilitation, vocational training, primary education, annuities and monthly allowances. In January 1977 annuities granted to aged refugees were increased in proportion to the level of pensions for nationals. Refugees over 70 years of age, who live on their own, receive a supplementary allowance, in addition to their regular annuity, which would normally cover their accommodation in old people's homes. In respect of resettlement, refugees in Italy receive the usual types of assistance such as care and maintenance pending their departure, translation of documents, medical examinations, travel expenses for interviews and aid related to emigration formalities. UNHCR contributes to the financing of resettlement counselling to facilitate the processing of refugees including the handicapped.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ITALY
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	65.0	86.5	86.5	100.0
<u>Adjustment of annuities</u>	32.5	45.0	45.0	53.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	26.9 ^{a/}	27.5	50.0	35.0
<u>Legal assistance</u>	1.8 ^{b/}	...	1.5 ^{b/}	...
<u>Assistance to handicapped refugees</u>	0.1 ^{b/}	...	...	...
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	65.0	60.0	84.0	110.0
Total (1)	191.3	219.0	267.0	298.0
REGULAR BUDGET (2)	154.4	162.0	193.0	200.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	345.7	381.0	460.0	498.0

a/ Including an obligation of \$1,800 incurred against overall allocations

b/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations

PORTUGAL

Introduction

487. UNHCR activities expanded considerably in Portugal in 1977 to cope with the problems of almost 10,000 persons from Africa. There were also some 140 refugees of Latin American origin.

488. As was reported last year, local integration and employment of refugees were subject to the prevailing economic situation in the country. Refugees and displaced persons compete with hundreds of thousands of persons returning from African countries formerly under Portuguese administration. On the other hand, voluntary repatriation of a number of nationals or former residents of newly independent African countries, has begun gradually. Pending the organization of large-scale repatriation or durable local settlement, persons of concern to UNHCR need temporary accommodation, subsistence allowances and medical treatment. These have been provided throughout the country in co-operation with the Portuguese authorities. UNHCR assistance is channelled through the government, the Portuguese Red Cross, and a voluntary agency.

489. At the request of the Portuguese authorities a UNHCR Branch Office was opened in Lisbon in November 1977 in order to deal as effectively as possible with the diverse problems of the enlarged caseload. It also permits closer co-operation with the authorities on legal matters, both in general instances such as the elaboration of national legislation governing the status of refugees, and in specific individual cases.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Local integration

490. Individual refugees: As viable local integration measures are limited, only \$15,526 were obligated in 1977, in assisting several families towards establishment in trades or professions. To devise local integration solutions a consultant has been engaged. Based on his recommendations a larger number of solutions have been identified and planned, with the result that the approved 1978 allocation of \$40,000 will no longer suffice. The allocation has therefore been increased by \$40,000 from Programme Reserve. To maintain the impetus, an allocation of \$100,000 is proposed for 1979.

491. Multipurpose assistance: The approved 1978 allocation of \$200,000 has served to continue the Emergency Fund project (described below) established on behalf of over 1,500 persons from Africa. These funds are being used for a variety of purposes ranging from immediate relief to durable solutions. The caseload has however expanded to some 10,000. Initial aid to new arrivals has been financed in the current year from the Special Programmes (reported on below). It is proposed to allocate \$800,000 for 1979 in order to pursue the aforementioned efforts to assist the largest number possible with durable solutions. This activity is intended to reduce prolonged dependency on subsidies financed from governmental sources.

Counselling

492. In 1977, \$12,000 were obligated to cover the services of a social worker dealing with refugee problems under the auspices of an implementing agency. It is foreseen that the entire approved 1978 allocation of \$14,000 will not be required and it is proposed to reduce it by half. An allocation of \$8,000 is proposed for 1979.

Supplementary aid

493. As the approved 1977 allocation of \$80,000 did not suffice, it was increased from the Programme Reserve and a total of \$108,473 were obligated. Due to the limited number of durable solutions for refugees identified so far, it has proved necessary to increase the approved 1978 allocation of \$70,000 by \$42,000 from the Reserve. Bearing in mind the concerted efforts planned in the field of local integration, a conservative allocation of \$80,000 is proposed for 1979.

Voluntary repatriation

494. A new allocation of \$10,000 is proposed for the last months of the current year, and an allocation of \$20,000 is proposed for 1979. These funds will suffice only if a certain number of refugees choose to repatriate. Naturally, should large numbers seek such a solution additional funds could be allocated from the Programme Reserve or from the amounts set aside for multipurpose assistance.

Emergency Fund

495. In July 1977, the High Commissioner made available \$100,000 at the request of the Government to assist over 1,500 persons who had arrived from Africa in the preceding months. The funds were channelled through the Portuguese Red Cross. The bulk of the assistance was for care and maintenance of the most destitute. At present the caseload is benefiting from the allocation for multipurpose assistance, as indicated above.

Programme support and administration

496. A total of \$20,138 were obligated in 1977 to finance the opening of the UNHCR Branch Office in Lisbon and its maintenance for the last quarter of 1977. The current manning table of the Branch Office provides for one professional (P.3) and on general service staff only. In light of the envisaged programme expansion, it is now imperative that the Branch Office be strengthened by a second general service post, effective October 1978. Furthermore, it is recommended that the post of Representative be graded at the P.4 level for 1979. To cover staff costs, travel, general operating expenses and supplies, allocations amounting to \$60,000 and \$69,000 are proposed for 1978 and 1979 respectively.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

497. In the current year \$200,000 were made available to a governmental agency to finance local integration measures taken on behalf of the increasing caseload of African origin in Portugal. These funds are being used to facilitate employment, to provide housing and to establish as many persons as possible in crafts, trades and professions.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN PORTUGAL
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	15.5	40.0	80.0	100.0
<u>Multipurpose assistance</u>	-	200.0	200.0	800.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	1.4 ^{a/}	...	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	-	6.0	1.0	5.0
<u>Counselling</u>	12.0	14.0	7.0	8.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	108.5	70.0	112.0	80.0
<u>Repatriation</u>	-	-	10.0	20.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	20.1	54.0	60.0	69.0
<u>EMERGENCY FUND</u>				
Assistance to persons of undetermined nationality from Mozambique	100.0	-	-	-
Sub-total (1)	257.5	384.0	470.0	1 082.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
Local integration of refugees	-	-	200.0	-
Sub-total (2)	-	-	200.0	-
TOTAL (1 - 2)	257.5	384.0	670.0	1 082.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	4.0	4.0	5.0	6.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	261.5	388.0	675.0	1 088.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

ROMANIA

498. Romania has granted asylum to more than 1,000 refugees from Chile since the events there in September 1973.

499. The integration measures taken by the Government include low rent housing, household equipment, monthly subsidies, medical assistance, employment opportunities, vocational training, and educational and other services.

500. To assist the Romanian Government in its efforts, the Executive Committee, at its twenty-eighth session, approved a project for the provision of medical equipment for a polyclinic in Bucharest which would benefit both refugees and the local population. The total cost to UNHCR of the project, to be implemented over a period of two years, was estimated to be \$300,000, of which \$200,000 were provided under the High Commissioner's 1978 programme. The UNHCR contribution has been channelled through WHO which has agreed to purchase and ship the equipment. It is expected that the first items will arrive in Bucharest at the end of August 1978. The balance of \$100,000 is proposed for inclusion in the 1979 General Programmes.

501. Co-operation with the authorities in respect of general matters of mutual interest, including Romania's contributions to certain UNHCR Special Programmes as well as family reunion of Romanian citizens abroad, developed further during the period under review.

502. At its twenty-eighth session the Executive Committee approved an allocation of \$12,000 for a UNHCR office in Bucharest. At the time of writing, it is envisaged that a Chargé de Mission will not be in place in Romania until later in 1978, thus permitting a downward revision of the initial allocation to \$5,000. For 1979 an allocation of \$17,000 is requested to provide for one general service staff member and some general office expenses.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ROMANIA
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/Projections
		Approved Appropriations/Orig. Estimates	Revised Allocations/Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
Local integration	-	200.0	200.0	100.0
Supplementary aid	0.1 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Programme support and administration	-	12.0	5.0	17.0
Sub-total (1)	0.1 ^{a/}	212.0	205.0	117.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
Assistance to refugee victims of the earthquake	10.0	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	10.0	-	-	-
Total (1-2)	10.1	212.0	205.0	117.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-	55.0	19.0	62.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	10.1	267.0	224.0	179.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

SPAIN

503. During 1977, the refugees who continued to seek asylum in Spain were mainly from Latin America, Africa and the Caribbean. Large numbers of Latin Americans arrived, but the proportion of refugees among them has not yet been determined. As a result, no definite figure for the entire refugee caseload is available. It is known to be over 15,000.

