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OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
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UNHCR activities financed by voluntary funds: Report for 1985-86 and proposed programmes and budget for 1987

Part II. Africa

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)

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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1985-86 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1987

Part II. Africa

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

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2.0 REGIONAL OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA

General Remarks

2.0.1 Despite the generally better harvests in 1985, the severe and even increasing economic difficulties facing many asylum countries continued to hinder efforts to promote self-sufficiency, whether through rural settlement and agriculture or employment oppportunities and income generation. In addition, developments in Southern Africa created new and potentially grave problems. Thus, although substantial progress was made in 1985 and early 1986 in stabilizing several critical emergency situations, progress in achieving durable solutions fell short of expectations in many countries. At the same time, the impact of spontaneously-settled refugees on national infrastructures tended to increase, necessitating new approaches in the wider context of the development of areas affected by the presence of refugees. The report of the inter-agency mission to the Sudan (A/41/264 of 8 April 1986) provides an example of how this approach could both assist refugees to become self-sufficient and help ease the burden on the most severely affected host countries.

2.0.2 At the same time, tangible progress was made in certain areas. Chadians repatriated voluntarily from the Central African Republic and political developments in Uganda allowed a large-scale return of Ugandan refugees from neighbouring countries. Many of the Ethiopians who had entered the Sudan in late 1984 and early 1985 returned home spontaneously. It proved possible to phase out assistance to settlements in Haut-Zaïre and one in Tanzania as their inhabitants became self-supporting. The programmes for 1987 aim at fostering self-sufficiency at the earliest opportunity while actively promoting repatriation wherever possible.

Africa Emergency

2.0.3 At the end of 1984 and early in 1985, large and rapidly-increasing numbers of persons began to cross borders to seek help. These influxes imposed on neighbouring governments an unexpected additional burden at a time when the effects of the drought on their own nationals were becoming severe. While there were a variety of motives for the movements, with lack of food often a common denominator, insecurity was the single most important underlying factor in the majority of cases. UNHCR established emergency programmes in Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan, and for limited periods in Djibouti and the Central African Republic. Relief was provided to large numbers of vulnerable people in desperate need of food, water and medical care.

2.0.4 Beneficiaries included not only persons of direct concern to UNHCR but also those who may have left their country solely because of the drought. At the height of the food shortages some nationals physically close to refugee reception centres also temporarily availed themselves of UNHCR emergency assistance. These extensions of UNHCR's assistance proved necessary both because of the difficulties of making clear distinctions in the prevailing circumstances and because there were no other funding or implementing arrangements in place when needed.

2.0.5 By the end of 1985, the overall situation had improved considerably in many areas, but the emergency was not over, and UNHCR has continued to provide relief assistance in Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan in 1986. In Ethiopia, the emphasis is gradually being shifted from relief assistance for returnees to practical measures for recovery that will help to avoid a recurrence of the drought and famine which ravaged the area in 1984 and 1985. In Western Sudan, despite reports that some Chadians have gone back to Chad, no large-scale movement took place from the Government/UNHCR centres during this reporting period. Assistance is being provided with a view to promoting self-sufficiency and facilitating such a return. In Eastern Sudan, a further major return movement to Tigre has taken place, but the great majority of recently-arrived Eritreans have remained and are still assisted by UNHCR. In North-West Somalia, there were further arrivals in 1986 and a new emergency assistance programme (which has been incorporated into the existing Africa Special Emergency Programme) proved necessary in Tug Wajale.

2.0.6 UNHCR has worked in close association with the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa (OEOA) since the establishment of the latter at the end of 1984. A UNHCR staff member was seconded to OEOA and a focal point for OEOA was established within UNHCR Headquarters. Monitoring information was regularly exchanged between UNHCR and OEOA and frequent consultations allowed comprehensive reporting by OEOA on all matters related to UNHCR's emergency assistance. Such consultations also allowed a common approach in UNHCR's and OEOA's appeals for support from the international community. As a member of the United Nations Africa Emergency Task Force, UNHCR played an important role in the United Nations system's co-ordination of relief assistance both at Headquarters and field level.

Pan-African Conference on the situation of Refugees in Africa (Arusha Conference)

2.0.7 In the context of follow-up action on the recommendations of the 1979 Arusha Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa, UNHCR has continued to assist, where required, in the implemention of the conclusions of the regional seminars, attended by Representatives of a total of 34 Governments, held in Dakar (1983), Addis Ababa (1984) and Yaoundé (1985). In this as in many other matters relating to refugees in Africa, UNHCR has maintained very close co-operation with the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity.

Second International Conference on Assistance to refugees in Africa (ICARA II)

2.0.8 In pursuance of the recommendations of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at ICARA II in 1984, UNHCR reviewed the continuing refugee/returnee needs in Africa both in terms of normal programming and additional ICARA II 5(b) projects in 1985. Additional needs were met in 1985 when UNHCR assistance in Africa reached an all time high level of over $ 220 million. However, the additional assistance provided to refugees and returnees has of necessity been more for emergency relief than rehabilitation. UNDP continues to monitor projects falling under sub-paragraph 5(c) of General Assembly resolution 37/197.

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

2.0.9 At the request of the Committee of Trustees, contributions received from the Fund are credited to the General Programmes and used for financing relief-oriented assistance measures and care and maintenance activities in favour of South African refugees. In 1985, obligations against this Fund amounted to $ 165,000. For 1986, the trustees of the Fund have made available an amount of $ 175,000.

Joint Inspection Unit

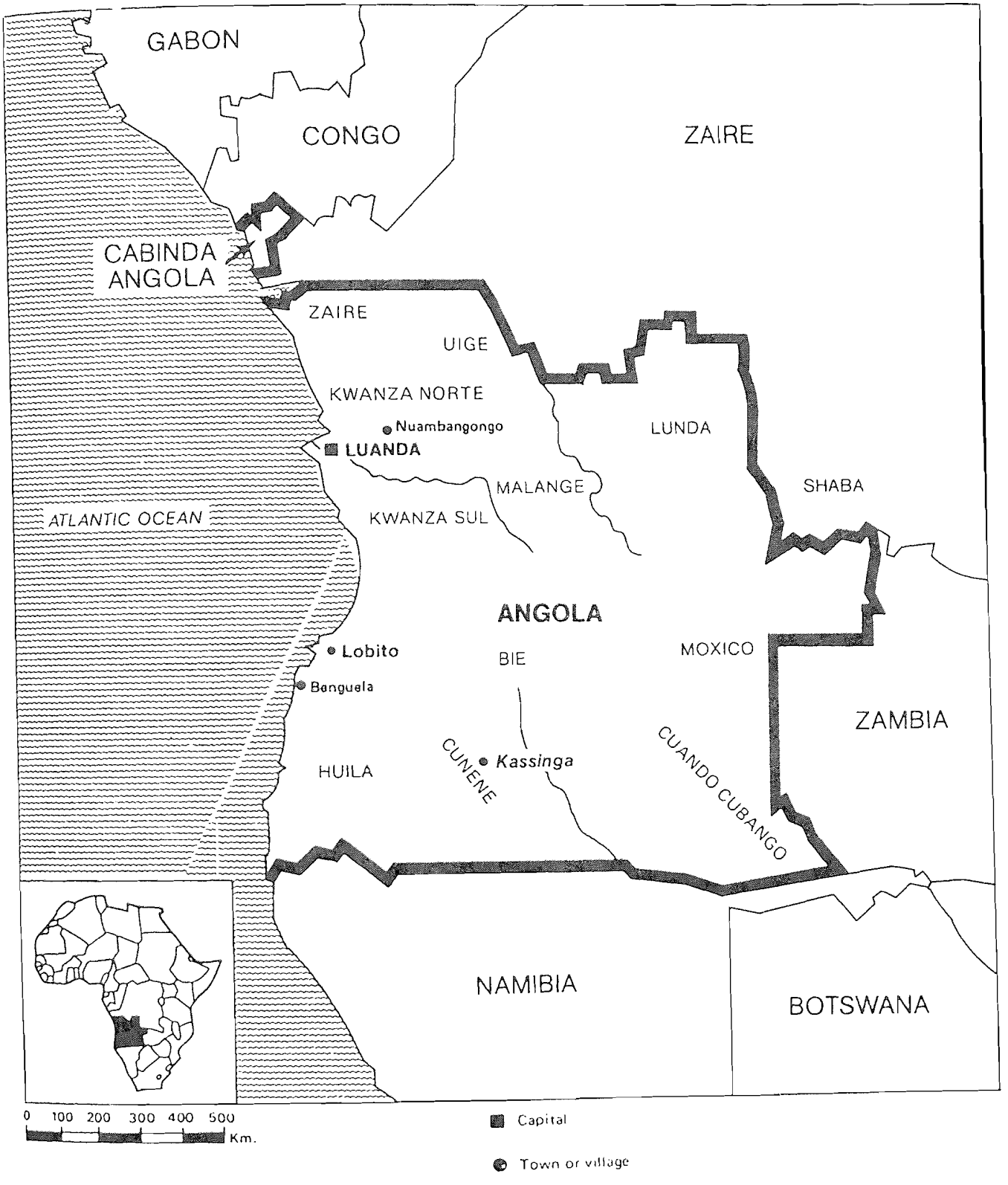
2.0.10 In late 1985 and early 1986, the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) reviewed UNHCR's operations in Africa. Their findings and recommendations are contained in a report entitled "Role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Africa (JIU/REP/86/2)". This report was received by UNHCR at the end of May 1986. UNHCR welcomes the report and is studying it carefully. Detailed comments will be available to the Executive Committee later in the year.

Expenditure

2.0.11 UNHCR obligations for assistance in Africa amounted to some $ 220.12 million in 1985, of which $ 92.16 million were made available from General Programmes and $ 127.96 million from Special Programmes. The proposed revised 1986 General Programmes allocations amount to $ 91.56 million, or a decrease of $ 7.59 million as compared with the approved initial target. This reduction is marginally offset by major Special Programmes which should bring total voluntary funds expenditure in Africa to some $ 195.81 million. Total 1987 General Programmes requirements are projected at $ 113.30 million or an increase of $ 21.74 million as compared with the proposed revised 1986 General Programmes target, which is largely accounted for by an increase of some $ 20.30 million resulting from the transfer of the funding of assistance to recently arrived refugees in Eastern and Western Sudan under the General Programmes. (In 1986, requirements for these groups of refugees are being funded under the Special Programme of Emergency Relief Assistance in Eastern and Western Sudan).

ANGOLA

Area.....1,246,700 sq.km.
Estimated population.....8,540,000 (mid-84)
Population density.....Approx. 6.8 per sq.km.
Rainy season.....Approx. November-April



2.1 ANGOLA

Introduction

Refugee population and developments

2.1.1 The refugee population in Angola remained stable and at the end of 1985 was estimated at 91,500, with the group of 69,000 Namibian refugees remaining the largest. They live in well-organized rural communities in Kwanza-Sul and the southern provinces. The number of South African refugees continued to increase and reached 9,300 at the end of 1985. Some 6,500 live in the urban centres of Luanda and Benguela while the remainder live in Malange district. About 13,000 Zairian refugees are settled in remote places in the eastern and northern provinces, access to which is very difficult because of the hostilities in the area. For this reason the actual number of Zairian refugees cannot be accurately determined.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

2.1.2 As mentioned above, security constraints continue to hamper the self-sufficiency and integration of the Zairian refugee community: of all the settlements established in previous years, only Cassege settlement met this objective. Access to the refugees has been very difficult, and sometimes impossible, even for the governmental implementing partner, the State Secretariat for Social Affairs (SEAS). The 1985 appropriation to assist this group had to be frozen, but SEAS estimates that a limited distribution of relief supplies will be feasible in 1986.

