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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Assistance to South African student refugees

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 33/164 of 20 December 1978 on assistance to South African student refugees, the General Assembly, having examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/163 and Corr.1) on the relevant assistance programmes in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia, and recognizing that the international assistance provided so far had made possible the implementation of major components of the emergency assistance programmes for South African student refugees in the region, but that further international assistance was still required for their care, subsistence and education, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979, on the progress made in those programmes.
2. The text of General Assembly resolution 33/164 was communicated on 16 and 29 March 1979 to all Governments of Member States and to the bodies, programmes, specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and other regional and intergovernmental organizations and financial institutions concerned, and their attention was drawn to the appeals made by the Assembly. Member States and organizations concerned were urged to respond promptly and generously to the appeal of the Secretary-General for assistance to meet the special needs of South African student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia.
3. Furthermore, in compliance with the request contained in General Assembly resolution 33/164 and referred to in paragraph 1 above, the Secretary-General arranged for the programmes of assistance to Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia to be reviewed in May 1979 under the direction of the Office for Special Political Questions. The attached report contains the findings of this review.

* A/34/50.

ANNEX

Assistance to South African student refugees

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In resolution 31/126 of 16 December 1976, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take immediate steps to organize and provide emergency assistance for the care, subsistence and education of South African student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. A mission, dispatched by the Secretary-General to the three countries in February 1977, assessed the situation and recommended a programme which, inter alia, called for a capital expenditure of about \$7 million and recurring annual costs estimated at \$1.4 million which would provide additional educational facilities and reception/transit centres for the refugee students in the three host countries (see A/32/65).
2. In a letter dated 22 April 1977 to Governments of Member States, the Secretary-General appealed for contributions towards the programme of assistance to South African student refugees, designated the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as co-ordinator within the United Nations system for the programme and requested him to pursue the appeal to the international community on his behalf.
3. A review mission visited the three host countries in September 1977 to assess the refugee situation and the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the first mission. The findings of this review mission were presented in document A/32/65/Add.1.
4. At the conclusion of its consideration of the item on emergency assistance to South African student refugees, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/119 on 16 December 1977. In the resolution the Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the measures taken by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the mobilization of assistance to those refugees in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland; and requested the Secretary-General to undertake a similar programme of assistance in Zambia, to arrange for a review of the matter prior to its consideration by the Economic and Social Council and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session.
5. The situation of South African student refugees was reviewed in May/June 1978 and reported in detail in document A/33/163 and Corr.1.
6. Following consideration of the item on emergency assistance to South African student refugees, the General Assembly, at its thirty-third session, adopted* resolution 33/164 on 20 December 1978. In the resolution, the Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and commended him and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on their efforts to mobilize resources and organize the programmes of assistance to South African student refugees, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep the matter under review and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979, on the progress made in the programmes.

7. The situation of South African student refugees was again reviewed in May 1979 in the course of assessing other United Nations special economic assistance programmes in southern Africa. Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah led the mission to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland and Mr. Gordon K. Goundrey led the mission to Zambia. A senior official from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees participated in the mission.

8. The mission wishes to place on record its appreciation of the co-operation and assistance which it received from the government authorities concerned and representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the four countries.

II. APPEALS FOR ASSISTANCE AND RESPONSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

9. In a letter dated 22 April 1977, the Secretary-General drew the attention of all States and international organizations to the needs of South African student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, which were described in the report of the first mission (A/32/65) (hereafter referred to as the "principal report") and invited the international community to contribute generously to the proposed programme of assistance to those refugees. The letter also announced the designation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as co-ordinator within the United Nations system for the programme.

10. In accordance with the co-ordination responsibility assigned to him by the Secretary-General, and in pursuit of his general mandate, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees issued a general appeal on 8 June 1977 for contributions towards an assistance programme for refugees from Namibia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia in various countries, including Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia. Governmental contributions earmarked for Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia received as at 24 May 1979 in response to that appeal amounted to \$15,943,587. A list of the contributions is given in appendix I.

11. In addition, various other contributions which relate to student refugees in the countries concerned have been made on a bilateral basis by a number of Governments, international agencies and national and intergovernmental organizations. As reported to UNHCR, contributions for assistance to student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland amounted to \$4,752,265 as at May 1979. The details are given in appendix II. In addition, a number of scholarships were awarded.

12. Appendix III provides a summary, together with the actual or projected cost, of projects being implemented in co-operation with or proposed for financing by UNHCR in the context of the programme of assistance to South African student refugees.

13. A summary of projects still to be completed and of new, related needs is shown in appendix IV.

III. BOTSWANA

14. The review mission visited Botswana from 16 to 22 May 1979. It was received by His Excellency Sir Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana. The mission also had discussions with the Vice-President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning, His Honour Dr. Q. K. T. Masire. Working sessions were held with senior government officials as well as representatives of the United Nations system in Gaborone.

A. General situation

15. Refugees continue to arrive in Botswana from neighbouring countries and the mission was informed that the influx had increased subsequent to the elections in Zimbabwe in April 1979. At the same time, it has not been possible to continue the arrangements for the voluntary transfer of refugees to other countries for reasons beyond the control of the Botswana Government. This has led to a build-up of refugees in the country. At the time of the mission's visit, the total number of refugees in Botswana had risen to approximately 19,500.