504. Through the General Directorate for Social Services, the Spanish Government contributed 25 per cent of the cost of local integration measures in 1977. UNHCR funded the balance, as well as monthly allowances and annuities. In addition, the Government provided assistance which consisted mainly of free meals, medical care, internal transportation and accommodation, and benefitted primarily newly-arrived Caribbean refugees. Implementation of the relevant projects is delegated to the Spanish Red Cross. The 1978 allocation for local integration includes a provision for the doubling of annuity rates in line with the revised Government scheme for similar payments to nationals. Aged Spaniards are eligible for annuities from National Assistance funds provided they are 65, completely destitute and receive no financial support from relatives; the General Directorate of Social Services has proposed that refugees in the same circumstances should be able to benefit from this provision.

505. The proposal for a higher local integration allocation for 1979 would cover mainly multipurpose assistance to new Latin American and African refugees. Their diverse needs derive largely from the fact that they seek employment in a country with a stringent economy and a high rate of unemployment. The number of prospective beneficiaries at the time of writing was estimated at 2,000.

506. Several private institutions and non-governmental agencies concerned with the plight of Latin American refugees in Spain were established in 1977; they sought ways and means to assist refugees and to contribute to the elaboration of internal legislation on refugees and the granting of asylum. The Office of the UNHCR Correspondent in Madrid maintains contacts with these organizations.

507. In 1977 it promoted family reunion for the wives and children of a number of refugees registered in Spain.

508. The counselling co-ordinator attached to the Madrid Office provided assistance to refugees working in close conjunction with resettlement counsellors of the Comisión Católica Española de Emigración (CCEM), the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the appropriate services of the Spanish Red Cross. The salaries and related office expenses of the UNHCR counselling co-ordinator and social worker and other administrative costs are paid from the allocation for counselling. A higher allocation is proposed for 1979 to cover increases in salaries and related costs. Both the IRC and the CCEM employ resettlement counsellors who assist and counsel refugees upon arrival in Spain, and help towards their further emigration. The bulk of those resettled in the period under review were from the Caribbean. As a considerably smaller caseload than anticipated will require resettlement in 1978, it is proposed to reduce the approved allocation.

509. Supplementary aid financed by UNHCR was distributed by the Red Cross in Madrid, its local organs in the provinces, and by the IRC and the CCEM. This aid included food, clothing, temporary accommodation, travel, medical and dental care, subsistence allowances, care and maintenance, and rent subsidies. Owing to the increasing number of refugees in need of immediate supplementary aid, particularly among the Latin Americans, the 1978 allocation has been increased from the Programme Reserve. Bearing this trend in mind, a higher allocation has been proposed for 1979.

510. As a general rule, refugees manage to find placement in schools for their children with little or no UNHCR intervention. The Office intends to finance scholarships at the lower secondary level and in vocational training; an allocation is proposed accordingly for 1979. In the current year, funds may be made available from the Education Account for several students at the higher secondary level or at university from the Education Account. Many refugees from Equatorial Guinea are awarded scholarships financed through Caritas, and a number of Latin Americans are sponsored by the IUEF.

511. As need for assistance in Spain increases and refugee matters become more complex in view of the non-European caseload, it may be necessary to review the nature of UNHCR representation in the country. In that eventuality, the High Commissioner would resort to the Programme Reserve and report to the next session of the Executive Committee.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SPAIN
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/Projections
		Approved Appropriations/Orig. Estimates	Revised Allocations/Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Individual refugees	90.0	170.0	170.0	250.0
Lower secondary education	-	-	-	10.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	21.7	30.0	16.0	16.0
<u>Legal assistance</u>	-	-	-	5.0
<u>Counselling</u>	57.6	60.0	60.0	77.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	31.3	30.0	45.0	48.0
Total (1)	200.6	290.0	291.0	406.0
REGULAR BUDGET (2)	4.8	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	205.4	290.0	291.0	406.0

TURKEY

512. During the period under review, the refugee caseload in Turkey, estimated at over 1,000, remained practically unchanged as compared to 1976. In 1977, 43 persons were granted refugee status in the country and 75 were resettled abroad, mainly in Australia, Canada and the United States.

513. Implementation of UNHCR-financed projects in Turkey is governed by agreements with ICMC and WCC. The bulk of the assistance provided consists of annuities granted to refugees who have passed the age where they can earn a living. To avoid undue hardship resulting from the doubling of the cost of living, refugees who receive fixed annuities have been granted supplementary allowances. Special diets and medical aid are provided to the elderly and several refugees have benefited from a free medical scheme administered by the Turkish Red Crescent.

514. The ICMC is also responsible for the distribution of aid pending resettlement. Prior to their departure, refugees are temporarily housed at the Acibadem Reception Centre. During their stay at the Centre, UNHCR assists those in need with care and maintenance, medical aid, clothing, expenditure related to interviews with immigration counsellors and documentation fees. A large number of the residents at the Centre attend language courses organized by ICEM with UNHCR financial participation. Some refugees have the financial means to emigrate independently of UNHCR support, and others are assisted by national immigration programmes. UNHCR, therefore, in some instances may only be involved in providing initial guidance in respect of travel or medical formalities.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN TURKEY

(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/Projections
		Approved Appropriations/Orig. Estimates	Revised Allocations/Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>				
Local settlement and adjustment of annuities	17.6 ^{a/}	18.0	19.7	20.0
<u>Resettlement</u>	15.7	15.0	15.0	15.0
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	2.0 ^{b/}		1.0 ^{b/}	...
Total (1)	35.3	33.0	35.7	35.0
REGULAR BUDGET (2)	18.1	14.0	12.0	13.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 2)	53.4	47.0	47.7	48.0

^{a/} Including an obligation of \$729 incurred against overall allocations

^{b/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

UNITED KINGDOM

515. The total number of refugees in the United Kingdom was estimated at the end of 1977 at some 148,000, most of whom had been living there for many years and were well settled. The arrival in the course of the year of some 1,300 new refugees, about half of them from Latin America and most of the others from Africa and Asia, was more than offset by natural decrease and naturalizations.

516. The principal aim of the UNHCR Branch Office in London at present is to meet two major needs. The first is to provide government departments and the many British voluntary agencies concerned with refugee problems with the information and services they require to be able to participate in UNHCR assistance programmes by contributions in cash or in kind or by accepting refugees for resettlement in Britain, or (in the case of voluntary agencies) to assist directly refugees and displaced persons of concern to UNHCR through their own projects overseas. In the last 12 months the United Kingdom has in fact become one of the main contributors to UNHCR programmes, and the Disasters Emergency Committee, which comprises six major British voluntary agencies and the Disasters Unit of the Ministry for Overseas Development, has established a remarkable record of quick and effective relief action in procuring and delivering to the field, usually without charge to UNHCR, a variety of supplies and equipment needed in new refugee emergencies.

517. The other aim is to afford international protection and advice to refugees arriving in Britain. The United Kingdom is a party to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol on the status of refugees, but the two instruments are not part of domestic law, so that refugees cannot invoke their protection before courts or tribunals, and there is no "refugee status" in British law; nor is there any formal procedure (distinct from that for granting asylum) to determine who is a refugee entitled to treatment under the Convention. In these circumstances refugees sometimes face considerable problems before they are granted asylum or issued a Convention travel document. They often request assistance from the United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service (UKIAS), where a Refugee Unit is now operating under a joint project with UNHCR. The UNHCR contribution to the project is financed from the overall allocation for counselling (\$37,400 proposed for 1979). Under this project two specialized counsellors assist refugees in establishing their claim to asylum and, if this is refused, represent them before the appeal authorities. Marginal or legally intricate cases are referred to a legal adviser attached to the Branch Office. In particularly difficult cases where a refugee has been refused asylum and risks being returned to his country of origin or residence, the UNHCR Representative makes appropriate representations to the Home Office or provides UNHCR's opinion to the appeal authorities.