2.1.3 Assistance in favour of Namibian refugees has covered part of their requirements in terms of health, education and domestic needs and has otherwise been geared towards promotion of self-sufficiency activities. Construction of communal facilities has formed an important part of this programme. Until 1985, a textile and shoemaking workshop, a communal kitchen and dining hall had been constructed using prefabricated materials procured from abroad which were assembled and installed by foreign firms. As from 1985, self-help construction has been encouraged using imported building materials and expert advice: 80 refugee houses were built in this way in 1985 and 150 are planned for 1986. To enable the refugees to become less dependent on outside food aid, agriculture was further strengthened through the provision of equipment and agricultural implements. Three new agricultural sites were made available by the Government and 200 hectares have already been cultivated. Because of funding problems, the supply of equipment for the shoemaking workshop and four classrooms had to be postponed until 1986. Important resources continued to be devoted to the fleet of vehicles which carry UNHCR assistance goods and donations from a variety of bilateral donors. Finally, funds set aside in 1986 for a water supply system for the Kwanza-Sul settlements are instead being provided bilaterally by the Swedish aid agency SIDA.

2.1.4 The 1985 assistance programme in favour of South African refugees saw the development of an agricultural scheme in the Malange area and improvement in the transport capacity of the African National Congress (ANC). UNHCR also participated in the funding of the Viana Transit and Training Centre which will provide better accommodation to the South African refugees living in Luanda. In addition, an allocation for the purchase of some vocational training equipment for the Centre is included in the 1987 budget.

2.1.5 The three-year special assistance programme for the integration and rehabilitation of Angolan returnees from Zaire in rural areas of Uige province effectively began in 1985 with the arrival in Luanda of an EEC agricultural expert. This project is implemented by the Government with the assistance of UNHCR. Donations of food to a total value of $ 996,000 were received from the EEC, of which $ 486,000 were in kind.

2.1.6 The overall objectives of the assistance to the Namibian and South African refugees are to enable the refugees to maintain an adequate standard of living, to encourage self-sufficiency activities, particularly through agriculture, and to improve the educational standards of the young refugees. With regard to the Zairians, the immediate objective is to meet their basic needs pending an improvement of the security situation in the country which would permit the implementation of self-sufficiency activities and facilitate their integration. At the same time, prospects for voluntary repatriation are being explored and encouraged.

Arrangements for implementation

2.1.7 Assistance for Namibian and South African refugees is implemented by their respective national liberation movements, South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and ANC, on the basis of direct agreements with UNHCR. SEAS implements assistance to Zairian refugees and acts as UNHCR's focal point within the Government on all refugee-related matters. WFP and the EEC continued to supply basic food rations to all groups of refugees.

General Programmes

Local integration

2.1.8 Despite the difficulties mentioned in the introduction, it is proposed to maintain a small appropriation for the transport and distribution of basic relief items to the Zairian refugees in 1986 and 1987. Should the security situation improve the programme will be adjusted accordingly.

Multipurpose assistance

2.1.9 A lower allocation of $ 2,677,300 for assistance to Namibian refugees is proposed for 1986. The water development scheme has been cancelled as this will be funded, on a bilateral basis, by SIDA. Two projects postponed in 1985 (shoemaking equipment and extension of four classrooms) have been included. The total figure includes an amount of $ 52,300 from the 1986 Programme Reserve to adjust the value of two 1985 projects, necessitated by exchange rate variations.

2.1.10 The proposed allocations for 1986 and 1987 cover the following components:

	Revised 1986 US$	Initial 1987 US$
Basic needs	280,000	200,000
Education	150,000	90,000
Health	80,000	75,000
Agriculture	300,000	250,000
Self help construction	620,000	250,000
Local transport	970,000	330,000
Vocational training and self-sufficiency activities	100,000	110,000
Technical support	85,000	5,000
International transport	40,000	40,000
Total	2,625,000	1,350,000

2.1.11 A lower allocation of US$ 421,000 for assistance to South African refugees is proposed in 1986. A UNHCR Technical Support Service (TSS) mission is foreseen to assess implementation and to help in the planning of the Malange farm.

2.1.12 The revised 1986 and proposed 1987 allocation for assistance to South African refugees are summarized as follows:

	1986 US$	1987 US$
Agriculture	40,000	50,000
Construction	116,000	61,000
Transport	235,000	32,000
Equipment for Viana Transit/Training Centre	-	100,000
Running costs	30,000	20,000
Total	421,000	463,000

Voluntary repatriation

2.1.13 As repatriation on a small scale, particularly of Zairians, has become a regular feature, it is proposed to establish a country allocation of $ 15,000 for voluntary repatriation in both 1986 and 1987.

Supplementary aid

2.1.14 The approved 1986 allocation of $ 46,000, for individual refugees, mainly Zairians living in urban areas, may be reduced to $ 25,000 because of rationalization of the assistance provided.

Programme Support and Administration

2.1.15 The reduced requirements for programme support and administration in 1985 were due to savings on common staff costs, temporary assistance, travel, general operating expenses such as rent, supplies and communications, as well as the maintenance and operation of equipment and vehicles. Furthermore, the planned replacement of two vehicles was deferred from 1985 to 1986. No significant changes are likely to occur in 1986 and 1987.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ANGOLA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
15.0	50.0	50.0	Local integration	Basic relief and self-reliance of Zairian refugees		X		70.0
2,016.3	2,870.0	2,677.3	Multipurpose assistance	a) Various types of relief and self reliance assistance mainly in agriculture and self help construction for Namibian refugees		X		1,350.0
732.0	700.0	421.0		b) Development of Malange farm with a view to reduce dependence of South African refugees on food aid and improvement of logistical means		X		463.0
15.4[a]	15.0	15.0	Voluntary repatriation	Voluntary repatriation assistance of mainly Zairian refugees		X		15.0
7.9[a]	-	-	Assistance to handicapped refugees					-
38.0	46.0	25.0	Supplementary aid	Care and maintenance of individual refugees, mainly Zairian, living in urban area		X		25.0
360.7	478.8	475.0	Programme support and administration	See Annexes I and II				441.0
3,185.3	4,159.8	3,663.3	Sub-total (1)					2,364.0
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES					
		-	Education Account					-
50.8	-	-	Assistance to southern African refugees					-

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ANGOLA

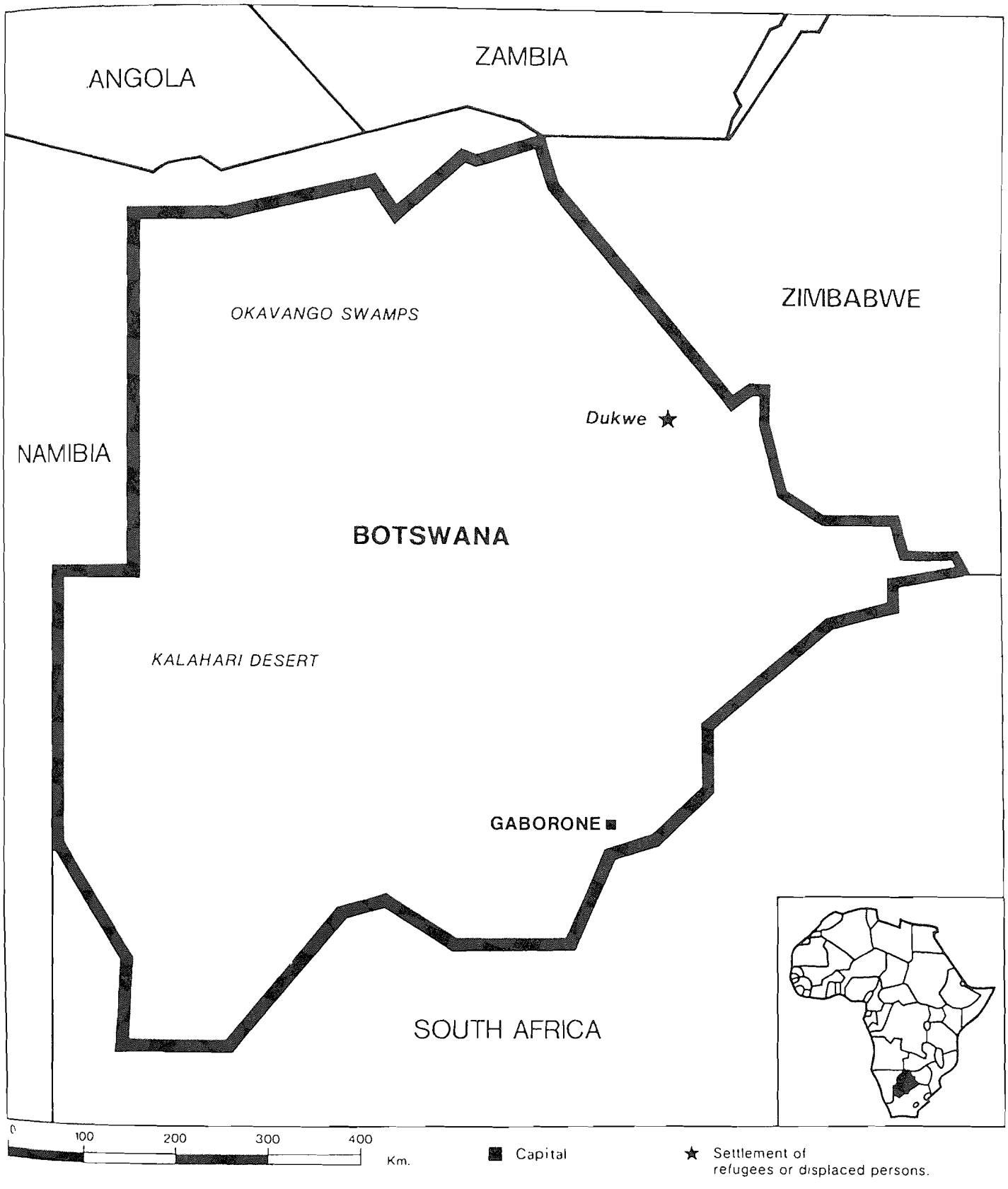
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PRO ALL PRO
			Other trust funds					
1,999.6	-	-	Assistance to refugees and returnees in Angola					
0.7	-	-	Trust fund for handicapped					
			Programme support and administration					
-	-	25.0	Junior Professional Officer					
2,051.1	-	25.0	Sub-total (2)					
5,236.4	4,159.8	3,688.3	Sub-total (1-2)					2,
234.1	188.8	197.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					
5,470.5	4,348.6	3,885.3	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					2,

[a]/ Obligation incurred against overall allocation.

BOTSWANA

Area.....600,372 sq.km.
Estimated population.....1,050,000 (mid-84)
Population density.....Approx. 1.7 per sq.km.
Rainy season.....Approx. October-April



2.2 BOTSWANA

Introduction

Refugee population and developments

2.2.1 The total refugee population in Botswana at the end of 1985 was 5,500, representing an increase of some 500, most of them Zimbabweans. The urban refugee caseload remained stable at 1,000. The majority of the caseload lived in Dukwe Settlement, including some 4,243 Zimbabweans and 116 Angolans; the remainder of the refugees were of various other African origins. 22 South Africans left for resettlement abroad and 163 refugees repatriated voluntarily, of whom 10 went to Lesotho and the remainder to Zimbabwe. Thirty per cent of the refugees are children of school age; approximately eighty-five per cent are of rural background.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

2.2.2 Botswana continued to suffer from its fifth year of drought, which adversely affected the refugees' ability to become self-sufficient through farming and other income-generating activities in Dukwe. The digging of two exceptionally large boreholes was completed in August 1985, assuring the availability of water for the settlement. An additional 15 staff houses and a new primary school for 1,600 refugee children were built. Some 1,000 urban refugees were assisted in Gaborone with supplementary aid, counselling and education. A total of 74 refugees received individual assistance to become self-sufficient.