16. The mission was informed that refugees from South Africa continued to arrive at an average rate of some 20 per month. At the same time, the departure of South African refugees accepted for resettlement and education has continued, some 55 having left Botswana on scholarships during the period under review. About 250 remained in the country. These receive UNHCR assistance and are lodged with families in main urban centres in Botswana.

B. Progress in project implementation

Project 1: Additional education facilities for 50 South African refugees at the Botswana Campus of the University of Botswana and Swaziland

17. The 72-bed hostel, the construction costs of which were met from the amount of \$447,000 donated by the Government of the United States of America through UNHCR, became operational in October 1978, significantly relieving the serious accommodation problem confronting the university. The completion of the hostel as well as the provision of library books and audio-visual equipment has permitted the university to enrol more students. Twenty new refugee students were accepted in September 1978 for the 1978/79 academic session and 25 places are reserved for 1979/80.

Project 2: Residential/transit centre

18. The mission was informed that, after a careful review of the original proposal contained in the principal report (A/32/65) and in view of the lack of serviced land in Gaborone, the Government had decided to change the concept of the project as well as its location. One concern of the Government is that, while it can cope with the existing numbers of South African student refugees, anticipated future influxes

from South Africa could overtax the existing medical, social and communal facilities in the urban areas.

19. Plans to establish the centre are now at a fairly advanced stage of discussion. A site at Mosetsanamontle - some 100 kilometres north of Gaborone - has now been allocated for the construction of a residential/transit centre for South African student refugees. When completed, the centre will not only provide accommodation for the students but will also serve as an educational resource centre, offering remedial, academic and training courses in such fields as agriculture. At that time, the student refugees at present taking remedial and academic courses conducted by the Mennonite Central Committee and financed by UNHCR will be transferred to the centre.

20. The road to the site has been upgraded using funds provided bilaterally by the Norwegian Government. Water has been provided using funds made available by the Botswana Government and the Botswana Christian Council. The timing of the construction phase of the project is currently under discussion.

21. No firm cost estimates were available to the mission but it was considered that some \$550,000 will be required to complete the project.

Project 3: Secondary school building programme

22. After a protracted period of consultation, implementing agreements were concluded between the Government and UNHCR, covering the construction and equipping of a junior secondary school at Moshupa and a senior secondary school at Palapye. These schools, which will provide 960 places for student refugees, including those from South Africa, were made possible with funds donated by the United States of America. At the commencement of the construction work and based on careful evaluation of the project, it became evident that the original cost was grossly under-estimated, and the Government has informed UNHCR that the revised cost estimate is considerably higher. The mission was informed that discussions were taking place between UNHCR and the donor with a view to securing the additional funds required.

23. Pending the completion of the construction of the two secondary schools, the Botswana Government has already started offering places to refugees in existing secondary schools. In 1978, 20 new students were admitted and 45 additional places have been filled in 1979.

C. Other developments in Botswana

24. UNHCR has continued to strengthen and increase the administrative and professional capacity of Botswana's refugee counselling service, the Botswana Council for Refugees, through the recruitment of additional staff. In the period under review, one additional qualified social worker was appointed, bringing the total to three counsellors, two financial officers, and other ancillary staff, under the supervision of the Council. Arrangements for the recruitment of a

director are in progress. The Botswana Council for Refugees continues to be the main implementing partner for UNHCR-financed projects in Botswana.

25. In a related development, UNHCR has taken measures to strengthen the Branch Office in Botswana through the recruitment of two additional staff members to supervise the protection and counselling activities. These posts are financed through the Junior Professional programmes of the Governments of Denmark and Norway.

26. The mission was informed that refugees continue to enjoy free medical service subsidized by the Botswana Government. Moreover, a number of refugees with skills needed by Botswana continue to be employed in both the public and private sectors. Donations in kind and in cash continue to be made by international agencies and church groups.

27. Scholarships amounting to \$13,000 in 1978 and \$48,000 in 1979 were granted by UNHCR to South African secondary school level student refugees. In addition, others are benefiting from scholarships granted by other agencies including the International University Exchange Fund, the United Nations Education and Training Programme for Southern Africa, Misereor and the Botswana Lutheran Liaison Committee. Other offers of scholarships to refugee students in Botswana in 1978/79 included 35 made available by the Federal Republic of Germany, 41 offered by the Otto-Benecke Foundation and 48 provided by the Phelps Stokes Fund.

28. During the period under review UNHCR continued to give needy refugees assistance in the form of subsistence allowances and rental subsidies.

29. The Educational Resource Centre referred to in paragraph 17 of the previous report (A/33/163 and Corr.1) has developed into an extremely viable and useful project. A number of its students took the Junior Certificate and the Ordinary Level Cambridge School Certificate examinations. As stated above, when the Mosetsanamontle residential/transit facilities are ready, the Educational Resource Centre will have adequate and appropriate accommodation.

IV. LESOTHO

30. The mission visited Lesotho from 10 to 16 May 1979 and was received by His Excellency the Right Honourable Chief Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister. Meetings were held with the National Co-ordinating Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Honourable Mr. Charles D. Molapo. Other working sessions were held with the Ministers of the Interior and of Education and their senior staffs. The mission had the opportunity of visiting the National University of Lesotho and of meeting with the Vice-Chancellor.