518. With a view to eliminating most of these problems in the future, the Office is now promoting efforts to incorporate the main provisions of the 1951 Convention into domestic law and to establish a specific procedure for determining refugee status. This has involved a considerable number of case studies to satisfy the authorities that there is a need for such action, and extensive legal research to identify the roots of the problems and suggest solutions. It also requires continuing contacts with the competent authorities at all the levels concerned, and with other circles interested in the legal or humanitarian aspects of the matter.

519. To cope with the social and economic integration of the new arrivals further efforts are needed to counsel and train or re-train refugees. In consultation with the Government, a group of voluntary agencies dealing with refugees in Britain, has now proposed a pilot project for a joint Reception Centre for newly arrived refugees, to operate over a period of two years. The Centre would accommodate a maximum of 60 persons. Upon arrival in the United Kingdom, a refugee could stay in the Centre for up to three months, during which time

he would receive general as well as resettlement counselling, intensive language training and, where necessary, vocational training. The UNHCR contribution to this project (\$45,600 proposed for 1979) is intended to pay the salaries of the relevant staff, including social workers.

520. As regards programme support and administration, the protection activities mentioned above have required a strengthening of the Branch Office. A legal adviser was thus made available from the overall allocation for Legal Assistance to assist the Branch Office on a temporary basis. However, the action referred to in paragraph 518 above and the essential promotional activities mentioned in paragraph 516, have a more durable impact and the total demands on the London Branch Office have therefore been reviewed afresh. As a result, it is now considered essential to add to its manning table one professional (P.3) and one general service post to assist the Representative, particularly in protection matters and in the information, fundraising and promotional activities which, with the ever-growing demands made upon the Office as a whole, have become vitally important. To provide for the staff costs and general expenses involved, an allocation of \$53,000 is requested under the General Programmes in 1979.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved Appropriations/ Estimates	Revised Allocations/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Resettlement</u>	4.1 ^{a/}	-	...	...
<u>Voluntary repatriation</u>	1.5 ^{a/}	-	...	...
<u>Legal assistance</u>	53.6 ^{a/b/}	-	20.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>Counselling</u>	-	-	... ^{c/}	83.0
<u>Assistance to handicapped refugees</u>	0.4 ^{a/}	-	...	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	-	-	-	53.0
Sub-total	59.6	-	20.0	136.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Assistance to southern African refugees</u>	2.4	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	2.4	-	-	-
Total (1 - 2)	62.0	-	20.0	136.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	96.8	-	112.0	119.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	158.8	-	132.0	255.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

^{b/} Of which \$546 from the Programme Reserve

^{c/} An amount of \$37,000 is being obligated against the overall allocation for counselling

YUGOSLAVIA

521. Many thousands of refugees who have sought asylum in Yugoslavia, have become citizens of that country. The number of refugees of immediate concern to UNHCR, some 2,000, remained unchanged during 1977.

522. Those who have been recognized as refugees and granted asylum receive assistance from the authorities in the form of material aid and health care. In 1977, the Government disbursed over \$200,000 on behalf of nearly 500 refugees, pending their local integration repatriation or naturalization. A portion of these funds was also utilized to finance scholarships awarded to refugee students at the secondary school level and at university. Support grants, which are periodically increased according to the cost of living index, continued to be made. Separate allowances were established early in 1978 to increase help given to the handicapped, students, minors and others. In the course of 1977, the Government also expended over \$550,000 to purchase apartments for Chilean refugee families totalling 55 persons.

523. The UNHCR honorary Representative in Belgrade works in close conjunction with the Yugoslav authorities and maintains contact with a voluntary agency involved in refugee aid. He disburses small amounts directly to needy individuals, generally those awaiting resettlement abroad, and to students.

524. As was reported last year, the Office agreed to contribute \$400,000 towards the construction and basic equipment of a new wing, for a home for aged disabled persons, in the province of Kosovo. Half of this amount was obligated in 1977. The new wing will include accommodation and facilities for a group of 90 aged and handicapped Albanian refugees. Implementation of the project has been somewhat delayed, and the second instalment of the UNHCR contribution has therefore not yet been committed. The Government has undertaken to cover the remaining construction costs, estimated at \$800,000, the annual recurrent costs, as well as additional construction costs increased due to a general rise in the price of materials.

525. Secretarial and clerical assistance has so far been available to the UNHCR Representative in Belgrade on a temporary basis only. This arrangement has proved unsatisfactory both from the standpoint of secretarial tasks as well as the Representative's dealings with the authorities and the refugee caseload; it is therefore proposed to reinforce the office of the Representative in October 1978 with an administrative assistant (general service category) to be financed under General Programmes. To cover staff costs as well as general expenses, allocations of \$7,000 and \$13,000 are proposed for 1978 and 1979 respectively.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN YUGOSLAVIA

(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved Appropriations/Orig. Estimates	Revised Allocations/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Local integration</u>	200.0	200.0	200.0	-
<u>Supplementary aid</u>	6.6 ^{a/}	7.0	7.0	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	...	...	7.0	13.0
Sub-total (1)	206.6	207.0	214.0	13.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
University education	1.1	-	-	-
Sub-total (2)	1.1	-	-	-
Total (1 - 2)	207.7	207.0	214.0	13.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	9.3	15.0	8.0	8.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	217.0	222.0	222.0	21.0

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE

526. In the countries dealt with in this chapter, neither the volume of assistance granted by UNHCR nor the nature of the projects concerned, which complement aid given through national schemes, justify individual presentations. As a general rule the caseload of concern to UNHCR in these countries is assisted by national programmes and local institutions, and UNHCR financial participation is marginal.

527. According to the Belgian authorities there were an estimated 17,000 refugees in Belgium by the end of 1977. The traditional function of the UNHCR Branch Office in Brussels consists of determining the refugee status of persons seeking asylum in the country. The Centre d'initiation pour réfugiés et étrangers (CIRE), which functions under joint Government and UNHCR auspices, administers legal aid, financed by UNHCR, on behalf of indigent refugees. A CIRE Committee handles applications for naturalization; members of this Committee include the Belgian Red Cross and Caritas, as well as several other religious and labour organizations. These same bodies assist refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula and Latin America with regard to resettlement and local integration. The Belgian Government determines quotas for admission of these persons and places funds in trust with UNHCR to finance the relevant aid programmes. The Branch Office also administers small amounts of UNHCR-financed aid directly to individuals in need. During the period under review, the authorities have accepted several handicapped refugees under the "Ten or More Plan". In 1977 the UNHCR Branch Office obligated an amount of \$27,778 against a trust fund contribution from the Government, to defray administrative costs incurred in connexion with the determination of refugee status. For 1978, an amount of \$30,303 has been pledged; a similar amount is expected for 1979.

528. In 1977, Namibian refugee students were brought from Botswana to Ireland, where they are being trained as apprentices at Aer Lingus. The training is financed jointly by UNCTPSA and UNHCR, and the students are provided with travel expenses, medical insurance, book and clothing allowances and language courses.

529. The refugee population in the Netherlands numbered over 8,800 at the end of 1977. As regards material assistance, the UNHCR Representative in The Hague collaborates closely with voluntary agencies and organizations defending the interests of specific groups such as "boat people" or Latin American refugees. Under the new asylum procedure it is possible to appeal to the Council of State against the decisions of the administrative authorities. The number of appeals has increased considerably and is about four times higher than in the years 1975-76. The Hague Branch Office is involved in a very large number of these appeals in which it provides expert advice to the Council of State. To cope with the protection functions the manning table of the Branch Office has always included the post of a legal assistant (general service) which, for the last few years, has been met from special trust fund contributions. However, as from 1979 this source of finance will no longer be available and the High Commissioner therefore proposes to include the post under General Programmes to ensure that the Branch Office can continue to discharge its responsibilities with regard to protection matters. The allocation required amounts to \$21,000.