Outline of programmes in the current year and proposals for 1987

2.2.3 The overall objectives of the 1986 and 1987 programmes are the voluntary repatriation of Zimbabweans and to strengthen the Dukwe Settlement by means of income-generating projects, thus diminishing assistance needs.

Arrangements for implementation

2.2.4 The Government of Botswana conducts a liberal asylum policy, provides financial support to the Dukwe Settlement and permits refugees to benefit from its educational and medical facilities. The Botswana Christian Council (BCC), the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the World University Service (WUS), the All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC), the Australian Government and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) have provided various forms of assistance. LWF continues to provide generous financial support and acts as implementing partner for the Dukwe Settlement.

General Programmes

Local integration

2.2.5 For 1986, a slightly lower allocation will be sufficient to assist individual refugees because of implementation delays. The total requirements in 1986 of the Dukwe Settlement increased mainly because of exchange losses and increased salary costs.

Other forms of assistance

2.2.6 The approved appropriation for lower secondary education in 1986 may be reduced to US$ 235,000 because the actual number of beneficiaries is 375 instead of the originally projected 510. For 1986, the approved allocation for resettlement may be reduced for similar reasons. For 1987, the proposed appropriation will be slightly higher in order to meet the requirements for resettlement of South African refugees which are expected to increase. The allocation for voluntary repatriation in 1986 was revised upwards because of a significant

increase in the number of Zimbabweans wishing to repatriate voluntarily. At the end of March 1986, 345 had already returned to Zimbabwe. The approved allocation for counselling had to be increased as a result of an adjustment of salary scales and the salary of project personnel transferred from Tanzania to Botswana. The allocations for 1986 and 1987 for supplementary aid are reduced slightly in view of lower numbers of beneficiaries.

Special Programmes

Education Account

2.2.7 In 1985, scholarships were offered to 11 refugee students at the University of Botswana. A higher allocation is needed in 1986 and in 1987 for the same number due to increased educational costs.

Programme Support And Administration

2.2.8 The reduced requirements for programme support and administration in 1985 reflect lower common staff costs and less travel expenditure than anticipated. In the 1987 projections it is proposed to establish, through redeployment, one P.3 Programme Officer post, which until now has been in the project personnel category. The increased requirements in 1987 are also due to the inflation factor. As of May 1986, there was a total of three posts under the project personnel category (two at the international and one at the General Service level).

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BOTSWANA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROJ ALL PRO
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
11.2	42.0	40.0	Individual refugees	Individual settlement assistance to some 120 refugees				
734.7	508.0	611.0	Dukwi settlement	Assistance to some 3500 refugees at Dukwe settlement				
156.1	250.0	235.0	Lower secondary education	Scholarships for 375 refugee students				
11.3[a]	15.0	9.0	Resettlement	Travel and related costs of some 120 refugees				
3.5	2.0	25.0	Voluntary repatriation	Assistance towards repatriation of some 700 refugees				
32.7	36.0	117.0	Counselling	Counselling services to some 3000 refugees				
87.5[b]	73.0	70.0	Supplementary aid	Temporary assistance and travel costs to some 800 needy refugees outside Dukwe settlement				
61.0	97.1	90.0	Programme support and administration	See Annexes I and II				
1,098.0	1,023.1	1,197.0	Sub-total (1)					1,
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES					
43.0	43.0	53.0	Education Account	Scholarships for 11 refugee students				
43.0	43.0	53.0	Sub-total (2)					
1,141.0	1,066.1	1,250.0	Sub-total (1-2)					1,
93.9	123.0	122.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					
1,234.9	1,189.1	1,372.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					1

[a]/ Of which US$ 1,380 incurred against overall allocation.
[b]/ Of which US$ 2,105 incurred against overall allocation.

2.3 BURUNDI

Introduction

Refugee population and new developments

2.3.1 According to the latest statistics prepared by the Government in December 1985, there are 267,477 refugees in Burundi, 76,479 of them of urban origin: 65,872 Rwandese, 9,653 Zairians, 927 Ugandans and the others of a variety of nationalities, and 190,199 persons of rural origin. These figures show an increase which is apparently due to demographic growth. The rural refugees (Rwandese and Ugandans of Rwandese origin) live in the interior in settlements and refugee camps in the provinces of Muyinga, Cankuzo, Ruyigi and Rutana. In 1985, UNHCR assisted about 5,000 urban refugees and 2,500 rural refugees, although a much larger number benefited from infrastructural projects in the rural areas. UNHCR recorded more than 2,500 departures during 1985, particularly of Ugandan, Rwandese and Zairian refugees. The voluntary repatriation of Ugandan refugees increased in the first months of this year and it is expected that most will opt for repatriation in 1986.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

2.3.2 As regards local integration projects, the financial restrictions imposed in 1985 entailed some adjustment in the use of the funds intended for the expansion of the three social centres in the Mugera area and the running costs of the Mugera vocational training centre. These funds also made it possible to entrust to the Association française des volontaires du progrès (AFVP) the execution of the education and small-scale enterprises projects. More than 600 people were assisted to settle in Burundi. The Collège St. Albert, most of whose pupils are refugees, was enabled to operate normally while other refugees were enabled to continue their secondary and university education in various establishments. Some 200 of the refugees who left Burundi during the year to return to their countries were assisted by UNHCR. More than 2,000 needy refugees were given supplementary aid. Once the construction work was completed at the beginning of the year, the hospital at Cankuzo was handed over to the Government.

Outline of programmes in the current year and proposals for 1987

2.3.3 For 1986, assistance was earmarked to help the Government settle some needy refugees from Bujumbura to the province of Makamba. The many studies carried out by AFVP in 1985 for this purpose did not enable UNHCR to commit itself to the project. Nevertheless, it is intended to increase assistance on an individual basis for the resettlement of urban refugees in the interior of the country where they will have better prospects of becoming self-supporting. At the same time, the integration into the urban centres of qualified refugees will be encouraged by the establishment of small-scale enterprises and by vocational and academic training. In view of the new situation now prevailing in Uganda, it seems possible that most of the refugees from that country can be repatriated in 1986. Assistance has been earmarked for this purpose.

2.3.4 The Government, through the responsible ministries, supports and contributes to UNHCR's work. Close co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system has facilitated the implementation of the progrmmes by the search for the adoption of adequate solutions. AFVP has also contributed to this effort.

General Programmes

Local integration

2.3.5 The allocation for 1986 has been slightly increased to finance the second stage of construction at the Nagara Free School and to support the Bujumbura handicrafts centre, constructed under an earlier project. This allocation also covers the establishment of small-scale enterprises and the resettlement of individuals. The sum proposed for 1987 will be used, on the one hand, for the resettlement of individual refugees or small groups of refugees in rural areas ($ 107,000) and, on the other, for the establishment of small-scale enterprises ($ 30,000).

Lower secondary education

2.3.6 An increase in the 1986 allocation is required for restoration work at the Collège St. Albert which had become run-down. The revised allocation will also cover scholarships. The allocation proposed for 1987 will make it possible to supply the Collège St. Albert with the means to open and equip a handicrafts workshop and to offer vocational training ($ 53,000). The garnting of scholarships will also be continued ($ 67,000).

Repatriation

2.3.7 The increased allocation proposed for 1986 should make it possible to cope with the large number of Ugandan applicants (250) for repatriation assistance.

Supplementary aid

2.3.8 In view of the previous year's expenditure and of the repatriation of Ugandan refugees, it is proposed to reduce the 1986 allocation to a level of some 650 beneficiaries.

Counselling

2.3.9 An increase in staff costs has made it necessary to revise this allocation upwards.

Special Programmes

Education Grants

2.3.10 For the year 1986, it is proposed to restrict the number of academic scholarships in order to encourage vocational training. The necessary allocation has been revised accordingly. For the year 1987, it is proposed to maintain the number of scholarship beneficiaries at the 1986 level.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BURUNDI

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
)			Local integration					
)	195.0		Individual refugees	Establishment of small-scale				(
252.6)		368.2		enterprises ($30)				(
)	175.0		Rural settlement	Assistance to individuals				(137.0
				settling in rural areas ($47.0)				(
				Rural settlement for groups ($60)				(
99.0	75.0	131.8	Lower secondary education	Scholarships for 285 refugee students and assistance to Collège St-Albert				120.0
0.5[a]	-	-	Resettlement					-
10.0	10.0	57.6	Voluntary repatriation	Promotion of voluntary repatriation				10.0
111.9	70.0	110.0	Counselling	Recurrent costs of counselling services in Bujumbura to promote durable solutions for refugees of urban and rural background				73.0
50.9	79.0	60.0	Supplementary aid	Care and maintenance assistance to individual refugees				50.0
79.7	71.4	77.0	Programme support and administration	See Annexes I and II				73.0
604.6	675.4	804.6	Sub-total (1)					463.0
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES					
151.0	140.2	105.1	Education Account	Scholarships for 280 students in higher secondary education and university				100.2
0.3	-	-	Trust Fund for Handicapped Refugees					-
			Programme support and administration					
37.1	51.3	59.0	Junior Professional Officer					37.0
188.4	191.5	164.1	Sub-total (2)					137.2
793.0	866.9	968.7	Sub-total (1-2)					600.2
61.8	105.9	106.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					133.0
854.8	972.8	1,074.7	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					733.2

[a] Obligation incurred against overall allocation.

2.4 CAMEROON

Introduction

Refugee population and developments

2.4.1 According to a reassessment made by the Government of Cameroon, the number of refugees from Chad in the northern provinces was between 30,000 and 40,000 people at the end of 1985. Of this number, 5,215 were receiving UNHCR assistance in Ridina Camp, near Poli. An uninterrupted flow of about 100 persons per week is currently being recorded at Ridina, the population of which was 7,900 at the end of May 1986. In the capital and in the town of Garoua, there are some 1,100 refugees from Chad who are being helped on an individual basis. About 100 Namibian refugees, transferred from their first country of asylum, are continuing their students in Cameroon.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

2.4.2 A multipurpose assistance programme was put into effect in 1985 to meet the essential requirements of the refugees in Ridina Camp and to promote their self-sufficiency. Facilities were installed to distribute the food supplied by WFP and UNHCR and to provide preventive and curative medical care. The drinking-water distribution system was improved. This programme also assisted the families to build traditional huts and assured the essential requirements for primary education. Agricultural tools and seeds have also been distributed. In parallel, supplementary aid was given to the urban refugees. While ensuring the continuation of educational assistance to Namibian refugees in the south of the country, an effort has been made to place the new refugees from Chad in secondary schools and institutions of higher education at Garoua and Yaoundé.

Outline of programmes in the current year and proposals for 1987

2.4.3 The programme for the local settlement of refugees from Chad is designed to guarantee food self-sufficiency. The 3,500 persons who arrived before 1985 should be able to feed themselves by the end of 1986. The number of refugees currently at Ridina and the slow but steady increase in that number necessitates the provision of new land, which will allow for their appropriate settlement as well as for the newcomers. In 1987, the work undertaken this year will be consolidated, particularly in the areas of infrastructure and surroundings. Food aid from WFP, supplemented by UNHCR, will still be necessary for all the refugees thus settled. Provided that the situation of the refugees remains unchanged, this group can be expected to achieve food self-sufficiency by the end of 1987. The long-term objective is still to integrate these refugees into the social and economic life of the country.