A. General situation

31. During discussions, the Lesotho Government repeatedly stressed that its policy towards refugees was to integrate them as quickly as possible into the life of the community. In practical terms, this had meant, in the case of South African student refugees, finding places in the schools and the University as well as accommodation in dormitories and Lesotho homes. The programme of assistance has consequently concentrated on the expansion of educational facilities at the University and in the secondary schools.

32. The mission was informed that, since its last visit in June 1978, a further 414 South African student refugees had entered Lesotho. Of these, 24 had been placed in the University, 85 in secondary schools, 72 in primary schools and 7 in technical or vocational schools. Still awaiting placement in Lesotho's educational system were 28 of the new arrivals: 13 for the University, 11 for secondary schools and 4 for technical or vocational schools.

33. The mission was also informed that 1,047 foreign students had now been placed in Lesotho's educational system. Of this number, 160, including 74 from South Africa and 71 from Zimbabwe, were studying at the University; 532 students, all from South Africa, had been placed in secondary schools; 347 children, all from South Africa, were in primary schools and 8 students were in technical or vocational schools.

34. The mission was further informed that 757 applications had been received from foreign students for entry into the National University of Lesotho, including applications from students living outside the country. Of this total, 525 were Zimbabwean and 196 were South African students.

35. The Government again brought to the attention of the mission the problem created by the presence in its schools of large numbers of children of Basuto parents normally domiciled in South Africa. The authorities explained that, as an alternative to "Bantu education", parents living on the South African side had resorted to enrolling their children in Lesotho schools under the name and sponsorship of relatives living in Lesotho. The Government said that it was not possible to supply precise figures on the number of pupils currently involved. However, a sample survey of 20 primary schools in Maseru and vicinity, conducted in 1977, indicated that there were at that time at least 4,000 such pupils within the primary school system.

36. The presence of these students, together with the influx of registered student refugees, had placed a heavy burden on Lesotho's educational system. This was especially evident at the secondary school level. The Government reported that only 38 per cent of children graduating from primary schools could obtain places in secondary schools.

37. The UNDP representative informed the mission that his organization could make available the services of an educational planning consultant to look into the problem. The mission agrees with this proposal and suggests that UNHCR co-operate with UNDP and the Government on this matter. On the basis of the consultant's report, it will be possible to have a more precise idea of the number of South African students who are enrolled in Lesotho schools and the amount of assistance that will be required to relieve the Government of the heavy burden which it is carrying.

38. The Government of Lesotho is particularly concerned with the situation on its borders, especially with regard to the consequences of South Africa's bantustan policies. These policies are likely to create a new refugee problem for Lesotho and there is already evidence of this happening. The Government has drawn the attention of UNHCR to the matter.

B. Progress in project implementation

Project 1: Additional residential and related facilities for South African student refugees at the National University of Lesotho

39. During its visit to the University the mission was shown Africa Hall, which would provide accommodation for 200 students. It noted that the construction of the second phase had been completed with assistance from bilateral donors and the provision by UNDP of pre-fabricated housing.

40. The mission was informed that Canada had provided funds for the extension of library facilities and that the United Kingdom had financed the extension of the science teaching facilities. The expansion of the University's laundry and catering services was completed in November 1978 with funds provided by UNHCR.

41. However, funds have still to be secured for six additional staff houses. It was reported to the mission that present refectory facilities were inadequate and that additional refectory capacity was required.

42. The mission was informed that, in the original cost estimates, no provision had been made for the expansion of physical infrastructure made necessary by the University's increased residential capacity. In particular, there was need for additional sewerage. It was thought that the laying of the additional pipes and lines would add 10 to 15 per cent to the original cost estimates.

43. The mission was further informed that the University continued to receive a large number of applications from students in South Africa and Zimbabwe. Some applications were received also from students in Namibia. As noted in paragraph 34 above, at the time of the mission's visit the University had received 757 applications from students of other countries for enrolment in the academic year beginning August 1979. In addition, the University will be considering applications from student refugees in Lesotho who have graduated from secondary school.

44. Taking account of the constraints, the policy of the University has been to allocate 20 per cent of its places to foreign students. The expansion of residential and related facilities made possible by international assistance has enabled the Government to accept foreign students. In the academic year 1978/79, the student population totalled 850, of which 160 were foreign students: 74 from South Africa, 71 from Zimbabwe and 15 from other countries of southern Africa. It is the intention of the Government to raise the number of students enrolled in the academic year beginning August 1979 to 1,000, with 200 of these places being reserved for foreign students. The increase in the total student body will exert even more pressure on campus dormitory facilities. The mission was informed that there is at present standard accommodation for 600 students only and that some students have had to take up residence outside. In order to allow for the maintenance of equitable distribution of accommodation in the residences between local and foreign students, the University urgently requires assistance for the construction of a 50-bed dormitory at a cost of approximately \$170,000.

Project 2: Creation of additional facilities in existing
secondary and technical schools for 730
South African student refugees

45. UNHCR is providing approximately \$1.8 million for the expansion of the secondary school system to create the additional student refugee places envisaged under this programme. The first phase, which consisted of the construction of 1 class-room at St. Catherine's High School and 6 class-rooms, 2 laboratories and 2 hotels for accommodating 200 students at the Thabeng High School, has now been completed. The second phase of the project, providing for the construction of 8 laboratories, 16 class-rooms and 9 staff houses in 12 secondary and technical schools, is scheduled for completion by 1980.