530. The estimated total number of refugees in Switzerland in 1977 was 30,000. Moreover, many refugees are in transit and come directly to UNHCR Headquarters for consultations. Most of them need counselling and short-term aid until durable solutions are identified. The Swiss branch of an international agency deals with refugees in transit requiring urgent guidance or supplementary aid, and UNHCR contributes financially to the activities of this agency. At the request of the High Commissioner, the Swiss authorities have admitted

71 handicapped refugees for permanent settlement. In recent months the Government has made available relief items and staff, as well as technical experts and durable equipment, on an increasing scale, all free of charge.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/Projections
		Approved Appropriations/orig. Estimates	Revised Allocations/Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>BELGIUM</u>				
Local settlement	0.2 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Resettlement	30.5 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Legal assistance	3.4 ^{a/}	...	4.8 ^{a/}	...
Counselling	1.9 ^{a/}	...	2.9 ^{a/}	...
Assistance to handicapped refugees	10.0 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Supplementary aid	0.2 ^{a/}	...	1.0 ^{a/}	...
<u>NETHERLANDS</u>				
Supplementary aid	0.1 ^{a/}	...	0.2 ^{a/}	...
Programme support and administration	-	-	-	21.0
<u>SWITZERLAND</u>				
Resettlement	0.9 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Voluntary repatriation	2.7 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Legal assistance	1.1 ^{a/}	...	...	...
Counselling	29.5 ^{a/}	...	19.9 ^{a/}	...
Supplementary aid	17.0 ^{a/}	...	17.0 ^{a/}	...
Sub-total (1)	97.5	...	45.8	21.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Education Account</u>				
Switzerland	1.8	...	...	...
<u>Assistance to Latin American refugees in Belgium</u>	236.9 ^{b/}	...	32.2	...
<u>Assistance to Namibian Refugee students, Ireland</u>	20.0	...	-	-
<u>Assistance to displaced persons from Indo-China outside their countries of origin (in Belgium)</u>	210.6	...	12.5	-
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Belgium	27.8	30.0	30.0	33.0
Netherlands	16.9	-	11.0	-
Sub-total (2)	514.0	30.0	85.7	33.0
Total (1 - 2)	611.5	30.0	131.5	54.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	274.9	381.0	306.0	329.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	886.4	411.0	437.5	383.0

a/ Obligations incurred against overall allocations

b/ including an amount of \$100 simple transfer

SECTION V - OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

531. The arrangement continues whereby the Joint Representative for Australia and New Zealand stationed in Sydney represents UNHCR, UNICEF and the United Nations Office of Public Information (OPI) in the area.

532. The Representative's activities include close liaison with the Australian and New Zealand authorities and non-governmental organizations over protection matters and questions of resettlement, counselling and fund-raising.

533. The Government of Australia, which by the end of 1976 had accepted some 2,500 Indo-Chinese, admitted, in the course of 1977, a further 5,501 refugees and displaced persons from the Indo-Chinese peninsula, of whom 2,414 were "boat people". During the year, moreover, groups of "boat people" began to arrive independently on the northern shores of Australia. 860 such persons arrived during 1977, and 1,635 reached Australia in the first six months of 1978. All have been allowed to remain for permanent residence. The total number of Indo-Chinese refugees and displaced persons admitted to Australia by 30 June 1978 was about 10,500.

534. In close co-operation with UNHCR, the authorities of New Zealand selected 415 persons from among "boat people" in Thailand and Malaysia in 1977. Some 70 relatives are also likely to be accepted for permanent settlement.

535. During 1977, Australia and New Zealand continued to admit refugees from Europe, Latin America and elsewhere for permanent resettlement. They included several handicapped cases.

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

Programme support and administration

536. With the establishment of a formal procedure for determining refugee status, in Australia in 1977, the protection activities of the Sydney Joint Office will necessarily increase. Under this procedure, a Determination of Refugee Status Committee has been created with the function of examining applications for refugee status. UNHCR is represented on this Committee as an observer. In addition to spending time attending the actual meetings of the Committee in Canberra, it is also necessary for the representative to examine beforehand all cases to be considered by the Committee and, if necessary, to obtain supplementary information which could be brought to the Committee's attention. This additional protection work cannot be carried out by the Joint Representative alone since he already has a very substantial workload.

537. Taking into account the increase and complexity of the work in Australia, UNHCR, in agreement with the Joint Representative, considers it essential to assign a protection officer to Sydney as soon as possible and a post at the P.3 level is being proposed under General Programmes as from October 1978. However, a cost adjustment in the initial estimates makes it possible to absorb the additional cost without revision of the already approved 1978 allocation. For 1979, an allocation of \$98,000 is needed.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount Obligated	1978		1979 Proposed Allocations/ Projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ Estimates	
<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Resettlement</u>	3.5 ^{a/}	-	...	...
<u>Programme support and administration</u>	68.9	76.0	76.0	98.0
Sub-total (1)	72.4	76.0	76.0	98.0
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>				
<u>Facilitation of settlement of refugee immigrants</u>	33.1	-	-	-
<u>Assistance to refugees and displaced persons from Indo-China</u>				
Programme support and administration		5.0	5.0	-
Sub-total (2)	33.1	5.0	5.0	-
Total (1 - 2)	105.5	81.0	81.0	98.0
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	16.0	16.0	16.0	18.0
GRAND TOTAL (1 - 3)	121.5	97.0	97.0	116.0

^{a/} Obligations incurred against overall allocations

SECTIONS VI - OVERALL ALLOCATIONS

ASSISTANCE TOWARDS LOCAL INTEGRATION

538. In 1977, \$16,702 were obligated to finance specific local integration measures and multipurpose projects not covered in country or area chapters. As the entire allocation was not utilized, \$67,000 were transferred within the programme. Assuming that the present rate of implementation is indicative of 1978 needs, it is proposed to reduce the allocation of \$117,000 by \$80,000. An allocation of \$100,000 is proposed for 1979.

PROMOTION OF RESETTLEMENT

539. A review of resettlement operations and objectives is given in document A/AC.96/556, while data on specific resettlement activities are included in the relevant country or area chapters of the present document. Resettlement assistance in Latin America and a number of countries in other parts of the world has been financed from country or regional allocations within General Programmes, and resettlement operations in South East Asia under Special Programmes. The overall allocation has been used to finance projects in areas where no specific allocation for resettlement was approved.

540. Of the entire 1977 allocation of \$430,000 an amount of \$382,904 was obligated for the promotion of resettlement, and of the unexpected balance \$29,700 were transferred within the programme. During the first half of 1978, \$306,484 have been committed from the approved allocation of \$400,000. An amount of \$486,000 is proposed for 1979.

ASSISTANCE TOWARDS VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION

541. As in previous years, this allocation was resorted to in 1977 on an ad hoc basis, primarily for individuals or small groups deciding to repatriate at short notice. During that year, an amount of \$48,350 was obligated. In the current year, the approved allocation of \$60,000 has proved insufficient and has been increased from the Programme Reserve. A total of \$197,500 has been committed so far to assist former refugees to return from France to the Comoro Islands (\$60,000), Ethiopian refugees returning home from Sudan (\$55,000) and other voluntary repatriation cases. Bearing in mind the possibility of refugee movements arising from amnesties which have been declared, an allocation of \$120,000 is proposed for 1979.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND PROMOTION OF PROTECTION

542. As in previous years, this overall allocation has enabled UNHCR to meet a variety of legal and protection needs. One of its basic purposes has continued to be payment of official court fees and the professional charges of lawyers retained in connexion with legal problems relating to asylum, refugee status, residence, naturalization, social security and other benefits deriving from the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol. During the period under review, this allocation has also enabled UNHCR to meet the requests of several Governments for assistance in issuing identity documents to large groups of refugees, and to meet the costs of the preparation and printing of 15,000 copies of the new trilingual version (Arabic/English/French) of the 1951 Convention Travel Document, which is intended mainly for refugees wishing to travel and/or migrate to Arabic-speaking countries. Moreover, this allocation has made possible the introduction of a programme aimed at a wider distribution of basic legal material of direct relevance to the protection of refugees.

543. In 1979, it is intended that this allocation will cover both the needs met in previous years and the further distribution of protection material. The latter would include, inter alia, the purchase and/or printing and circulation of relevant publications. In view of the positive results achieved in the 1978 training programme on behalf of officials responsible for refugee matters from countries faced with refugee problems, it is intended to develop this activity, especially by providing training periods at UNHCR Headquarters, for a small number of carefully selected trainees, with particular emphasis being placed on trainees from developing countries.

544. From the \$97,000 allocation for 1977, \$87,795 were obligated. Of the \$130,000 allocation for 1978, \$84,773 had been committed by the end of June. For 1979 it is estimated that an amount of \$200,000 will be required.

COUNSELLING

545. Counselling is fundamental in assisting refugees faced with the problems of finding adequate accommodation, school places and employment, and of managing basic needs. Such problems can be minimized and overcome through initiation into the legal and social system of the country of asylum. In particular, the provision of information on all possibilities helps to counter any aggressive behaviour and ambivalent or negative attitudes and to instil a positive awareness and understanding.