Arrangements for implementation

2.1.4 The Government of Cameroon, assisted by WFP in respect of food, continues to support and co-operate with UNHCR. The implementation of the local settlement programme at Ridina is carried out by the Organization of Dutch Volunteers. Assistance to, and counselling of, the Namibian refugee students is carried out by the Presbyterian Church in Cameroon and Buéa.

General Programmes

Local settlement at Ridina

2.4.5 A readjustment of the allocation approved in 1986 was needed to meet the requirements of the new arrivals and to absorb the deficit due to major fluctuations in exchange rates. The methods of this programme remain unchanged. The continuation of the project in 1987 will be directed mainly towards food self-sufficiency. It is intended to expand the site of Ridina and to cultivate new land. It is also intended to provide for health and primary education requirements. The infrastructure of the new sites will be installed. That of Ridina will be supplemented by sinking wells and giving assistance in building traditional dwellings and by the establishment of income-generating activities through co-operatives and handicrafts workshops.

Multipurpose assistance to individual refugees

2.4.6 The allocation approved for 1986 has been revised slightly downwards. It will be necessary to continue this project in 1987 to meet such immediate needs as food, accommodation, clothes and medical care for mainly urban refugees.

Lower secondary education

2.4.7 To offset the deficit due to variations in the exchange rate, the allocation for the current year has been readjusted, although the number of beneficiaries remains unchanged.

Counselling

2.4.8 About 100 Namibian students benefit from a counselling service provided by the Presbyterian Church at Buéa. The 1986 allocation, which is designed to contribute to the operating costs of the counselling service, has been readjusted so that commitments can be honoured.

Special Programmes

Education Account

2.4.9 During the current year, it was necessary to draw upon the Reserve of this Account to cover a deficit due to fluctuations in the exchange rate. The number of scholarship holders remains unchanged.

Programme Support and Administration

2.4.10 The revised allocation for 1986 reflects an increase in staff costs, general operating costs, and the replacement of two vehicles used by UNHCR at Yaoundé and Buéa.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CAMEROON

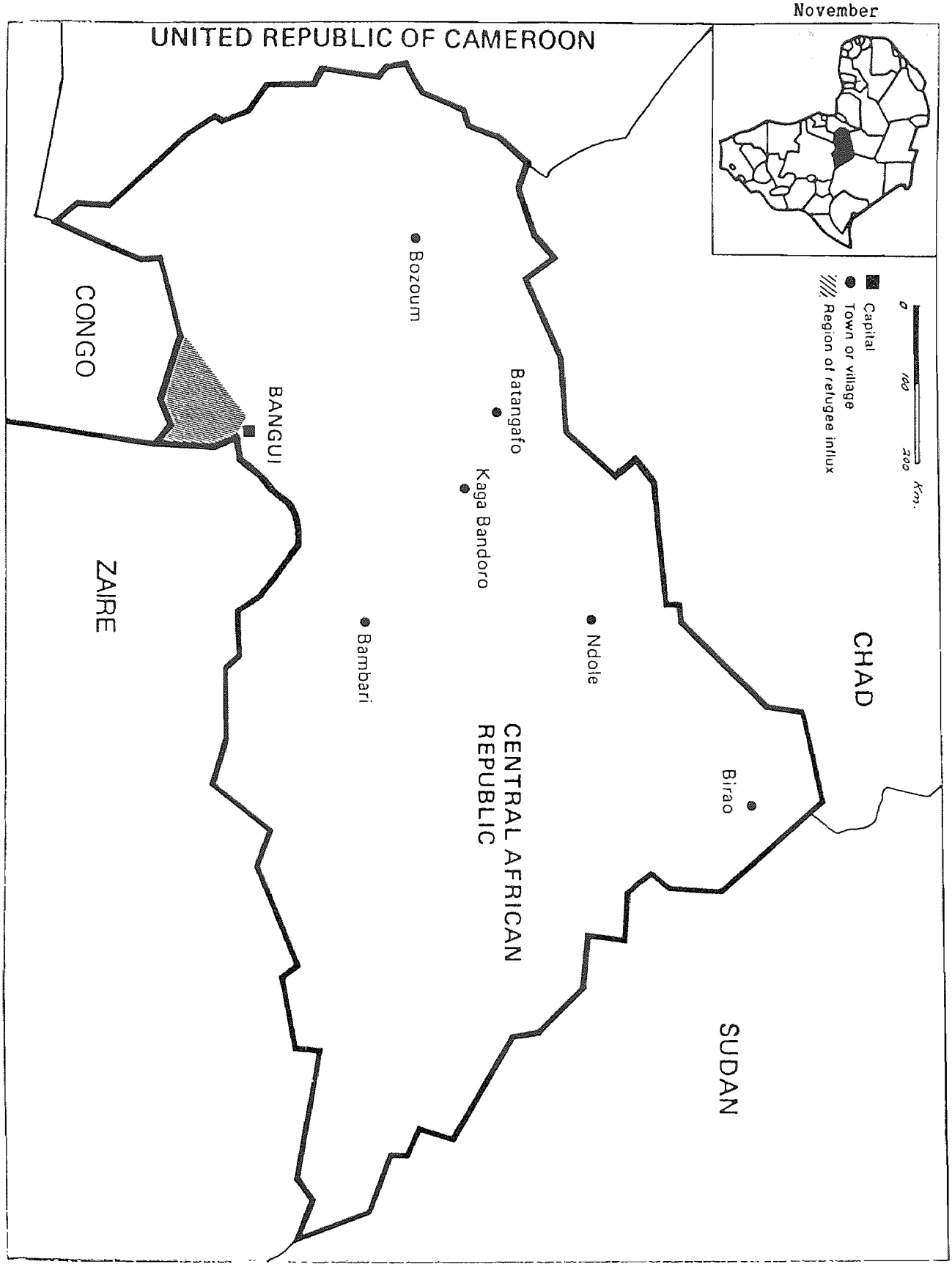
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
-	989.0	1,369.4	Local integration	Consolidation of Ridina settlement				1,416.0
1,189.6 30.0	35.0	25.0	Multipurpose assistance	Various types of assistance to individual refugees in in urban centres				30.0
216.6[a]	195.0	265.8	Lower secondary education	Scholarship assistance to 140 refugee students				299.0
0.6[b]	-	-	Resettlement					-
22.5	15.0	19.7	Counselling	Recurrent costs of counselling services for refugee students				23.0
1.0[b]	-	-	Supplementary aid					-
256.6	273.4	337.0	Programme support and administration	See Annexes I and II				332.0
1,716.9	1,507.4	2,016.9	Sub-total (1)					2,100.0
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES					
			Education Account					
128.1	112.2	142.0	University education	80 scholarships				142.0
			Programme support and administration					
43.0	70.4	31.0	Junior Professional Officer					33.0
171.1	182.6	173.0	Sub-total (2)					175.0
1,888.0	1,690.0	2,189.9	Sub-total (1-2)					2,275.0
142.3	118.5	105.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					130.0
2,030.3	1,808.5	2,294.9	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					2,405.0

[a] Of which US$ 21,400 from overall allocation.
[b] Obligation from overall allocation.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Area.....623,000 sq.km.
Estimated population.....2,520,000 (mid-84)
Population density.....4.0 per sq.km.
Rainy season.....March/April-October/
November



2.5 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Introduction

Refugee population and new developments

2.5.1 As a result of the period of calm reigning in southern Chad for some months, the number of refugees in the Central African Republic, which had been estimated at 47,000 at the end of March 1985, dropped significantly to 29,883 at the end of 1985 and 27,224 at the end of March 1986. This figure comprises 27,177 refugees from Chad and 47 refugees of other nationalities. At present, the tendency to return is becoming more definite and a still greater reduction in this number can be expected in the months to come. Between January and the end of May 1986, 5,142 persons were repatriated to Chad with UNHCR assistance. Thanks to the assistance from the international community, the living conditions for most refugees in the Central African Republic are similar to those of the local communities in which they live: about 7,000 in the frontier area, 14,570 in the Boubou, Fah, Daya and Boya settlements, and 5,654 urban refugees in Bangui.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

2.5.2. UNHCR activities during 1985 were essentially concerned with meeting the immediate needs of the rural refugees, particularly as regards food and medical care, and with the establishment of reception facilities in the new settlement sites. Considerable efforts have been made to improve access to the sites, to build reception centres, dispensaries, and accommodation and to sink wells for the supply of drinking water. During the year, about 15,000 refugees were transferred from the frontier area to these sites.

2.5.3 The counselling service established at Bangui has met the needs of the urban refugees and has, to some extent, facilitated their local integration. Food, medical and housing assistance has been given to the needy refugees in this group.

2.5.4 In addition to such assistance, 450 refugees were enabled to continue their secondary or university studies during the year. Special efforts were also made to facilitate the resettlement of 40 refugees in third countries.

Outline of programmes in the current year and proposals for 1987

2.5.5 UNHCR activities, which had been focused mainly on solving the problems created by the 1985 emergency situation, turned in 1986 towards the implementation of two major programmes connected with the search for durable solutions for the refugees: continuation of the voluntary repatriation assistance programme for all the refugees who wish to make use of it and local settlement in agriculture, the objective being to enable the refugees who wish to remain to achieve food self-sufficiency. As a result of this agricultural programme, the anticipated harvests of millet, sorghum, ground-nuts and cowpeas should cover their requirements for cereals and basic foodstuffs. The true dimensions of the voluntary repatriation movement of the refugees from Chad will not be known until the end of the current year. Consequently, the main objectives for 1987 are still comparable to those for 1986: continuation of the voluntary repatriation programme and consolidation of the local integration programme.

General Programmes

Local integration

2.5.6 The allocation approved for 1986 will make it possible to carry out all the activities provided for within the framework of the current programme namely: completing site development, fostering agricultural activities and continuing medical assistance. In addition, a portion of these funds will be used to finance the local purchase of supplementary food and cover the costs of transport of the provisions.

In view of the decrease in the number of refugees in the settlements and the expected success of the agricultural projects, a much smaller allocation is proposed for 1987.

Lower secondary education

2.5.7 The original allocation must be revised upwards in order to offset the fall of the dollar and to cover the administrative expenses for the implementation of the project. In view of the repatriation movement and the fact that the students in their final year will not be replaced next year, a smaller allocation based on 90 beneficiaries is proposed for 1987.

Multipurpose assistance

2.5.8 Assistance to voluntary repatriation was covered from this project for the first two months of the year and the allocation approved for 1986 must be revised upwards so as to continue multisectoral assistance to the urban refugees. A much smaller figure is proposed for 1987.

Counselling

2.5.9 A slightly higher allocation is proposed for 1987 to finance the increase in the salaries of the social workers of the implementing agencies.

Voluntary repatriation

2.5.10 In March 1986, a voluntary repatriation project for refugees from Chad was set up with financing from the overall allocations. In order to continue to assist refugees who wish to return to their country, an allocation will be specifically devoted to this project for 1987.

Special Programmes

Education Account

2.5.11 In view of the current repatriation movement, the number of beneficiaries, 250 persons, is lower than expected. Consequently, the allocation approved for 1986 has been readjusted downwards. A lower amount based on 175 beneficiaries is proposed for 1987.

Programme Support and Administration

2.5.12 The requirements under programme support and administration for 1985 were less than expected. Savings were made at the staff costs level, because the post of Chargé de Mission could not be filled during the first months of 1985. The forecasts for 1986 reflect a higher level of general operating costs. In May 1986, there was a total of eight posts in the Project Personnel category (two internationally recruited and six General Service).