C. Other developments in Lesotho

46. The Government informed the mission that student refugees from South Africa were arriving in Lesotho at the rate of about 20 per month. The mission visited a government house which was being used temporarily as a transit centre for the refugees until such time as they could be integrated into the community. The mission noted that the students arriving from South Africa included some young women and that this raised the problem of appropriate accommodation.

47. To meet the need for temporary accommodation for the student refugees as well as to provide educational upgrading and vocational training facilities, the Government intends to establish an Education Resource Centre. UNHCR has approved the allocation of \$360,000 towards the construction and running costs of the Centre. While the project has been agreed to in principle, specific aspects are to be the subject of further discussions. At the time of the mission's visit, it was thought that the Centre might offer transit accommodation for up to 30 refugees. In view of the presence of young females among the arriving refugees, the Government will consider a proposal to construct two separate residential annexes to the Centre. Alternatively, the girls might be housed in one of the women's hostels run by non-governmental bodies in Maseru.

48. The Centre's educational and vocational facilities will also be used for the non-formal education of adults and will replace the services provided for under Project E-4 in Lesotho's accelerated development programme (see A/33/112/Add.1).

49. The establishment of a UNHCR presence in Lesotho in April 1978 has facilitated the systematic monitoring of refugee trends and needs.

50. As a result of agreement reached between the Lesotho Government and UNHCR, the administration of refugee counselling services has been entrusted to the UNHCR Branch Office in Maseru. One full-time and one part-time counsellor have been appointed and have assumed their duties. UNHCR has contributed \$35,000 towards the salaries of these and related personnel and other expenses.

51. UNHCR is also involved in a number of smaller projects for assistance to individual refugees, including the provision of subsistence allowances and assistance in resettlement and local integration.

52. One problem to which the UNHCR Branch Office applied itself in 1978 and will face again in 1979 is that of finding employment for refugee students during the long vacation period (May-July). In anticipation of the 1979 vacation period, the Branch Office was active in canvassing the country's private sector both in and outside Maseru with a view to finding appropriate employment opportunities for the student refugees.

53. Offers to provide education to student refugees continued to be made by foreign Governments in the period under review. In June 1978, the UNHCR Branch Office assisted in the placement, for academic purposes, of 7 refugees, of whom 1 went to the Federal Republic of Germany and 6 to the United States. Similarly, in the second half of the year, the Branch Office assisted in the placing of 50 student refugees: 4 to the United States; 3 to Ireland; 3 to the United Kingdom and 40 to the Federal Republic of Germany.

V. SWAZILAND

54. The mission visited Swaziland from 22 to 24 May 1979. It had meetings with the Deputy Prime Minister, His Excellency Senator Ben Nsibandze, the Minister for

Education, the Honourable Senator Siphete Dlamini, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, the Honourable Mr. Lawrence Mncina M.P., as well as their senior staff members. Discussions were also held with the Refugee Advisory Committee, voluntary agencies involved in assisting refugees and members of the African National Congress. The mission was able to visit Mpaka High School, and Ndzevane, an area in Swaziland where newly arrived refugees from South Africa are being settled.

A. General situation

55. The mission was informed that a new development in the South African refugee situation was a rapid increase in recent months in the numbers of persons of the Matsenjwa and Mngomezulu clans who had taken refuge in Swaziland to escape harrassment in South Africa arising from that country's attempts to enforce its bantustan policies. The Government estimates that 3,500 of these people have so far crossed into Swaziland; they have been accorded refugee status.

56. The Mngomezulu started arriving in small numbers in 1975 after their chief objected to their area being incorporated into the Zulu homeland. The refugees from this clan are being settled in the Lubuli area of southern Swaziland. Members of the Matsenjwa clan, historically a Swazi group, started to move into Swaziland in 1977 rather than be incorporated into Kwa-Zulu homeland. They are living in the Ndzevane area.

57. The mission was invited to visit the Matsenjwa settlement at Ndzevane. During the visit, which took place on 22 May 1979, the mission had discussions with some of the refugees. Arrangements for the settlement of the refugees were still at a very early stage and many were living under very difficult conditions. Details of the efforts being made to improve the situation are given below (see paras. 70-77). The mission understands that conditions at Lubuli were very similar to those at Ndzevane.

58. The mission was informed by the Government that, including the new arrivals, the number of refugees in Swaziland currently totalled 5,500.

59. The number of South African student refugees in Swaziland at the time of the mission's visit was reported to be 204. Of these, 120 were attending primary schools, 46 were accommodated at Mpaka High School and 5 were enrolled at University College of Swaziland; 33 students were awaiting placement in educational institutions of appropriate levels: 2 at post-graduate level, 10 at undergraduate level, 11 at vocational training level and 10 at a secondary school level higher than that of Mpaka. A further 8 South African students were awaiting decisions either on applications for asylum or for arrangements to travel to other countries.