546. In considering counselling projects needed in countries where the social services network is in the initial stages, one has to face the realities of the situation. In such an environment the establishment and operation of counselling projects, either in the form of a new service or as an extension of an on-going social agency programme, necessarily reflect the limited possibility of organizing social services along professional lines, and it therefore becomes essential to give priority to the technical and practical requirements of organizing the service.

547. In several countries where serious problems exist in the field of refugee orientation/counselling, technical expertise in the social aspects of refugee assistance is considered vital to build up the capacity and performance of refugee counselling services. To this end, the services of professionals are indispensable for setting up effective local counselling machinery, as well as for training local leaders and social workers who could potentially be entrusted with refugee services. A system of information exchange and analysis is also indispensable for mobilizing support for refugee assistance. This process is valid not only in terms of the acquisition of human resources to advise refugees; it could also be a means of enlisting the participation of wealthier countries in providing financial support to maintain adequate refugee services.

548. At present, most counselling projects are financed from the allocation for the respective country or area. Of the approved 1977 overall allocation of \$105,000, expenditures in respect of counselling amounted to \$95,737. It has become evident that the 1978 allocation of \$120,000 will have to be increased from the Programme Reserve in the course of the year. An allocation of \$120,000 is proposed for 1979.

TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

549. In 1977, \$20,000 were obligated to assist individual cases as well as refugee groups with various physical and mental health problems. Aid provided included surgery, provision of orthopaedic aids, special treatments, physiotherapy and psychological treatment for refugees with behavioural problems. In the first months of 1978, \$10,000 of the approved allocation of \$35,000 has been committed. Sustained efforts are being made to place handicapped refugees in rehabilitation centres in their countries of residence where, in addition to treatment, they receive vocational training with a view to facilitating their eventual local integration. An allocation of \$35,000 is again proposed for 1979.

SUPPLEMENTARY AID

550. Where no provision has been made in a country or area chapter for supplementary aid, individuals or small groups are assisted from the overall allocation. As has been stressed throughout the document, wherever possible this form of aid is kept to the minimum to discourage permanent dependence. In those circumstances where care and maintenance are granted for extended periods, the Office makes concerted efforts to elaborate more durable solutions for the caseload concerned. In 1977, \$48,758 were obligated to a certain extent on behalf of individual refugees in Europe; the vast majority of these refugees are assisted from national schemes or welfare programmes and UNHCR provides only marginal aid. Of the approved 1978 allocation of \$80,000 an amount of \$40,456 has been committed in the first half of the year. As the entire balance will not be needed, it is proposed to reduce this allocation by \$13,000. An allocation of \$90,000 is proposed for 1979.

PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION (HEADQUARTERS)

General Programmes

551. Obligations in 1977 for programmes 1/ and programme components 2/ located at UNHCR Headquarters came to \$2,235,613 and thus remained \$58,387 below the allocations approved by the Executive Committee. Higher staff turnover and savings in travel and general expenses also made it possible to absorb within the approved budget increased dollar costs resulting from further currency adjustments (the actual average exchange rate in 1977 was SFr.2.42 to \$1 as against a budgeted SFr.2.51).

552. Salaries and common staff costs for a total of 58.9 work years amounted to \$1,998,646, whereas \$188,814 were needed for official travel and other general expenses.

553. Also included in the 1977 obligations is an amount of \$48,153 for the replenishment of the special public information fund, to add to the balance carried forward and income from sales. Various audio-visual projects totalling \$59,843 were supported by this fund. Most important amongst them was the production of a half-hour fictional film "I am a Refugee" describing the individual refugee's difficulties upon seeking asylum and the role of UNHCR in providing him with legal protection. This film received an international award, and widespread distribution for television and educational purposes has been undertaken. The fund also permitted the purchase of video and projection equipment.

554. For 1978 the Executive Committee approved allocations totalling \$2,395,000 which were based on the budgetary rate of exchange of SFr.2.51 per dollar. Since then the dollar has continued to drop drastically, averaging only SFr.1.93 per dollar during the first six months of 1978, a rate which also coincided with that in effect in June 1978, the month in which budgets are reviewed for submission to the Executive Committee. On account of the continuing unfavourable effects of currency fluctuations, all estimates pertaining to Swiss franc expenditure had to be raised, resulting in a dollar cost increase of \$663,000 for 1978 calculated on an exchange rate of SFr.1.93 per dollar.

555. The annual rate of inflation in Switzerland is anticipated to remain below 2 per cent again, as against the 3 per cent initially foreseen. The effect on the budget is marginal, however, as the initial estimates to major items of expenditure, such as general service salaries in Geneva, did not provide for inflation.

556. At its 28th session the Executive Committee recognized the urgent need to intensify the High Commissioner's efforts in the field of international protection, and noted with satisfaction that the High Commissioner would continue

1/ External relations, information and fund raising; administrative management and general services.

2/ Headquarters' components of programme protection of and assistance to refugees; direction and co-ordination of protection of refugees; direction and co-ordination of assistance to refugees; regional co-ordination at Headquarters.

to strengthen his protection staff. The Committee agreed that measures in this direction, including any recommended as a result of the survey by the Administrative Management Service, should be financed from the Programme Reserve pending the Committee's next session.

557. A detailed study of the Division of Protection, to define ways to enhance UNHCR's capacity to intervene rapidly and effectively in response to refugee protection needs, led to a reorganization of the Division, with a new distribution of functional responsibilities, the most important of which are summarized below:

- Office of the Director. Overall supervision and planning of those UNHCR protection activities which are carried out by the Division itself, the regional protection officers at Headquarters and in UNHCR field offices; supervision of relations with members of the United Nations system, regional organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations on protection matters.

Total staff: 1 D.2, 1 D.1, 1 P.4, 3 G.S.;

- General Legal Section. Supervision of the implementation of international legal agreements relating to the status of refugees, instruments relating to stateless persons; all central matters regarding asylum, eligibility, refoulement, expulsion and extradition, voluntary repatriation, nationality, naturalization, etc.; family reunions and tracing requests.

Total staff: 1 P.5, 2 P.4, 1 P.3, 4 G.S.

- Conference and Treaties Section. Liaison with United Nations Organs in the field of Human Rights and with Specialized Agencies and other bodies dealing with matters relevant to the international protection of refugees; participation where necessary in the meetings of such organs and agencies; international covenants on civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights; promotion of legal studies and related documentation; legal library and documentation; legal aspects of UNHCR assistance activities and administration of legal aid funds and local assistance projects; supervision of legal trainees.

Total staff: 1 P.5, 1 P.3, 2 P.2, 4 G.S.

558. At the time of writing, the draft report on the survey of the Division by the Administrative Management Service was still to be discussed. Of the total staffing requirements indicated above (11 professionals and 11 general service) the United Nations Regular Budget provides seven professional posts (1 D.2, 1 D.1, 1 P.5, 1 P.4, 1 P.3 and 2 P.2) and five general service whereas one professional (P.4) and one general service post are already available under general programmes. Further, in the interim, and pending confirmation by the Committee, one P.5 and three G.S. posts have been provided since the beginning of this year from the programme reserve as authorized at the 28th session.

559. To reach the total staff essential for the Division, as described above, a further two professionals (1 P.4 and 1 P.3) and two general service staff members are being recommended for inclusion in the manning table as from October 1978. The costs of these posts and related expenses (including those already met from the programme reserve) amount to \$235,000 in 1978 and have been taken into account in the revised estimates.

560. Other changes affecting the manning table concern the Division of Administration and Management where an additional general service post is proposed for the Finance and Control Section in the light of the considerable growth in financial transactions and the number of assistance projects which have increased by almost 50 per cent from 1976 to 1977. Also needed is a professional post at the P.3 level to be assigned to the Planning and Evaluation Unit. The latter was recently transferred by the High Commissioner from his Executive Office to the Division of Administration and Management in pursuance of his aim to streamline the organization of Headquarters, reducing the number of individuals and units reporting to him directly and strengthening the executive authority of the four functional divisions. The attachment of the Unit to the Division of Administration and Management also takes into account the recommendations made by the Board of Auditors in their report on the accounts for 1976 (A/AC.96/537) with regard to the expansion of the duties and responsibilities of the Division. The additional post is to enable the Unit to discharge its responsibilities in this respect as well as to plan and introduce a much needed staff training programme oriented towards UNHCR's specific requirements in the field.