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

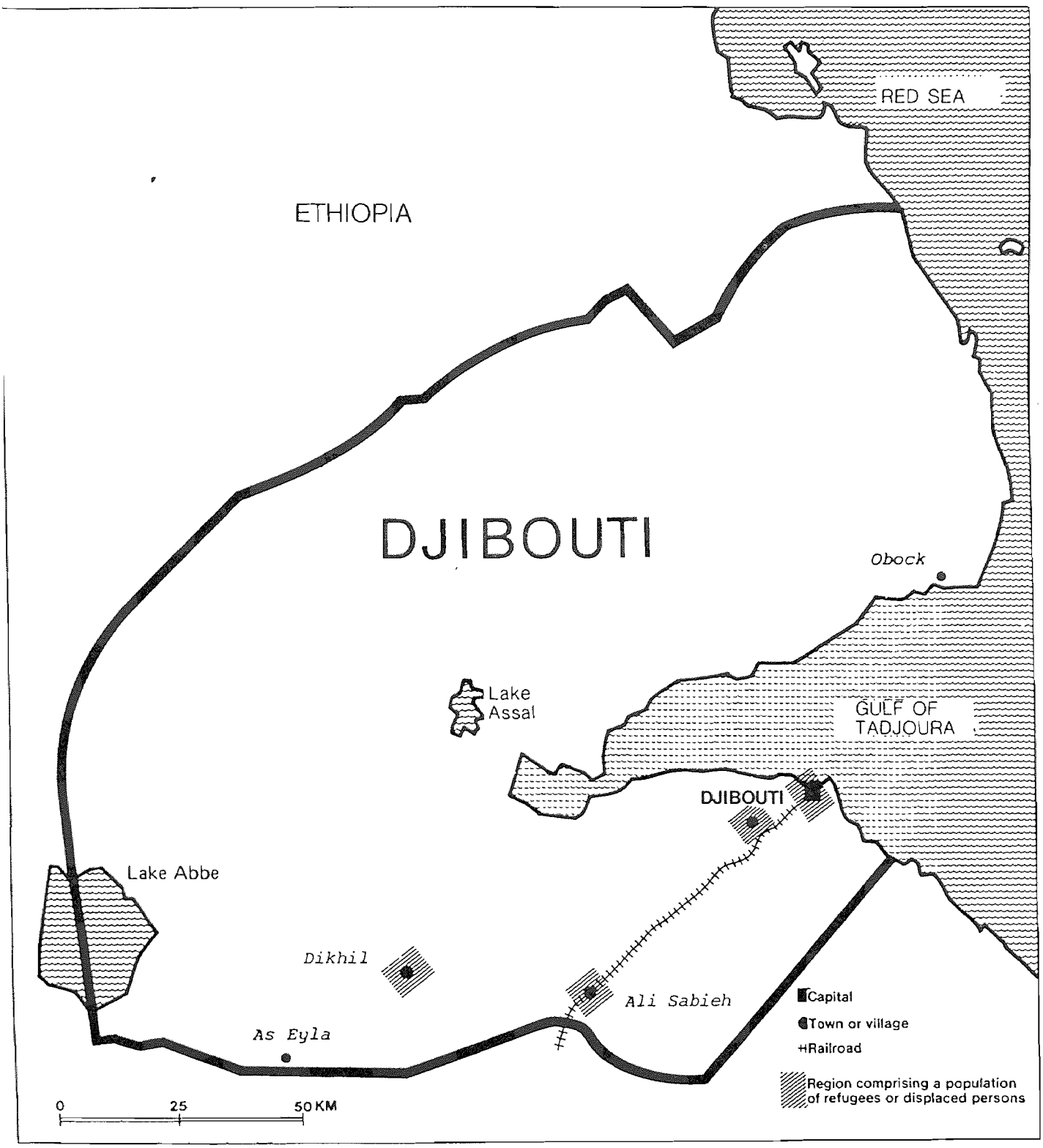
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
-	1,517.0	1,459.0	Local settlement	Consolidation of rural settlements for some 10,000 Chadian refugees		X		832.0
73.5	70.0	97.4	Lower secondary education	Scholarship assistance to 90 refugee students		X		87.0
1,731.8	107.0	184.0	Multipurpose assistance	Various types of assistance to individual refugees in and around Bangui		X		152.0
-	-	250.0[a]	Voluntary repatriation	Travel and related costs for Chadian refugees voluntary repatriated from CAR	X			115.0
1.6[a]	-	-	Resettlement					-
13.1[a]	-	-	Legal assistance					-
18.0[a]	20.0	20.0	Counselling	Recurrent costs of the refugee counselling service, mainly for urban refugees in Bangui		X		24.0
1.3[a]	-	-	Supplementary aid					-
245.9	308.5	330.0	Programme support and administration	See Annexes I and II				345.0
2,085.2	2,022.5	2,340.4	Sub-total (1)					1,555.0
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES					
340.3	317.0	311.0	Education Account	175 scholarships for refugee students				216.4
752.9	-	-	Other trust funds					-
1,093.2	317.0	311.0	Sub-total (2)					216.4
3,178.4	2,339.5	2,651.4	Sub-total (1-2)					1,771.4
-	-	26.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					29.0
3,178.4	2,339.5	2,677.4	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					1,800.4

[a]/ Obligation incurred against overall allocation.

DJIBOUTI

Area.....21,783 sq.km.
Estimated population.....410,000 (mid-84)
Population density.....Approx.19 per sq.km.



2.6 DJIBOUTI

Introduction

Refugee population and developments

2.6.1 Throughout 1985 there were an estimated 17,000 refugees in Djibouti, predominantly of Ethiopian origin, located in the Ali Sabieh and Dikhil centres, as well as in the capital. The majority were from rural areas, while some 2,700 were from urban centres. The estimated 10,000 drought victims who gathered at Aseyla in the first months of 1985 returned spontaneously to their homes or repatriated in mid-August, while only those suffering acute malnutrition and unable to travel sought supplementary feeding or medical treatment in Dikhil. The arrival of asylum-seekers in Djibouti during the first months of 1986 has averaged 40 to 60 persons per month. A policy of transferring all refugees from the capital to Dikhil has recently been adopted by the authorities. The possibility of refugees being subsequently moved to the Obock area in the north of Djibouti is also under consideration by the Government.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

2.6.2 As the implementation of suitable durable solutions has so far proved impracticable, assistance has continued to focus on care and maintenance projects through a multipurpose assistance programme. Tuberculosis has remained a major health problem for both refugees and nationals. Attempts to encourage agricultural activities have met with little success due to the limited facilities, poor soil, the lack of regular rainfall with occasional flooding, and the salinity of groundwater and soil. As a result, WFP rations have been provided to most of the caseload for a number of years. In 1985, these rations were supplemented by supplies of vegetable oil and sugar purchased through trust funds and by donations of protein-enriched biscuits. Vulnerable groups have benefited from supplementary feeding projects. Other activities have concerned primary education and vocational training, the promotion of handicrafts, the provision of funds to finance a library for refugees and a canteen for asylum-seekers.

Outline of programmes in the current year and proposals for 1987

2.6.3 Current assistance activities and those planned for 1987 will again be largely provided through a multipurpose programme. With regard to the possible move to the Obock area, UNHCR is assisting the relevant ministries to undertake surveys to determine how many people could be settled in the proposed area.

2.6.4 Another major aspect of current programmes concerns the development of counselling services designed to assist both urban and rural refugees. UNHCR also continues to support the legal unit ("Bureau d'Eligibilité") in Dikhil, which prepares applications to the National Eligibility Commission.

2.6.5 Since voluntary repatriation remains the most feasible durable solution for refugees in Djibouti, arrangements will be made if necessary to reconvene the Tripartite Commission comprising representatives of the Governments of Djibouti and Ethiopia and of UNHCR.

Arrangements for implementation

2.6.6 As in past years, assistance is being implemented through agreements with the "Office national d'assistance aux réfugiés et sinistrés"(ONARS) and voluntary agencies. Three UNVs worked with ONARS in 1985, providing support in administration, project monitoring and accounting. Voluntary agencies involved in the programme of assistance to refugees in Djibouti include the Irish "Agency for Personal Service Overseas" (vocational training), "Dienste in Übersee" (agricultural extension and medical services), World University Service (primary education and vehicle maintenance) and the French "Médecins sans frontières" (temporary support to medical services). Both the Protestant and Catholic churches in Djibouti also lend valuable support.

General Programmes

Multipurpose assistance

2.6.7 It is proposed to increase the approved appropriation for 1986 mainly to take account of increased needs which have arisen as a result of the transfer of urban refugees from the capital to Dikhil. These include the international procurement of medicines and strengthened staffing of the primary school. Other increases concern the replacement of vehicles and spare parts used in delivering assistance to drought victims in Aseyla[1/] and provision for a census of the refugee population. Financial support of the vocational training centre in Ali Sabieh was phased out in June 1986, as planned.

2.6.8 The proposed allocation for 1987 again covers the following major components: supplementary feeding, health, primary education, income-generating activities, agriculture and household supplies, transport and support of the implementing partner. A new language training course is proposed to improve prospects of resettlement, which have so far been limited.

Legal assistance

2.6.9 The increased level of the allocation proposed for 1987 reflects salary increases, as well as improvements to the premises of the legal unit designed to improve the efficiency of this important service.

Counselling

2.6.10 In view of the increased cost of operational services for the benefit of refugees in Djibouti town, Ali Sabieh and Dikhil, it is proposed to increase the approved allocation for 1986 accordingly. The proposed allocation for 1987 will ensure the maintenance of these services.

Supplementary aid

2.6.11 It is proposed to increase the approved appropriation for 1986 providing temporary assistance to individual refugees in urban areas, in view of the increased cost of living and the fact that medicines are no longer provided free of charge to refugees.

Other forms of assistance

2.6.12 It is proposed to maintain in 1987 the current level of assistance with respect to lower secondary education, assistance to handicapped refugees and voluntary repatriation, at present limited to individual cases. Should a large-scale movement become feasible, a substantial increase would of course be required to the latter allocation.

Programme Support And Administration

2.6.13 The increased requirements in 1985 were due to the addition of a Junior Professional Officer, funded by a Government under Special Programmes, and higher general operating expenses and common staff costs than expected, which were met through transfers between allocations. The revised 1986 estimates also reflect the financing of the Junior Professional Officer under Special Programmes. In 1987, the costs for the post of Representative will be funded from the Regular Budget. The functions of the Deputy Representative and the Protection Officer will be combined and one P.3 post will be discontinued and redeployed. As of May 1986, there were 11 posts under the project personnel category (two at the international and nine at the General Service level).