B. Progress in project implementation

Project 1: Refugee reception/transit centre

60. Members of the mission visited the Mpaka High School, a co-educational institution, and had the opportunity of speaking to some of the students. The mission found that excellent progress had been made with the project. It was reported that extensive damage had been caused to the buildings by a severe storm in March 1979. Funds had been provided by UNHCR for the repair of the damage.
61. The Government informed the mission that the demand for places at the school exceeded the original provisions. It requested that the transit centre provided for in the original project be converted to a dormitory which would accommodate additional local students some of whom have long distances to walk to reach the school. The Government expected to provide UNHCR in the near future with estimates of the costs involved.
62. The Government proposed that another transit centre be constructed in another locality to replace the Mpaka centre; cost estimates will be submitted to UNHCR.
63. The Government also requested that a primary school be constructed at Mpaka. This facility, the Government proposed, would take in some children from the local community as well as refugee pupils from overcrowded Swazi schools, an arrangement which, the Government said, would reassure nationals that refugees were not being accorded preferential treatment at their expense.
64. During its visit to Mpaka, the mission noted that the buildings lacked a low perimeter fence to protect students, safeguard property and keep out cattle.
65. The mission was informed by the Government that an upward revision of the original cost estimates of \$433,000 had resulted from a change in the original concept involving radical changes in the building plan, and from the fact that important elements such as water supply and sewerage had not been adequately budgeted for. UNHCR has raised its contribution towards the construction and equipment of Mpaka High School and Transit Centre to \$1.06 million. It is understood that it might be able to increase its contribution further.
66. The UNHCR contribution will be used to meet costs of construction already carried out: the installation of water, sewerage and electricity, the construction of roads and the provision of furniture for the new school as well as the renovation of the existing building to include a sick bay and an agriculture workshop.

Project 2: Expansion of facilities at the university

67. The Government has submitted to UNHCR a project for the expansion of facilities at the Swaziland campus of the University of Botswana and Swaziland. The request, which will be considered by the UNHCR Executive Committee in October 1979, includes the financing of 50 more places on the campus together with hostel and laundry facilities.

68. As related in the principal report (A/32/65), it has been the policy of the Government to allow 5 per cent of the University's total student population to be foreigners paying the same subsidized fees as nationals. In fact, because of the increasing demand for places from students in neighbouring countries, the University has provided places in excess of this percentage. In the academic year 1978/79, out of a total campus enrolment of 785 students, 52, including 5 refugees, were from South Africa and 41 were from Zimbabwe. All but one South African student and one Zimbabwean student were scholarship-assisted.

69. The University Registrar informed the mission that, for the academic year 1979/80, he had received 59 applications from South African students and 165 applications from students in Zimbabwe, not including 43 late applications from South Africa and 70 from Zimbabwe. The Government of Swaziland informed the mission that it would be prepared to increase the intake of foreign students into the University if the international community was prepared to meet the cost of expansion of university facilities. Moreover, to meet the new situation, the Government would consider raising the proportion of places officially allocated to foreign students from 5 to 10 per cent.

C. Other developments in Swaziland

1. New influx of refugee families

70. The Government is planning to launch a rural development project to resettle the two groups of refugees from South Africa, namely the Mngomezulu and the Matsenjwa. It has already purchased a farm at a cost of \$65,000 for resettlement of the Matsenjwa refugees and further purchases of land, which will be held in trust for the Swazi nation, are planned. As the number of refugees rises, the Government's need for land on which to settle them will also increase. The mission was informed that the Government was in touch with various financial institutions with a view to obtaining the necessary financing.

71. From the point of view of the mission's immediate mandate, concern arises from the fact that among the new arrivals are 1,400 primary school children and it will be necessary to provide basic services for their welfare. Moreover, it is probable that this figure will increase in the coming months as more refugees arrive. Furthermore, it is difficult in a report of this nature to make distinctions between the assistance needed for student refugees and the required support for the rest of the family.

72. UNHCR has provided \$81,000 for emergency assistance to supply food, domestic equipment, clothing, blankets, and support for an administrative officer to deal with the problem. A substantive proposal for 4 years' support to the Government, beginning in 1980, has been lodged with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and will be presented to the Executive Committee in October 1979. The request for 1980 is some \$1,500,000. The provisions include the construction of two primary schools and the expansion of two existing ones to accommodate the 1,400 primary school pupils in the new group. At the time of the mission's visit,

the Government was constructing a temporary primary school which would, in the meantime, accommodate some 70 young children. The request to UNHCR also includes the provision of two mobile clinics, agricultural implements and food during the initial 18 months, while the refugees wait for their first harvest.

73. Assistance is required to help the Government provide basic necessities for the new refugees. One major problem is the supply of water. The new settlers have brought with them their cattle, but water supplies both for the settlers and their cattle are scarce. As elsewhere in southern Africa, the areas of settlement have been affected by the 1978/79 drought. The mission was informed that water will have to be obtained by boreholes. Only one was in operation at the time of the mission's visit and the Geology and Survey Department was drilling for a second. The Government is in touch with a bilateral donor concerning further boreholes. It should be noted, however, that the water requires treatment before it is fit for human consumption.

74. The mission was informed that because of the scarcity of land for cultivating crops and the shortage of water, the new settlers could not produce sufficient food to meet their needs. The Government has submitted a request to the World Food Programme (WFP) for food assistance covering, initially, a 12-month to 18-month period.

75. The mission was informed that the Government had approached WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as well as countries with representation in Swaziland and some voluntary agencies for assistance in meeting the needs of the new settlers. A project proposal for two clinics has been submitted to UNICEF. The Government of Ireland has donated, through UNDP, £15,000 for food aid for this group. The mission was informed, that, in the meantime, food, clothing, blankets and other basic necessities have been supplied by the Government, the Mennonite Central Committee and the Swaziland Council of Churches. Representatives of the Baphalali Red Cross Society and the League of Red Cross Societies have visited the area and have provided emergency assistance in the form of clothing, but recognize that much more remains to be done.