561. On the basis of the foregoing, revised allocations totalling \$3,312,000 are required in 1978. Almost two thirds of the increase, as indicated earlier, is due to the declining dollar rate which, at the time of writing this report, had still not stabilized. In the event of further currency variations the High Commissioner proposes that, as in the past, any necessary adjustments be debited or credited to the Programme Reserve.

562. With regard to 1979 no new posts are being requested. However, in connexion with the proposed inclusion in General Programmes of a number of activities which until now were funded from Special Programmes, it is essential to correspondingly adjust the financing of programme support and administration at Headquarters relating to these activities. As already shown in the summary of changes in the introduction to the document, 30 posts altogether fall within this category. Of these, 18 are located in the direction and co-ordination of assistance and regional co-ordination at Headquarters, four in external relations, information and fund raising and the remaining eight in administration, management and general services. The financial implications of these transfers amount to \$1,235,000, composed of salaries and common staff costs (\$1,033,000), and travel and general expenses (\$202,000). The latter also includes a share in the contributions payable to the United Nations Office at Geneva and to the Internal Audit Service for some of the processing and auditing of voluntary fund expenditure.

563. Upon assuming office in January 1978, the High Commissioner embarked on a detailed review of the organizational structure of UNHCR, which had, in its broad outlines, remained unchanged since 1971/1972. He decided to re-assign some of the functions hitherto vested in his Executive Office to the Directors of the four Divisions of the Office, who would henceforth, under the authority of the High Commissioner, exercise the executive responsibilities of the Office on an equal basis. This move was accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the staffing of the High Commissioner's Executive Office. Inter alia, the Planning and Evaluation Unit, while retaining its functions, was transferred to the Division of Administration and Management, a change which is also intended to facilitate the implementation of the recommendation made by the Board of Auditors in their Report on the Accounts for 1976 (A/AC.96/537) with regard to the expansion of the duties and responsibilities of that Division. To reflect the enhanced responsibilities and status both within and outside the Office of the Divisions of External Affairs and of Administration and Management, the

High Commissioner has, at the same time, decided to bring the grades of their Directors and Deputy Directors into line with those of the heads of the two other Divisions. With effect from 1 April 1978, these posts have therefore been reclassified from D.1 and P.5, respectively, to D.2 and D.1. Whilst the High Commissioner, in view of the volume of activities, considers it justified to meet the additional costs of these reclassifications from Special Programmes in 1978, he proposes that from 1979 it would be more appropriate to provide for them under General Programmes (\$28,000) by reclassifying to D.2 two of the P.5 posts already existing for the two Divisions concerned in the General Programmes manning table.

564. As regards inflation, the rate of 3 per cent, which corresponds to the rate used in the United Nations Regular Budget for 1979, has been retained except for general service salaries which remain at the level approved in 1977.

565. The proposed appropriations for 1979 include, as hitherto, the replenishment of the public information fund which, ever since 1973, has been maintained unchanged at a ceiling of \$50,000. To compensate for the dollar devaluation, especially since the fund's expenditure is almost exclusively incurred in Swiss francs, and taking into account the considerable expansion of the activities of the Office under General Programmes, the High Commissioner recommends that the ceiling of the fund be raised to \$100,000.

566. At a budgetary rate of SFr.1.93 per dollar, appropriations required for 1979 total \$4,828,000, allowing for a manning table of 39 professional posts and 65 general service posts. Details of these appropriations by programme and by categories of expenditure can be found in Annex I to this document.

Special Programmes

567. In connexion with the execution of 10 Special humanitarian operations, programme support and administrative expenditure for Headquarters' located programmes 1/ and programme components 2/ amounted to \$2,061,012 in 1977. This included \$1,557,646 in salaries and common staff costs for a total of 55.1 work years (17.6 professionals and 37.5 general service) and \$503,366 for travel, contractual services, general operating expenses including communications, materials and equipment and contributions to the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Internal Audit Service.

568. Together with the assistance programmes for the Horn of Africa the revised 1978 estimates pertain to 10 operations. With a total of 60.1 work-years in staff resources they exceed the initial estimates on balance by 1.1 work-years only. It is thus almost exclusively on account of the continued decline of the dollar (from SFr.2.51 per dollar to SFr.1.93) that the estimates have increased by some \$700,000.

1/ External relations, information and fund raising; administrative management and general services.

2/ Headquarters' components of programme protection of and assistance to refugees; direction and co-ordination of protection of refugees; direction and co-ordination of assistance to refugees; regional co-ordination at Headquarters.

569. As regards other trust funds, obligations in 1977 for programme support and administration amounted to \$344,449 (5.9 work-years). They included \$98,446 in overheads for the long playing record scheme, \$88,994 in trust funds for special public information material in support of national fund raising activities and a government grant of \$11,181, towards the cost of a Junior Professional Officer in the Counselling, Education and Resettlement Section for part of 1977.

570. Part of the same obligations are \$135,985 incurred for the registration of assets for Asians of undetermined nationality from Uganda. Of 1,765 claims registered and submitted, the Government of Uganda approved 959, agreeing, at the same time, to compensation payments over the next ten years totalling \$4,875,000. A first instalment of \$662,181 was received and distributed by UNHCR to claimants in early 1978. The handling of these claims continues to require a considerable amount of correspondence, research and recording, and some \$137,000 are likely to be required in 1978 for administrative expenses. At this stage no provision has been included for 1979.

571. The revised 1978 estimates include, again for part of the year, a Junior Professional Officer and a Resettlement Officer (P.3) in the Counselling, Education and Resettlement Section, both to be funded by grants from Governments. The latter post is likely to be available throughout 1979.

572. The Executive Committee will note that 1979 projections for programme support and administrative expenditure at Headquarters for on-going Special Programmes remain substantially below the level of 1978. At this stage only 16 work-years are anticipated, for which, including related general expenses, some \$830,600 will be required. Of the envisaged reduction by 48.8 work-years almost two thirds are, of course, accounted for by the transfer to General Programmes of 30 posts as mentioned earlier. At this stage, it is also thought that progressive reduction of a further 18.8 work-years will be possible as some of the remaining special humanitarian operations are nearing their completion or are likely to have fewer projects under implementation in 1979. Details of projected staffing resources are shown in Table V of the summary tables. A budgetary breakdown by categories of expenditure is given in Annex I.

PROGRAMME RESERVE

573. The 1979 Programme Reserve may be used for the following purposes within General Programmes:

- to cover unexpected increases in the cost of projects financed from the 1979 or previous programmes, or from an Emergency Fund allocation made in previous years;
- to meet the cost of modifications in projects approved for 1979 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 1979 programme.

574. The authorized 1977 Programme Reserve of \$1.5 million was fully used to supplement 44 approved allocations and projects. Of the 1978 Programme Reserve of \$3.019 million over 65 per cent of the amount had been re-allocated by 30 June to increase authorized allocations for some 40 projects. The major amounts among these projects were for Angolans in Zaire (\$700,000), Namibians in Angola (\$300,000), aid in Latin America (\$150,920), Burundi refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania (\$87,718), Zimbabweans in Botswana (\$80,000), non-Europeans in Portugal (\$82,000), and for various types of assistance from the overall allocations (\$241,100). The balance, i.e. \$1,053,105 has been entirely earmarked (though not yet re-allocated) to cover requirements already known in mid-1978. A Programme Reserve amounting to \$6,838,000, corresponding to 10 per cent of General Programmes (excluding the Emergency Fund) is proposed for 1979.