1/ Assistance in 1985 to these victims was financed under Trust Funds

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN DJIBOUTI

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
1,849.9	1,249.0	1,596.7	Multipurpose assistance	Multisectoral care and maintenance assistance for 14,300 Ethiopian refugees in rural areas				1,357.0
13.0	13.0	13.0	Lower secondary education	Scholarships for lower secondary students in Djibouti				13.0
1.7[a]	-	-	Resettlement					-
5.2[b]	10.0	10.0	Voluntary Repatriation	Assistance to refugees repatriating voluntarily to Ethiopia				10.0
37.2	40.0	40.0	Legal assistance	Assistance to the Djibouti Government for refugee status determination				52.0
382.7	374.0	423.0	Counselling	Counselling services for urban and rural refugees				445.0
-	20.0	20.0	Handicapped	Assistance to handicapped refugees				20.0
53.0[c]	70.0	85.0	Supplementary aid	Temporary assistance for individual urban refugees				85.0
432.3	443.3	462.0	Programme support and administration	See Annexes I and II				233.0
2,775.0	2,219.3	2,649.7	Sub-total (1)					2,215.
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES					
10.9	9.8	9.8	Education Account					9.
8.7	-	-	Trust fund for handicapped refugees					-
			Other trust funds					
188.8	-	3.0	Food					-
55.3	-	-	Emergency relief assistance to persons of concern to UNHCR					-

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN DJIBOUTI

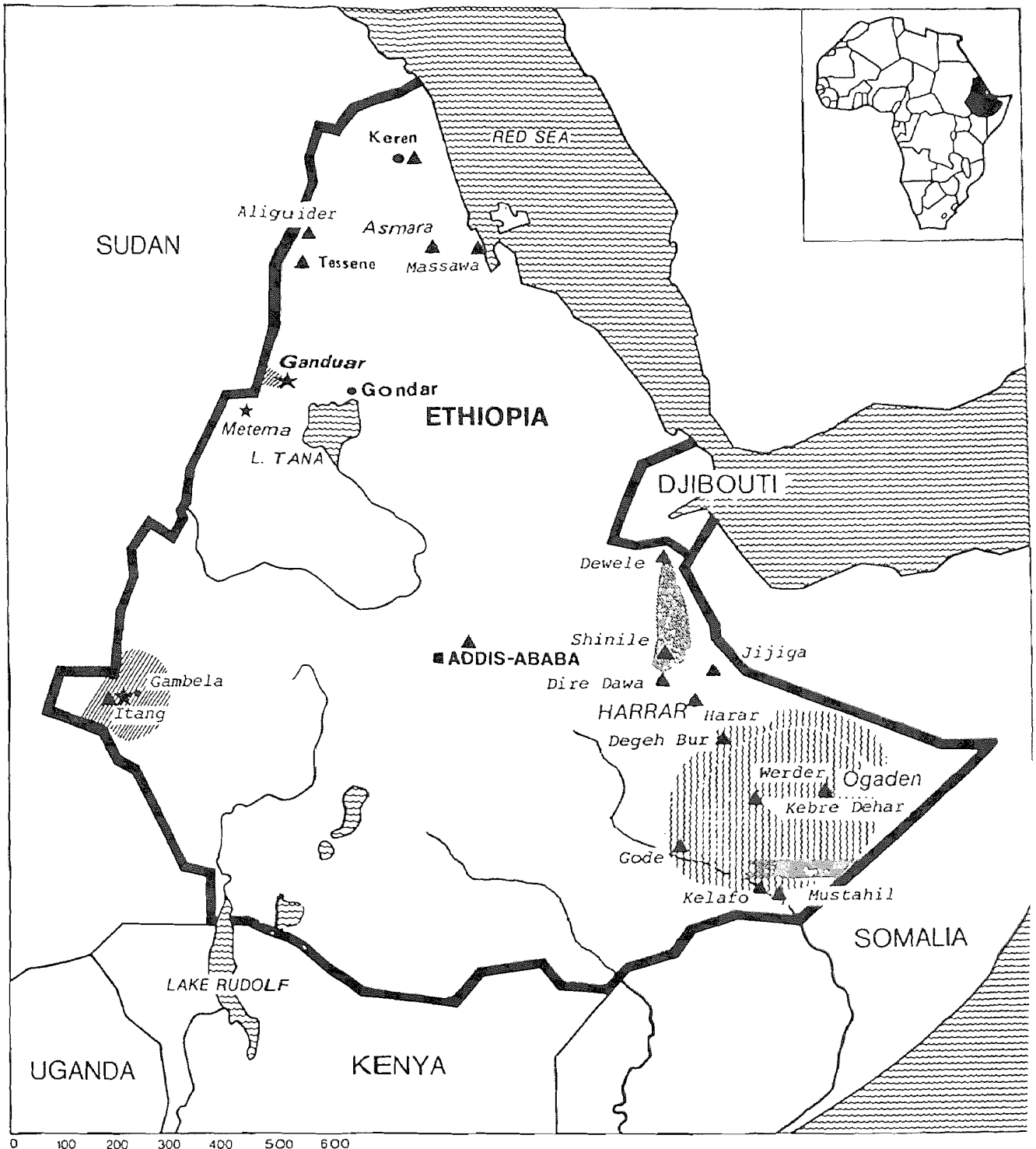
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			Programme support and administration					
117.2	48.3	116.0	Junior Professional Officer					106.0
380.9	58.1	128.8	Sub-total (2)					115.8
3,155.9	2,277.4	2,778.5	Sub-total (1-2)					2,330.8
161.2	99.3	99.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					192.0
3,317.1	2,376.7	2,877.5	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					2,522.8

[a]/ Obligation incurred against overall allocation.
[b]/ Of which US$ 169 incurred against overall allocation.
[c]/ Of which US$ 1,017 incurred against overall allocation.

ETHIOPIA

Area.....1,221,900 sq.km.
Estimated population.....42,440,000 (mid-84)
Population density.....Approx. 34.7 per sq.km.
Rainy season.....Approx. June-October



2.7 ETHIOPIA

Introduction

Refugee population and developments

2.7.1 The number of refugees increased significantly in 1985 and stood at 85,678 at the end of the year. This number included 85,319 refugees of Sudanese origin registered in the Itang refugee camp, near Gambella, in Illubabor Province. During 1985, 26,245 new arrivals were registered jointly by UNHCR and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), and during the first four months of 1986, an additional 14,477 were registered. At the end of April 1986, the number of refugees registered in Itang had increased to 100,165. The Government of Ethiopia estimates the total refugee population in the Gambela region at 180,000. In addition, 359 urban refugees, of various origins, live in the capital, Addis Ababa.

2.7.2 During the first four months of 1986, some 366 urban refugees were assisted, a decrease from 1985 due to a thorough review of the urban caseload and the rationalization of assistance criteria. Responsibility for the implementation of assistance to the urban caseload was transferred to the Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Department (DICAD). In 1985, 12 persons were resettled, while a total of 106 persons are still awaiting resettlement. Forty-six refugees repatriated voluntarily, most of them to the Sudan.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

2.7.3 As in the past, UNHCR provides basic relief assistance to Sudanese refugees registered in the Itang refugee camp pending the implementation of durable solutions, including rural settlement schemes in the area. Measures taken to improve project implementation, especially in the fields of logistics, health and water, include the procurement of 10 truck-trailers, the construction of a 2,000 MT warehouse, the repair and renovation of the Itang Health Centre, drilling activities and the installation of a water distribution system in the camp, the construction of classrooms and the initiation of income-generating activities at the camp level. In 1985, the activities of the rural settlement project suffered major setbacks due to flooding, poor soil fertility, logistical problems and a general lack of motivation amongst the potential refugee settlers. This has meant that the 1985, and initial 1986, projects remained pilot schemes pending a thorough review of the viability of the project as a whole by UNHCR and the implementing partner, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF). In 1985, the selection of suitable settlers was concluded and preparations made for the cultivation of 600 hectares of crops and 200 hectares of grazing land.

2.7.4 During 1985, relief assistance was provided to returnees from Somalia, in the Hararghe Region. With the distribution of food a reduction of malnutrition amongst children was noticed. Existing medical facilities and systems were reinforced and water sources and supply developed.

2.7.5 The programme in 1985 included the promotion of local integration for urban refugees. Assistance was provided mainly in the field of training to allow the refugees to acquire new skills and so improve their chances of gainful employment . Assistance was also provided to allow students to attend secondary and vocational/technical schools. Counselling services were provided for refugees, including advice to students about their studies and possibilities for future employment. Basic needs of food, shelter, clothing and medical care for urban refugees were met. Complementary assistance in the form of food and non-food items was also made available through Trust Funds. A number of pupils who had completed primary school were provided with assistance to enable them to attend secondary school.

Outline of programmes in the current year and proposals for 1987

2.7.6 For many refugees, voluntary repatriation or local settlement remain the most viable durable solution. In 1986, emphasis is being placed on the rural settlement project in Itang. Given the continuing influx, however, an increased number of refugees will have to be provided with emergency relief, including care and maintenance. Assistance in the form of supplementary aid will also be provided for urban refugees. Training in vocational, technical and linguistic skills will be provided to promote the local integration of urban refugees. Various income-generating projects will also promote self-sufficiency for the refugees at the camp level.

2.7.7 Under the Special Programme of Emergency Relief Assistance in Hararghe, gains previously made are being consolidated in 1986. The supply of water for domestic and livestock purposes has improved as a result of the well-digging programme. More frequent nutritional surveys are being undertaken to identify the most needy cases which will lead to a more effective distribution of food. Missions and a joint government/UNHCR workshop will be undertaken in the second half of the year to formulate a recovery and rehabilitation programme that is relevant, practicable and will integrate well into the government's long term plan for the region. It is expected that the implementation of such a programme will start in 1987.

Arrangements for implementation

2.7.8 The care and maintenance project for refugees in Itang will be implemented by the RRC/UNHCR Co-ordination Office. The health services will be provided through the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS). Assistance to individuals is implemented by DICAD and the LWF is implementing the Itang Rural Settlement project. The World University Service Canada (WUSC) acts as implementing partner for the Emergency Relief Assistance Programme for Returnees.

General Programmes

Local integration

2.7.9 Care and maintenance and rural settlement: For 1986, the revised requirements of $ 10,218,200 essentially cover a continuation of the 1985 local integration programme. A slightly higher allocation of $ 11,478,000 is requested for 1987 to finance similar activities with an increased input in the logistics sector. The proposed allocation for 1987 covers components as listed below:

Sector	Summary description of needs	Amount in US$
Basic food	Provision of cereals, vegetable oil and milk powder and international transportation	Donated
Supplementary food	Purchase of beans, sugar and salt and international transportation	1,177,500
Logistics	Local transportation, food storage and distribution, purchase of trucks and light vehicles, running costs and feeder-road improvement.	5,714,700
Household goods and personal items	Purchase of soap, clothing, kitchen utensils, blankets and grinding mill	1,104,000
Shelter	Purchase of tents and hand tools for building	28,500

Sector	Summary description of needs	Amount in US$
Health	Provision of facilities, purchase of drugs, supplementary feeding and administrative support	682,100
Environment	Camp drainage, sanitation and road improvement	50,000
Primary education	Pupil/teacher supplies and equipment and construction of classrooms	50,000
Income-generating activities	Activities in fishery, tailoring ,carpentry, horticulture and others	100,100
Registration of refugees	Purchase of materials and supplies	10,000
Rural settlement	A project based on livestock and agriculture for 1,400 families	1,652,000
Support costs	Administrative support, running costs for vehicles, office rental and air transport	909,100
Total		11,478,000

2.7.10 Individual refugees: The assistance provided will enable the refugees to pursue vocational, technical or language training, as well as commercial courses at the secondary level. Refugee children are assisted to continue their primary education. Greater emphasis on income-generating activities explains the increased appropriation proposed for 1987.

Lower secondary education

2.7.11 Assistance is provided to meet tuition costs, expenditure for books and equipment, local transportation, clothing and medical care. The increase in requirements for 1986 and 1987 reflects the need to assist some 60 refugee students during the 1986/87 academic year and 80 in the next academic year.

Resettlement

2.7.12 The Regional Resettlement Service previously established in Addis Ababa co-operates closely with the Bureau for Refugees of the Organization of African Unity (OAU/BR) in order to increase resettlement opportunities within Africa. It also works closely with various embassies in order to facilitate resettlement processing for non-African countries.