76. In the matter of assisting the new group of settlers, UNHCR has co-ordinated its efforts with WFP and UNICEF and has also been in touch with the Lutheran World Federation. The mission was informed that the Government's effort will also be a co-ordinated one.

77. The mission, while recommending that humanitarian assistance be provided to these new refugees, is not in a position to make recommendations for any specific projects. It feels that the question of international assistance should be discussed further between the Government, UNHCR and other appropriate bodies, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and that, together, they can discuss the formulation of projects.

2. Other student matters

78. On the question of scholarships for the South African student refugees, the mission was informed that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany had

under consideration 37 applications for scholarships from these students, mainly for vocational training but some also for educational training.

79. One problem brought to the mission's attention in connexion with the availability of scholarships was the students' need for a convention travel document with the return clause endorsed. Since this is a requirement of all countries offering scholarships, the co-operation of the country of first asylum in providing this is essential if student refugees are to benefit from scholarship offers. Since some of the students in Swaziland had not been able to obtain from the Swazi Government the return clause endorsement on the travel document, the mission raised the matter with the Government, which undertook to give it further consideration.

80. The mission held discussions with members of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC). A problem brought to the mission's attention by the ANC related to assistance to meet the cost of school fees and uniforms. Until now, assistance with these expenses has been provided by the Swaziland Council of Churches and the International University Exchange Fund. In case such assistance is not forthcoming from these sources in the future, the mission recommends that UNHCR, in co-operation with interested governmental or non-governmental agencies, should make financial provision to provide this assistance. In the mission's view, the subsistence allowances being paid at present to refugee families could not cover these expenses without causing hardship. In this connexion, the mission noted that the UNHCR Branch Office in Swaziland was providing assistance, on an individual basis, to 400 single people and 54 families.

VI. ZAMBIA

81. The mission visited Zambia from 20 to 27 May 1979. The head of the mission was received by the President, His Excellency Dr. Kenneth Kaunda. The mission was received by the Prime Minister, the Honourable Mr. D. Lisulo. Members of the mission held discussions with senior officials in the Ministry of Home Affairs and with representatives of the national liberation movements.

A. General situation

82. Zambia has continued to offer refuge to a large number of people from several countries in southern Africa. The flow of refugees and displaced persons into Zambia continued steadily through 1978. By the end of the year, the total number of refugees handled by UNHCR was nearly 80,000, composed of 45,300 Zimbabweans, 26,000 Angolans, 5,700 Namibians, and smaller groups from a number of other countries.

83. Among the refugees, large numbers, including some South Africans, are living in urban centres. UNHCR provides assistance to over 500 urban refugees, but this programme covers only a part of the total number of refugees and displaced persons living in the urban areas.

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84. The over-all situation regarding refugees and displaced persons in Zambia has changed significantly in the past year. Many refugees from Angola and Zaire have returned voluntarily, whereas those from Zimbabwe and Namibia have continued to increase in numbers. Repeated attacks by the Rhodesian forces have created difficulties in the provision of care and subsistence for the refugees. There has been widespread destruction of shelters, food and other humanitarian supplies intended for refugee settlements.

B. South African student refugees

85. There are no reliable statistics on the numbers of South African student refugees living in Zambia. However, the mission was informed that 56 have been placed in Zambia's educational system and 29 are still awaiting placement. Thirteen are attending University, 13 are accommodated in higher and vocational schools, 7 are attending secondary schools and 23 are in primary schools.

86. Since there is a chronic shortage of places at all levels in Zambia's educational system, many South African student refugees have gone abroad for training, having used Zambia as a transit point, sometimes for many months. More than 168 South African student refugees have either been provided with training outside the country by UNHCR or have received supplementary support from UNHCR when going abroad under the sponsorship of other organizations.

87. Many of the South African student refugees in Zambia are living in urban centres and are cared for by Zambian families and friends.

88. Because of the dispersion of the student refugees and other complexities, it has been difficult to prepare specific projects to meet their various needs. The bulk of the burden of providing for the South African student refugees has been and continues to be borne by the Government of Zambia. In this connexion, it should be noted that primary education and normal secondary education (including board and lodging) is provided free by the Zambian Government for nationals and for South African student refugees attending the public educational institutions. The assistance which is provided by the international community for the South African student refugees in the public school system in Zambia covers only school uniforms, transport, and incidental expenses.

89. Because of the shortage of places in the public school system efforts are being made to use Nkumbi International College, particularly for technical and vocational courses. In fulfilment of an agreement drawn up with donors, the College has provided 40 per cent of its places to student refugees. However, it is necessary to make more places available. It would therefore be helpful if the international community could provide additional assistance to expand existing facilities at the College so that an increased number of student refugees can be admitted.

VII. PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF
THE FIRST MISSION

90. A number of general recommendations were made by the first mission as to the treatment and welfare of the refugees and other action needed in connexion with refugee problems. Previous reports recorded the progress that had been made under the various headings (A/32/65/Add.1 and A/33/163 and Corr.1). The following paragraphs summarize further developments.