OVERALL ALLOCATIONS ^{a/}
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1977 Amount obligated	1978		1979 Proposed allocations/ projections
		Approved appropria- tions/orig. estimates	Revised alloca- tions/ estimates	
I. GENERAL PROGRAMMES				
Local integration	16.7	117.0	37.0	100.0
Promotion of resettlement	382.9	400.0	400.0	486.0
Voluntary repatriation	48.3	60.0	185.0	120.0
Legal assistance	87.8	130.0	130.0	200.0
Counselling	95.7	120.0	120.0	120.0
Rehabilitation of the handicapped	20.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Supplementary aid	48.8	80.0	67.0	90.0
Sub-total	700.2 ^{b/}	942.0	974.0 ^{c/}	1,151.0
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
(a) Protection of and assistance to refugees:				
- Direction and co-ordination of protection of refugees	98.9	81.0	342.0	464.0
- Direction and co-ordination of assistance to refugees	1,032.0	1,109.0	1,391.0	1,794.0
- Regional co-ordination at headquarters	268.6	426.0	571.0	996.0
(b) External relations, information and fund raising	418.8	402.0	512.0	687.0
(c) Administration, management and general services	417.3	377.0	496.0	887.0
Sub-total	2,235.6	2,395.0	3,312.0	4,828.0
<u>Reserve</u>	440.8 ^{d/}	3,019.0	3,019.0 ^{e/}	6,838.0
Sub-total	3,376.6	6,356.0	7,305.0	12,817.0
<u>Emergency Fund</u>	1,805.8 ^{d/}	2,000.0	2,000.0 ^{f/}	2,000.0
TOTAL (I)	5,182.4	8,356.0	9,305.0	14,317.0
II. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES				
Various global/regional projects	152.2 ^{g/}	227.0	718.8	261.9
Indemnification ^{h/}	20.2	.	74.6	...
Compensation fund for Asians from Uganda	.	.	662.2	...
Sub-total	172.4	227.0	1,455.6	261.9
<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
Protection of and assistance to refugees:				
- Executive direction and management	137.4	89.0	174.0	-
- Direction and co-ordination of protection of refugees	185.6	68.0	137.0	-
- Direction and co-ordination of assistance to refugees	302.8	467.0	622.0	223.0
- Regional co-ordination at headquarters	557.1	432.0	693.0	182.0
External relations, information and fund raising	779.3	488.0	635.0	229.0
Administration, management and general services	443.3	506.0	662.0	243.0
Sub-total	2,405.5	2,050.0	2,923.0	877.0
TOTAL (II)	2,577.9	2,277.0	4,378.6	1,138.9
III. REGULAR BUDGET (i)	4,351.7	4,550.0	5,609.0	5,304.0
GRAND TOTAL (I - III)	12,112.0	15,183.0	19,292.6	21,759.9

^{a/} Including programme support and administration for programmes other than regular field operations.

^{b/} Of which \$609,828 have been obligated for specific countries and therefore are shown in the relevant country/area tables.

^{c/} Of which \$407,500 have already been committed for specific countries and therefore are included in the relevant country/area tables.

^{d/} These 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 \$1,965,895 have been committed for specific countries and therefore are shown in the relevant country/area tables.

^{f/} Of which \$1,500,000 have been committed for specific countries and therefore are shown in the relevant country/area tables.

^{g/} Not attributable to a specific country.

^{h/} Fund for the assistance to refugee victims of the national Socialist regime.

^{i/} All programmes/components other than field operations.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

UNHCR VOLUNTARY FUNDS

PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION COST IN 1979

(by continent/country or area and object of expenditure - in thousands of US dollars)

Continent/ country or area	GENERAL PROGRAMMES a/						SPECIAL PROGRAMMES b/					
	Staff costs c/	Travel	Contract. services	General operating expenses	Other d/ expenses	Total	Staff costs c/	Travel	Contract. services	General operating expenses	Other d/ expenses	Total
AFRICA												
Angola	152	15	-	29	3	199	107	4	-	15	3	129
Botswana	31	7	-	17	1	56	18	-	-	-	-	18
Central Africa (Zaire)	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	67
Djibouti	104	11	-	29	5	149	32	-	-	-	-	32
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	19
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	7	-	8	3	51
Gabon	62	5	-	27	3	97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	50	4	-	19	1	74	22	-	-	-	-	22
Lesotho	38	3	-	9	2	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	90	11	-	24	1	126	51	3	-	11	1	66
Sudan	49	5	-	6	1	61	38	-	-	-	-	38
Swaziland	35	4	-	11	3	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	27
United Republic of Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	21
West Africa (Senegal)	108	7	-	18	1	134	24	-	-	-	-	24
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	27
AMERICAS												
Canada	37	4	-	6	2	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	42	1	-	17	1	61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nthn Latin America (Costa Rica)	95	12	-	26	1	134	21	-	-	-	-	21
Nth Westn Sth America (Peru)	48	7	-	25	1	81	30	-	-	-	-	30
Sthn Latin America (Argentina)	210	25	-	89	2	326	32	-	-	-	-	32
United States of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	3	-	11	1	29
ASIA												
Eastn South Asia (Malaysia)	171	56	-	48	6	281	87	-	-	-	-	87
Japan	64	6	-	26	2	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	4	-	16	2	93
Middle East (Lebanon)	121	7	-	14	1	143	24	-	-	-	-	24
Philippines	43	5	-	6	1	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	6	-	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westn South Asia (Thailand)	323	24	-	43	4	394	25	-	-	-	-	25
EUROPE												
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	33
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	5	-	19	2	230
France	14	3	-	9	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	51	2	-	14	2	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	15	1	-	5	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	7	1	-	8	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	40	1	-	11	1	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	6	2	1	3	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCEANIA												
Australia and New Zealand	-	-	-	-	98	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEADQUARTERS' PROGRAMMES												
Executive Direction and Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direction and Coordination of Protection	420	15	-	28	1	464	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direction and Coordination of Assistance	1712	38	-	41	3	1794	204	5	-	12	2	223
Regional coordination at Headquarters	810	59	-	119	8	996	119	12	-	48	3	182
External relations, information and fund raising	520	28	104	21	14	687	177	7	33	8	4	229
Administration, management and general services	735	24	-	19	109	887	208	4	-	5	26	243
1979 - projections	6209	393	105	769	281	7757	1735	54	33	153	47	2022
1978 - revised estimates	3908	298	71	425	275	4977	4422	348	110	557	279	5716
1978 - initial estimates	3025	161	57	319	189	3751	3279	180	100	329	109	3997
1977 - expenditure	2531	159	57	259	227	3233	3630	335	253	431	219	4868

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 UN activities

ANNEX II

UNHCR OVERALL STAFF REQUIREMENTS - LOCATION OF FIELD POSTS

(by continent/country or area and source of funds/category of posts - in work years)

Country/area	Source of funds/ category of posts	1978 - Revised				Source of funds	1979 - Projections								
		I. P	II. GS	III. JPO	TOTAL		D.1	I. Professionals and above					II. GS	III. JPO	TOTAL
								P.5	P.4	P.3	P.2/1	Total			
AFRICA															
Algeria	SP	1	2		3	SP									...
Angola	RB	1	1	-	2	RB		1		-	-	1	1	-	2
	GP	1.3	2.9	-	4.2	GP		-		2	-	2	5	-	7
	SP	1.5	6.1	1	8.6	SP		-		-	1	1	4	1	6
Botswana	RB	1	2	-	3	RB		1		-		1	2	-	3
	GP	1	2	-	3	GP		-		1		1	2	-	3
	SP	-	-	1	1	SP		-		-		-	-	1	1
Burundi	RB	1	4	-	5	RB				1		1	3		4
	SP	-	-	0.3	0.3	SP				-		-	-		-
Central Africa (Zaire)	RB	4	10	-	14	RB	1		2	1		4	10	-	14
	SP	-	-	2	2	SP	-		-	-		-	-	2	2
Djibouti	GP	1	2	-	3	GP			1			1	4	-	5
	SP	-	2.2	0.5	2.7	SP			-			-	-	1	1
Egypt	RB	1	4	-	5	RB			1			1	4	-	5
	SP	-	-	1	1	SP			-			-	-	1	1
Ethiopia	RB	2	5	-	7	RB	1		1	-		2	5		7
	SP	0.6	1.8	0.5	2.9	SP	-		-	0.5		0.5	1.5		2
Gabon	RB	-	1		1	RB			-			-	1		1
	GP	1	1		2	GP			1			1	1		2
Kenya	RB	1	4	-	5	RB			1	-		1	4	-	5
	GP	1	1.3	-	2.3	GP			-	1		1	2	-	3
	SP	-	-	1	1	SP			-	-		-	-	1	1
Lesotho	GP	1	1.3		2.3	GP				1		1	2		3
Morocco	RB		2		2	RB							2		2
Mozambique	RB	2	2		4	RB		1	1	-	-	2	2		4
	GP	1	1.5		2.5	GP		-	-	1	1	2	4		6
	SP	1.5	3		4.5	SP		-	-	1	-	1	2		3
Rwanda	RB	0.3	2	-	2.3	RB				1		1	2		3
	SP	-	-	0.7	0.7	SP				-		-	-		-
Somalia	SP	1.4	2.2		3.6	SP									...
Sudan	RB	2	5	-	7	RB		1	1	-		2	5	-	7
	GP	1	2	-	3	GP		-	-	1		1	2	-	3
	SP	-	-	2	2	SP		-	-	-		-	-	1	1
Swaziland	GP	1	1.3		2.3	GP			1			1	2		3
Uganda	RB	1	5	-	6	RB		1				1	5	-	6
	SP	-	-	1	1	SP		-				-	-	1	1
United Republic of Tanzania	RB	3.7	6	-	9.7	RB		1	1	1		3	6	-	9
	SP	-	-	1	1	SP		-	-	-		-	-	1	1
West Africa (Senegal)	RB	2.7	6	-	8.7	RB		1	1	-		2	6	-	8
	GP	0.8	0.3	-	1.1	GP		-	-	2		2	1	-	3
	SP	-	-	1	1	SP		-	-	-		-	-	1	1
Zambia	RB	2	5	-	7	RB			1	1		2	5	-	7
	SP	-	-	1	1	SP			-	-		-	-	1	1
AMERICAS															
Canada	RB	1	1		2	RB		1			-	1	1		2
	GP	-	-		-	GP		-			1	1	1		2
	SP	1	1		2	SP		-			-	-	-		-
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	0.3	2.3	-	2.6	GP		-		1		1	3	-	4
	SP	-	-	1	1	SP		-		-		-	-	1	1
Nthn Latin America (Costa Rica)	RB	1	-	-	1	RB		-			1	1	-	-	1
	GP	1	2.6	-	3.6	GP		1			-	1	4	-	5
	SP	-	-	0.2	0.2	SP		-			-	-	-	1	1
Sthn Latin America (Argentina)	RB	3	7	-	10	RB	1		2	-	-	3	7	-	10
	GP	3.3	6	-	9.3	GP	-		-	2	1.3	3.3	4	-	7.3
	SP	-	-	1	1	SP	-		-	-	-	-	-	1	1
United States of America	RB	4	2		6	RB	1	1		1	1	4	2		6
	SP	-	1		1	SP	-	-		-	-	-	1		1