Voluntary repatriation

2.7.13 The revised appropriation for 1986 reflects a higher-than-foreseen level of voluntary repatriation, with a similar amount proposed for 1987.

Counselling and supplementary aid

2.7.14 Guidance is provided to refugees in fields such as education, employment, local integration and resettlement. The immediate needs of destitute refugees living or in transit in Addis Ababa are assessed and met, where appropriate, with monthly allowances, lodging, medical care and internal transportation costs. The caseload includes primarily newly-arrived Sudanese. The proposed 1987 appropriation reflects an increasing demand for this type of assistance.

Special Programmes

Education Account

2.7.15 Assistance is provided to meet the tuition, expenditure for books and equipment, clothing, local transport, installation grants and medical care for 13 refugee students. For 1987, it is foreseen that the level of allocation will remain the same as that for 1986.

Emergency relief assistance to returnees in Ethiopia

2.7.16 Emphasis in 1986 is on the completion and phasing-out of relief assistance and the beginning of practical measures for recovery to avoid the recurrence of the effects of the drought and famine which ravaged the area in 1984 and 1985. The following needs for 1986 have been assessed:

Sector	Summary description of needs	Amount in US$
Food	Cereals, oil, sugar and international transport	7,020,710
Water	Equipment, materials, supplies, running operational costs	289,360
Health	Medical supplies, primary health care, support to local authorities, etc	276,400
Logistics	Storage, handling freight, transport, maintenance and running costs	5,125,760
	Programme support and operational costs	660,000
		13,372,230

Special Programme for the Rehabilitation of Returnees to Ethiopia

2.7.17 The figures that appear in the country table which follows were based on an appeal launched in December 1985. The implementation of the rehabilitation programme was not begun in 1986 as priority for resources had to be given to the Emergency Relief Programme; in consultation with donors contributions received were channelled into that Programme. Discussions are taking place with the Government on the future of rehabilitation assistance.

Programme Support and Administration

2.7.18 The decrease in requirements for programme support and administration costs in 1985 were mainly due to lower common staff, travel and office equipment costs. The initial 1986 estimates for the Special Programme for Relief Assistance to Returnees contained provisions for staff and operating requirements up to 30 June 1986 only. The revised estimates for 1986 reflect administrative requirements for the continuation of the relief operation until the end of the year. Additional contributions to the joint United Nations Medical Services in Addis Ababa and the costs of the expansion of office premises and the replacement of one

vehicle are also included in the 1986 revised estimates. In the 1987 projections, it is proposed to transfer one Senior Protection Officer post (P.4) from Special Programmes to General Programmes. Staff and administration costs have been budgeted for six months in 1987 under the Special Programme for the Planned Recovery Programme for Returnees in the Hararghe Region. As of May 1986. there was a total of 18 posts under the project personnel category (two at the International level, one at the National Officer level and 15 General Service posts).

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ETHIOPIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATIO PROJECTIO
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
			Local integration					
6,997.4	9,257.0	10,218.2	Rural settlement	Development of rural settlement in Itang area and care and maintenance of 90,000 Sudanese in nearby refugee camps		X		11,478.(
23.2	23.0	23.0	Individual refugees	Promotion of training and income-generating activities		X		47.(
60.0	60.0	90.6	Lower secondary education	Scholarships for 80 refugee students		X		120.
194.8[a]	122.0	123.0	Resettlement	Regional resettlement co-ordination activities with OAU Bureau for African Refugees	X			25.
138.7[b]	5.0	18.3	Voluntary repatriation	Voluntary repatriation of individual cases mostly to the Sudan		X		19.
173.3[c]	169.0	159.0	Counselling	Operational costs of counselling services in Addis Ababa		X		171
370.0	300.0	300.0	Supplementary aid	Temporary subsistence of destitute refugees mostly in Addis Ababa		X		420
357.3	362.6	432.0	Programme support and administration	See Annexes I and II				525
			Emergency Fund					
2,000.0	-	-	Relief assistance to returnees					-
10,314.7	10,298.6	11,364.1	Sub-total (1)					12,805
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES					
62.7	-	74.9	Education Account					74
2.4	-	-	Trust fund for handicapped refugees					
6,432.6		-	Other trust funds					
			Programme support and administration					
18.0	25.9	25.0	Junior Professional Officer					38

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ETHIOPIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			Assistance to Ethiopian returnees					
611.8	-	-	Operations					-
			Repatriation of Ethiopian refugees from Djibouti					
380.9	-	-	Operations					-
242.2	-	-	Programme support and administration					-
			Emergency relief assistance to returnees in Ethiopia					
3,424.9	-	12,712.3	Operations					-
209.2	-	660.0	Programme support and administration					-
			Special programme for the rehabilitation of returnees to Ethiopia					
-	15,350.6	13,300.0	Operations					8,970.0
-	319.4	-	Programme support and administration					330.0
11,384.7	15,695.9	26,772.2	Sub-total (2)					9,412.9
21,699.4	25,994.5	38,136.3	Sub-total (1-2)					22,217.9
129.8	130.8	143.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					158.0
21,829.2	26,125.3	38,279.3	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					22,375.9

[a]/ Of which US$ 524 incurred against overall allocation.
[b]/Of which US$ 128,739 incurred against overall allocation.
[c]/ Of which US$ 49,072 incurred against overall allocation.

2.8 KENYA

Introduction

Refugee population and developments

2.8.1 The total refugee population in Kenya at the end of 1985 was 8,763 comprising 4,158 Ugandans, 1,878 Ethiopians, 1,936 Rwandese and 791 refugees of various other origins. The population was predominantly urban with a large concentration in and around Nairobi and smaller numbers in Mombasa and Busia. There are very few refugees in the rural areas. Some 600 Ugandans had repatriated by 30 May 1986 and an estimated 2,000 Ugandans are expected to repatriate by the end of the year.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

2.8.2 Care and maintenance for needy refugees continued while both academic and vocational education remained a high priority. The promotion of voluntary repatriation for Ugandans was a major activity, and resettlement opportunities were sought, particularly for Ethiopians. The new asylum-seekers were accommodated at the Thika reception centre. Refugees continued to benefit from the national health care and services at concessional rates.

Outline of programmes in the current year and proposals for 1987

2.8.3. The number of refugees dependent on UNHCR assistance is likely to decrease as a result of greater use of income-generating activities as a source of income. Some 60 Ethiopians will have been resettled by the end of 1986. Basic needs, in particular accommodation, of individual refugees in Nairobi and other urban centres will continue to be met, pending the identification of durable solutions. Eligible refugees will receive formal and non-formal education to enhance their chances of finding durable solutions.

Arrangements for implementation

2.8.4 Measures were taken by UNHCR's implementing partners, the National Christian Council of Kenya (NCCK) and the Kenya Catholic Secretariat (KCS) in order to ensure the improved implementation of projects, particularly the provision of social welfare needs and job placement of refugees. The ILO has been implementing a small-scale enterprise development project. It is envisaged that in the near future part of this project will be taken over by a local agency, while another part will be absorbed later in a bilateral development project.

General Programmes

Local integration

2.8.5 Local integration (individual refugees): Only $ 175,000 of the approved 1986 allocation are needed to assist some 300 refugees in finding employment, since part of the ILO-implemented small enterprise development project will be transferred later in the year to a bilateral ILO project for Kenyan citizens and refugees. The remaining part will be implemented by a local agency. A sum of $ 100,000 will be required for the activities under the ILO project in the first half of 1986 and the same amount for 1987. These activities will be implemented by a local agency.

2.8.6 Other forms of local integration assistance: A lower amount is proposed for primary education in 1987 as the number of beneficiaries (782 in 1985 and 750 in 1986) is expected to decrease, mainly because of the repatriation of Ugandan refugees. The approved allocation for English and Swahili language training may be reduced because the number of beneficiaries (166 in 1985 and 160 in 1986) is lower than expected. A further reduction of the number of participants is expected for 1987. The approved 1986 allocation for the operation of the Thika reception centre can be reduced in view of the shorter stay of the refugees and the decreasing Ugandan caseload.

Assistance to handicapped

2.8.7 The 1986 approved allocation of $ 30,000 has been increased to $ 80,000 due to an increasing number of cases referred to Kenya from nearby countries for treatment. Many of these refugees are seriously ill and may have to remain in hospital for extended periods.

Supplementary aid

2.8.8 The 1986 approved allocation can be reduced by $ 50,000, on the assumption that some 2,000 Ugandan beneficiaries will repatriate by the end of the year. For the same reason, a significantly lower appropriation will suffice in 1987 to cover needs in the form of food, shelter, clothing and medical care for individual refugees.

Other assistance measures

2.8.9 The approved 1986 allocation for lower secondary education has been increased by $21,000 due to an increase in monthly living allowances for 325 refugee students. A new appropriation of $ 85,000 is proposed for 1987 to finance regional resettlement activities previously administered from Addis Ababa. The approved 1986 appropriation of $ 5,000 was increased to $ 50,000 to cover the impending costs of the large number of Ugandans wishing to repatriate voluntarily. The 1986 appropriation for counselling has been revised upwards in order to cover the increased personnel costs of UNHCR's two implementing partners.

Special Programmes

2.8.10 An amount of $ 400,000 was obligated in 1985 for scholarships to 200 refugee students to study at the higher secondary and university level and in vocational institutions. Scholarships for a similar number of students in 1986 are budgeted at a lower amount because of reduced living allowances, transportation and holiday costs. Conversely, it is proposed to allocate a higher amount, $ 358,000, in 1987 for the same number of students as the emphasis will be put on placement in higher vocational training institutions, which are more expensive than academic institutions, in order to increase subsequent employment opportunities.

Programme Support and Administration

2.8.11 The revised 1986 estimates reflect the discontinuation of two General Service posts, which have been partly offset by the costs of the installation of EDP equipment at the Branch Office and the replacement of one vehicle. As of May 1986, there were three posts under the project personnel category (one at the international and two at the General Service level).

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN KENYA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATIO PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
			Local integration					
461.0	350.0	175.0	Individual refugees	Consolidation of a scheme for the establishment of small-scale enterprises		X		100.(
137.5	159.0	159.0	Primary education	School fees, transportation, uniforms, needs and educational materials for needy 750 primary pupils		X		133.(
49.7	45.0	36.0	Language training	English and Swahili courses for some 170 refugees enhancing their prospects for integration		X		20.
130.0	154.0	100.0	Reception centre	Recurrent costs at Thika Reception centre: Accommodation food, preliminary counselling		X		100.
435.4	335.0	356.0	Lower secondary education	Scholarship assistance to some 160 students		X		376.
15.4[a]	8.0	5.0	Resettlement	Resettlement preparation costs		X		85
2.9	5.0	50.0	Voluntary repatriation	Promotion of voluntary repatriation of some 2000 refugees				50
1.0[b]	-	-	Legal assistance					
270.2	298.0	383.0	Counselling	Running costs of the Nairobi refugee counselling services for some 5000 refugees		X		334
30.0	30.0	80.0	Assistance to handicapped refugees	Treatment and rehabilitation of some 120 handicapped refugees		X		80
627.0	650.0	600.0	Supplementary aid	Provision of food, shelter, clothing and medical care to some 850 individual refugees		X		340
306.6	314.8	315.0	Programme support and administration	See Annexes I and II				296
2,466.7	2,348.8	2,259.0	Sub-total (1)					1,914

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN KENYA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES					
360.7	300.0	293.0	Education Account	198 scholarships				358.0
2.3	-	-	Trust fund for handicapped refugees					-
43.6	-	-	Other trust funds					-
			Programme support and administration					
42.7	26.4	24.0	Junior Professional Officer					27.0
449.3	326.4	317.0	Sub-total (2)					385.0
2,916.0	2,675.2	2,576.0	Sub-total (1-2)					2,299.0
120.5	197.3	178.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					222.0
3,036.5	2,872.5	2,754.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					2,521.0

[a]/ Of which US$ 10,400 from overall allocation.
[b]/ Obligation from overall allocation.