A. Counselling services

91. Paragraphs 24 and 50 above indicate further action taken to develop counselling services in Botswana and Lesotho.

B. Placement in African educational institutions

92. Further efforts have been made since the last review mission to find additional places for students in other African educational institutions. A total of 510 places for student refugees has thus far been offered at lower secondary school level, compared to the previous figure of 490. A revised listing of the countries which have offered these places is as follows:

	<u>Number of places</u>
Chad	3
Gambia	14
Ghana	150
Guinea	20
Liberia	9
Mauritius	6
Niger	10
Nigeria	200 <u>a/</u>
Sierra Leone	44
Tunisia	20
United Republic of Cameroon	33
Upper Volta	1
	<hr/>
Total	<u>510</u>

a/ In addition to 167 places provided prior to the appeal.

93. UNHCR continues to provide scholarships, either in full or in part, where placement offers do not include scholarship assistance by the Governments, liberation movements or voluntary agencies. Between 1 May 1978 and 30 April 1979, UNHCR committed \$875,063 towards educational assistance to 495 southern African student refugees, of whom 113 are South African. It is estimated that an additional amount of \$942,000 will need to be committed in 1979 to continue 1979/80 assistance to students already placed, as well as to provide scholarship assistance for 225 new student refugees.

C. Uniformity in scholarship rates

94. As previously reported, UNHCR has continued its efforts to establish uniform scholarship rates, and within the United Nations system uniformity has been substantially achieved. It is proving difficult, however, to achieve the objective in relation to organizations outside the United Nations system.

D. Strengthening of the UNHCR presence

95. UNHCR has established offices in Gaborone, Maseru, Mbabane, and Lusaka, with a full-time representative in each. As reported in paragraph 25 above, the UNHCR presence in Botswana has been strengthened in the period under review by the appointment of additional staff.

VIII. CONCLUDING REMARKS

96. During the period under review, international assistance has made possible further progress in the implementation of the emergency assistance programme for South African student refugees recommended in the principal report (A/32/65). Some of the recommended projects have now become operational; others are progressing satisfactorily. For some projects, international assistance is still required for their completion. Only one project has so far received no assistance.

97. In some instances, changes have been made in the original concept and in some cases the original cost estimates have been revised. It was also noted that some new, associated needs have arisen. For these and the uncompleted projects, assistance is still required from the international community. UNHCR is fully conversant with the programme and the new, emergent needs and is in a position to provide interested donors with all available details of the various requirements.

98. The influx of South African student refugees into the countries concerned continues. Because of the unsettled political conditions in the region and the progressive application by South Africa of its bantustan policies, the situation is not expected to improve. The projects and programmes recommended by the first mission have undoubtedly helped the host Governments to cope with the situation. However, some of the host Governments feel that an expansion of existing facilities is necessary if they are to be in a position to deal adequately with the current situation and to meet any new emergencies.

99. The presence of a UNHCR representative in each of the host countries is certainly facilitating the monitoring of refugee needs and trends. In the period under review, there has been a strengthening of both the UNHCR presence and counselling facilities through the appointment of additional staff.

100. Scholarships continue to be offered to South African student refugees by a number of Governments and non-governmental organizations. However, to meet the requirements set by most countries, it is essential that the host Government be willing to provide the student with a valid travel document with the return clause endorsed.

101. The concern which host Governments have shown for the student refugees has deeply impressed successive missions. In spite of the considerable burdens imposed upon their own limited resources, the Governments have striven to provide educational facilities, accommodation and other social amenities to the student refugees. Despite their own vulnerable positions within delicate political situations, all the host Governments have made unequivocally clear their intention of giving asylum to those who seek it.

102. Taking account of the total situation, the missions are convinced that host Governments in the region will require, for some time to come, substantial assistance from the international community to help them in their efforts to provide care, maintenance and education to South African student refugees.

APPENDIX I

Governmental contributions earmarked for Botswana, Lesotho,
 Swaziland and Zambia received as at 24 May 1979 in response
 to the UNHCR appeal of 8 June 1977

(in United States dollars)

Donor	Amount
Canada	248 475
Cyprus	1 238
Denmark	320 221
France	51 010
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 286 443 a/
India	7 000
Iran	50 000
Ireland	3 636
Liechtenstein	1 940
Netherlands	56 039
New Zealand	5 003
Norway	889 368
Pakistan	10 101 b/
Suriname	4 000
Switzerland	113 230
Trinidad and Tobago	4 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2 371 994
United States of America	8 737 689
European Economic Community	1 782 200
	<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>15 943 587</u>

a/ Of which \$240,385 was a contribution in kind.

b/ Contribution in kind.

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APPENDIX II

Bilateral contributions as at May 1979 in connexion with
 assistance programmes for South African and other
 student refugees as reported to UNHCR (Botswana,
 Lesotho and Swaziland)

(in United States dollars)

Donor	Amount	Purpose
<u>A. Botswana</u>		
Friends Service Committee (United States of America)	5 000	Care and maintenance of refugees
International Committee of the Red Cross	12 552	Care and maintenance of refugees
Nigeria	48 995	Care and maintenance of South African refugees
Norway	438 214	Zimbabwe refugees at Dukwe camp
	197 368	Care and maintenance of South African refugees
OXFAM (United Kingdom)	6 039	Care and maintenance of refugees
UNICEF	36 000	Procurement of two trucks and one Landrover
Total (Botswana)	<u>744 168</u>	
<u>B. Lesotho a/</u>		
African-American Institute) DANIDA) Federal Republic of Germany)	510 000	Phase 2, Africa Hall: 100 beds
Canada	885 000	Extensions to library
	374 000	100-bed dormitory
DANIDA	455,000	Phase 1, Africa Hall: 100 beds
Nigeria	378 000	80-bed dormitory
United Kingdom	330 000	Extensions to science-teaching facilities
	870 000	Extensions to class-rooms
UNDP	102 000	Pre-fabricated 30-bed dormitory
Total (Lesotho)	<u>3 904 000</u>	