ANNEX II (CONT'D)

Country/area	Source of funds/ category of posts	1978 - Revised				Source of funds	1979 - Projections								
		I. P	II. GS	III. JPO	TOTAL		I. Professionals and above						II. GS	III. JPO	TOTAL
							D.1	P.5	P.4	P.3	P.2/1	Total			
ASIA															
Eastern South Asia (Malaysia)	RB	1	2	-	3	RB		1	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
	GP	1	2	-	3	GP		-	1	2	1	4	8	-	12
	SP	2.6	5.2	2.8	10.6	SP		-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Japan	GP	-	-		-	GP				1		1	1		2
	SP	1	1		2	SP				-		-	-		-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	SP	2.2	6	0.8	9	SP			1			1	5	1	7
Middle East (Lebanon)	RB	1	3		4	RB	-		1	-		1	3	-	4
	GP	1.3	1.3	-	2.6	GP	1		-	1		2	2	-	4
	SP	-	1.2	1	2.2	SP	-		-	-		-	-	1	1
Philippines	GP	-	-		-	GP				1		1	2		3
	SP	1	2		3	SP				-		-	-		-
Singapore	GP		-		-	GP							1		1
	SP		1		1	SP							-		-
Viet Nam	SP	3.3	1		4.3	SP									...
Western South Asia (Thailand)	RB	2	3	-	5	RB	1		1	-	-	2	3	-	5
	GP	-	-	-	-	GP	-		1	4	5	10	13	-	23
	SP	9.2	12	1	22.2	SP	-		-	-	-	-	-	1	1
EUROPE															
Austria	RB	1	6		7	RB		1				1	6		7
Belgium	RB	1	4		5	RB		1				1	4		5
	SP	-	2		2	SP		-				-	2		2
Cyprus	SP	3	9		12	SP		1			2	3	9		12
France	RB	2	5		7	RB		1		1		2	5		7
	GP	-	-		-	GP		-		-		-	1		1
	SP	-	1		1	SP		-		-		-	-		-
Germany, Federal Republic of	RB	3	7		10	RB		1	1		1	3	7		10
Greece	RB	1	4		5	RB		1				1	4		5
Italy	RB	1	7		8	RB		1				1	7		8
Netherlands	RB	1	2		3	RB		1				1	2		3
	GP	-	-		-	GP		-				-	1		1
	SP	-	0.8		0.8	SP		-				-	-		-
Portugal	GP	1	1.3		2.3	GP			1			1	2		3
Romania	RB	0.3	-		0.3	RB			1			1	1		2
	GP	-	0.3		0.3	GP			-			-	1		1
Turkey	RB		1		1	RB							1		1
United Kingdom	RB	1	3		4	RB		1		-		1	3		4
	GP	-	-		-	GP		-		1		1	1		2
Yugoslavia	GP		0.3		0.3	GP							1		1
OCEANIA															
Australia ^{b/}	GP	0.3			0.3	GP				1		1			1
TOTAL	RB	50.0	122.0	-	172.0	RB	5.0	19.0	16.0	7.0	3.0	50.0	122.0	-	172.0
	GP	19.3	33.7	-	53.0	GP	1.0	1.0	6.0	23.0	10.3	41.3	73.0	-	114.3
	SP	29.3	61.5	21.8	112.6	SP	-	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	6.5	24.5	22.0	53.0
	T	98.6	217.2	21.8	337.6	T	6.0	21.0	23.0	31.5	16.3	97.8	219.5	22.0	339.3
						RB	5.0	18.0	16.0	7.0	4.0	50.0	122.0	-	172.0
						GP	1.0	1.0	2.0	10.3	5.0	19.3	33.7	-	53.0
						SP	-	2.0	4.0	8.7	14.6	29.3	61.5	21.8	112.6
						T	6.0	21.0	22.0	26.0	23.6	98.6	217.2	21.8	337.6

a/ RB = regular budget; GP = annual programme and emergency fund; SP = trust funds including special humanitarian operations

b/ Joint UNICEF/UNIC/UNHCR Office, Sydney

ANNEX III

UNHCR Expenditure in 1977 by Country or Area and Main Types of Assistance Activities
(in thousands of United States dollars)

Country	Type of Assistance	Local Settlement	Resettlement	Voluntary Repatriation	Relief ^{a/} and other Assistance
<u>AFRICA</u>					
Algeria		303	1	-	929
Angola		2,459	-	-	11,736
Botswana		61	34	-	691
Central Africa: other countries		636	6	-	22
Djibouti		-	456	-	156
Egypt		341	14	-	52
Ethiopia		303	28	5	62
Kenya		440	18	6	240
Lesotho		461	-	-	24
Mozambique		2,271	-	15	1,383
Sudan		1,439	2	3	123
Swaziland		26	-	-	87
United Republic of Tanzania		2,456	1	-	123
West Africa: other countries		491	4	7	78
Zaire		1,936	1	-	1,524
Zambia		629	3	-	1,190
Various countries		332	3	6	893
<u>ASIA</u>					
Far East		-	175	-	702
Indonesia		1	-	-	275
Japan		-	1	-	955
Lao People's Democratic Republic		1,012	-	-	405
Lebanon		275	-	-	702
Malaysia		250	1	-	1,087
Philippines		2	-	-	141
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam		2,505	280	-	465
Thailand		65	2,900	-	5,818
United Arab Emirates		42	-	-	10
Various countries		193	36	-	215
<u>EUROPE</u>					
Austria		50	-	2	12
Belgium		460	31	-	3
Cyprus		27,823	-	-	13,347
France		129	-	1	14
Germany, Federal Republic of		43	25	2	134
Greece		223	57	-	222
Italy		98	26	-	67
Portugal		28	1	-	209
Spain		148	22	-	31
Turkey		17	16	-	2
United Kingdom		-	6	2	54
Yugoslavia		201	-	-	7
Various countries		51	1	3	28
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>					
Argentina		302	536	2	2,522
Brazil		44	43	-	292
Chile		30	341	1	39
Peru		53	-	-	255
Venezuela		22	-	1	16
Various countries		178	48	8	102
Overall Regional and Global expenditure		94	1,325	1	68

^{a/} Including donations in kind, e.g. food, etc.