(in United States dollars)

Donor	Amount	Purpose
C. <u>Swaziland</u>		
Mennonite Central Committee	1 764 <u>b/</u>	Food, clothing
Red Cross Society	1 176 <u>b/</u>	Clothing
Swaziland Council of Churches	4 926 <u>b/</u>	Food, clothing, rents, medicine
Swaziland Refugee Relief Committee	1 231 <u>b/</u>	Food, rent, clothing
	84 000	50 tents for Swaziland
UNICEF	11 000	Air freighting of 50 house tents
Total (Swaziland)	<u>104 097</u>	
GRAND TOTAL	<u>4 752 265</u>	

a/ The contributions listed below are for the purpose of improving the capacity of the National University of Lesotho to assist refugees.

b/ Not exclusively for student refugees but includes them.

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APPENDIX III

Summary of projects being implemented in co-operation
with UNHCR or proposed for UNHCR financing

(in United States dollars)

Amount required
(actual or projected)

A. Botswana*

1.	Capital expenditure projects for refugees from South Africa:	
	(a) Construction and equipment of a reception and transit centre for South African student refugees	314 000
	(b) Construction of a 72-bed hostel and procurement of library books and audio-visual equipment for the University College	447 000
	(c) Construction of a junior secondary school at Moshupa and a senior secondary school at Palapye	6 825 000 <u>a/</u>
	(d) Construction of low-cost housing	590 320
2.	Provision of scholarships in Botswana at the junior secondary or vocational training levels	61 000
3.	Transport of South African student refugees to second country of asylum	20 000
4.	Other assistance measures (recurrent expenditures in 1979):	
	(a) Care and maintenance of South African refugees	120 000
	(b) Organization of correspondence courses	48 000
	(c) Counselling services	21 300
	(d) Legal integration assistance for South African refugees	9 000
	Total (Botswana)	<u>8 455 620</u>

(in United States dollars)

Amount required
 (actual or projected)

B. Lesotho*

1.	Capital expenditure projects for refugees from South Africa:	
	(a) Extension of laundry and catering facilities at the National University of Lesotho	56 632
	(b) Construction of classrooms, laboratories, hostels and teachers' accommodation at existing secondary schools; \$900,000 has been provided in 1977/78 against estimated total requirement of	983 000
	(c) Construction of a transit centre and an educational centre in Maseru	410 000
2.	Other assistance measures (recurrent expenditures for 1979):	
	(a) Care and maintenance	230 000
	(b) Counselling services	<u>27 000</u>
	Total (Lesotho)	1 706 632

C. Swaziland*

1.	Capital expenditure project for refugees from South Africa:	
	Mpaka Refugee Centre	1 060 000
2.	Other assistance measures (recurrent expenditures in 1979):	
	(a) Running costs for the Mpaka Refugee Centre	196 471
	(b) Care and maintenance of South African refugees	64 500
	(c) Counselling services	<u>24 000</u>
	Total (Swaziland)	<u>1 344 971</u>

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(in United States dollars)

	Amount required (actual or projected)
<u>D. Zambia**</u>	
1. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa: Provision of supplementary aid for South African student refugees for the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979	33 000
2. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa: Provision of supplementary aid for South African refugees for the period from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980	43 000
3. Other assistance measures for South African refugees under the guardianship of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC): Expansion of workshop and development of an agricultural project	<u>165 000</u>
Total (Zambia)	<u><u>241 000</u></u>
 <u>E. Education in other African countries*</u>	
Projected additional needs for 1979 for the placement in lower secondary and vocational training schools in African countries (includes costs relating to selection, transportation and scholarships of South African student refugees)	<u><u>942 000</u></u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>12 690 223</u></u>

* Updated as at 27 May 1979.

** Updated as at 31 May 1979.

a/ Of which \$5,492,000 is available from UNHCR.

APPENDIX IV

Summary of projects to be completed and
 new, related needs

(in United States dollars)

Project No.	Title of project	Estimated amount required	Costs to be determined
A. <u>Botswana</u>			
2	Residential/transit centre	550 000 <u>a/</u>	
3	Construction of senior secondary school and junior secondary school	1 333 000 <u>b/</u>	
B. <u>Lesotho</u>			
1	Additional residential and related facilities for South African student refugees at the National University of Lesotho:		
	(a) Six staff houses		X
	(b) Additional refectory capacity		X
	(c) Additional infrastructure, including sewerage		X
	(d) 50-bed dormitory	170 000 <u>a/</u>	
C. <u>Swaziland</u>			
1	Refugee/transit centre, now Mpaka High School:		
	(a) Conversion of transit centre to dormitory		X

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(in United States dollars)

Project No.	Title of project	Estimated amount required	Costs to be determined
	(b) Construction of a transit centre		X
	(c) Construction of a primary school		X
2	Expansion of facilities at University	510 000 <u>a/</u>	
	D. <u>Zambia</u>		
	Expansion of Nkumbi International College		X

a/ Preliminary estimate.

b/ See appendix III, Botswana, item 1 (c).