2.9 LESOTHO

Introduction

2.9.1 According to governmental estimates, the total number of persons in a refugee-like situation in the country remained at 11,500 at the end of 1985, of whom only a small proportion are registered and receive assistance from UNHCR. They are mostly South African refugees living in Maseru and other towns. Towards the end of 1985 there was a renewed influx of 528 asylum-seekers, the majority being young people of school age; nearly all of them were relocated to the United Republic of Tanzania or Zambia. By the end of the year, 336 refugees remained registered by UNHCR, of whom some 206 received various forms of assistance. During the first quarter of 1986, 103 were transferred to Zambia, leaving 233 registered refugees in the country. As a result of political developments and pressure from the Republic of South Africa, Lesotho has of late become more of a transit country for South African refugees, in particular for those with an affiliation to national liberation movements. This trend has even affected a group of some 100 refugees who had been in the country for an extended period of time and who had become well integrated.

2.9.2 The Small Enterprise Development Scheme, implemented by a local ILO Project Co-ordinator, was evaluated in detail by a joint mission and various measures for improvement were introduced. The Scheme now seems well established and is gradually being handed over to local staff. In 1985, 227 refugees benefited from various forms of assistance under this scheme. Over 200 refugees passed through the Maseru Transit Centre where they were also counselled with regard to durable solutions.

2.9.3 To the extent possible, refugees remaining in Lesotho will be assisted to become self-reliant through the ongoing small Enterprise Development Scheme, or assisted with vocational or academic training. New arrivals will continue to receive care and maintenance assistance, while others may receive incidental supplementary assistance.

2.9.4 The implementation of most UNHCR projects in Lesotho has continued to be handled by the Government Refugee Co-ordination Unit.

General Programmes

Local integration

2.9.5 Due to a reduction in the caseload, the allocation of $ 130,200 for assistance to individual refugees may be reduced to $ 109,700, of which $ 8,100 is to help refugees find employment, and $ 7,800 is for primary education; the remainder ($ 93,800) will be required for the continuation of the Small Enterprise Development Scheme. In 1987, refugees will be assisted with on-the-job technical and managerial training and refugee children will attend primary school. ILO will concentrate more on post-loan supervision to ensure the viability of the small businesses created under the scheme.

2.9.6 It is anticipated that South African asylum-seekers will spend less time in the Maseru Reception Centre in 1986 and the approved allocation may therefore be slightly reduced.

Other forms of assistance

2.9.7. A reduction in the number of beneficiaries under lower secondary education in 1986 permits a reduced allocation of $ 17,600, with a similar appropriation proposed for 1987. In view of the Government's policy to relocate new arrivals immediately to other asylum countries, the approved appropriation of $ 5,000 for resettlement was increased to $ 50,000. For the same reason, the approved appropriation for supplementary aid can be reduced to $ 35,000. An amount of $ 15,541 was contributed to the construction of a Rehabilitation Centre in Maseru which will be run by the Lesotho Cheshire Home Committee. The counselling appropriation had to be increased to the revised 1985 level to take account of higher personnel costs.

Special Programmes

Education Account

2.9.8 An amount of $ 85,000 was obligated in 1985 for scholarships for 19 refugee students at the National University of Lesotho. Scholarships for a similar number in 1986 and 1987 are expected to cost $ 80,000, due to a small reduction in student living allowances.

Programme Support and Administration

2.9.9 Reasonable savings were made in programme support and administration costs in 1985 due to lower staff and travel costs. The 1987 projections reflect the inflation factor. As of May 1986, there were four posts under the project personnel category (one at the National Officer level and three at the General Service level).

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN LESOTHO

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATIO PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
			Local integration					
195.5	130.2	109.7	Individual refugees	a) Primary education for some 30 children b) Development of small-scale enterprises for some 20 refugees		X		88.0
40.2	43.8	39.1	Transit and education centres	Centralized temporary facilities in terms of feeding, accommodation and counselling for newly registered refugees		X		41.(
181.3[a]	20.0	17.6	Lower secondary education	Scholarships for 20 refugees students at the lower secondary and vocational levels		X		18.(
6.0[b]	5.0	50.0	Resettlement	Promotion of resettlement of some 50 refugees		X		50.
33.3	59.0	73.0	Counselling	Recurrent costs of counselling services		X		72.
15.9[c]	-	-	Assistance to handicapped refugees					-
46.6[d]	65.0	35.0	Supplementary aid	Provision of basic needs in terms of food, shelter and health care in favour of some 300 refugees		X		35.
98.0	161.6	150.0	Programme support and administration	See Annexes I and II				175
616.8	484.6	474.4	Sub-total (1)					479
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES					
71.7	85.0	80.0	Education Account	19 scholarships				80
0.8	-	-	Trust fund for handicapped refugees					-

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN LESOTHO

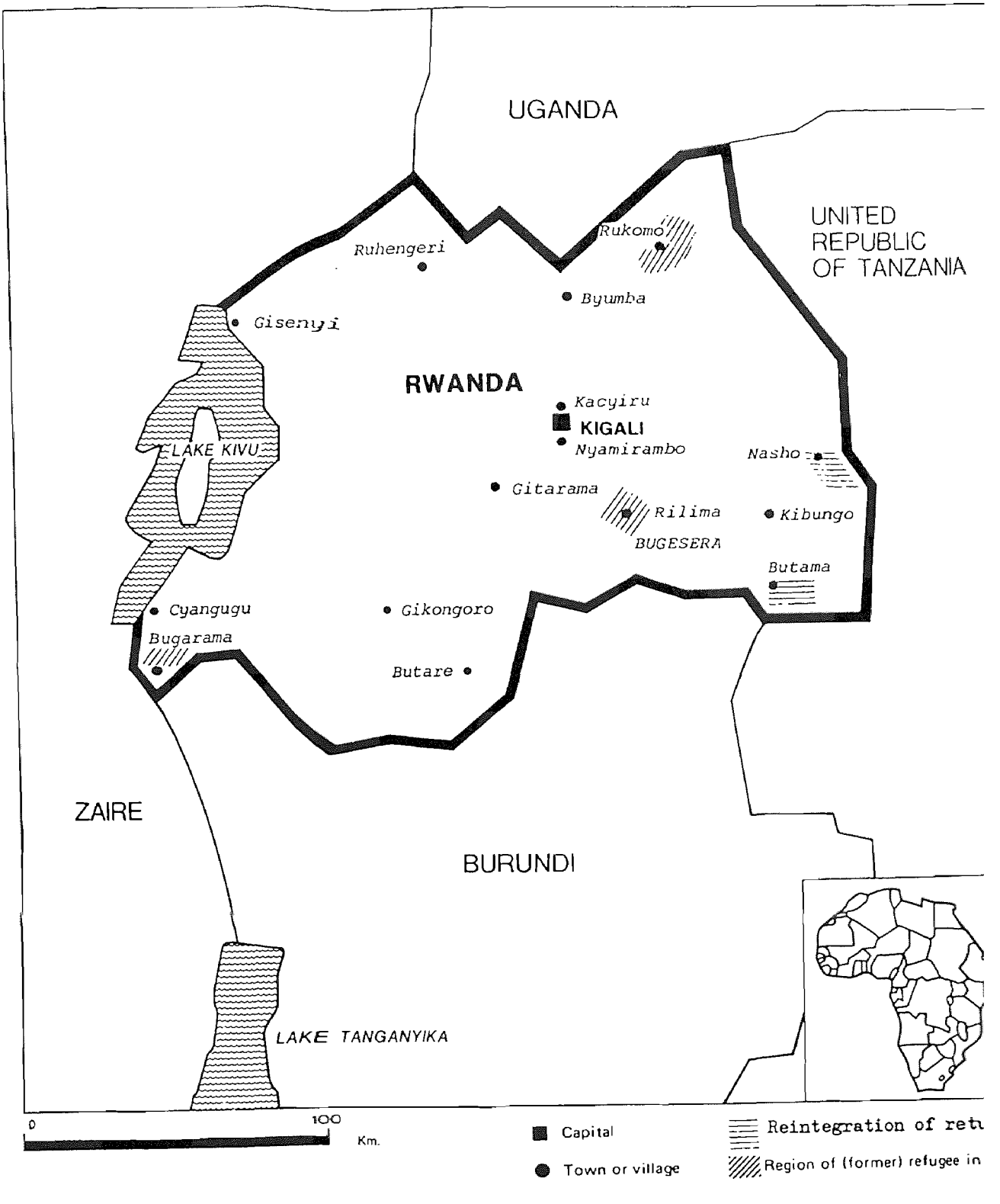
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
31.1	50.4	33.0	Programme support and administration Junior Professional Officer					33.0
103.6	135.4	113.0	Sub-total (2)					113.0
720.4	620.0	587.4	Sub-total (1-2)					592.0
20.1	27.5	28.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					31.0
740.5	647.5	615.4	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					623.0

[a]/ Of which US$ 161,739 from overall allocation.
[b]/ Of which US$ 1,033 from overall allocation.
[c]/ Obligation from overall allocation.
[d]/ Of which US$ 1,550 from overall allocation.

RWANDA

Area	26,338 sq.km.
Estimated population	5,870,000 (mid-84)
Population density	222.9 per sq.km
Rainy season	November-April



2.10 RWANDA

Introduction

Refugee population and developments

2.10.1 The great majority of Ugandan asylum-seekers, who had been accommodated in camps in the north of Rwanda, repatriated to their areas of origin towards the end of 1985. However, a total of some 3,200 persons who were considered to be of Rwandese nationality were allowed to stay and reintegrate in the country. The number of persons of concern to the Office therefore, fell to the October 1982 level, i.e. some 19,000 refugees from Burundi, of whom the majority live in the Rukomo and Rilimo rural areas and are largely self-sufficient. The remainder live in the Kigali area and require only occasional assistance on an individual basis.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

2.10.2 Most of the 30,400 asylum-seekers from Uganda had benefited from multipurpose care and maintenance assistance in the Kibondo camps until their departure for Uganda. Tents were regularly renewed; adequate health care was dispensed by the Rwandese Red Cross; WFP provided basic food supplies which were supplemented by UNHCR; and handicraft activities were encouraged and supported. Pastoralists who had been temporarily established in the Nasho area received similar assistance under a local settlement appropriation, with the difference that no restrictions were imposed on setting up semi-durable structures or on developing self-sufficiency by cattle ranching. The 3,200 people who did not return to Uganda originated from both groups. They have since been receiving reintegration assistance in the form of housing, temporary food supplies, medical care, primary education and support to handicrafts workshops under a special returnee programme.

Outlines of programmes in the current year and proposals for 1987

2.10.3 Because of the repatriation to Uganda, the objectives of the UNHCR assistance programme in Rwanda had to be entirely reoriented. Assistance to these persons was wound up in early 1986 and considerable stocks of supplies, including food and vehicles, were diverted to the Returnees Programme in Uganda. Attention is now once more being given to the phasing-out of assistance to the old caseload, mainly of refugees from Burundi. Although they have become largely self-sufficient over the years, occasional supplementary assistance and counselling remain necessary. In addition, neither the Government of Rwanda, nor the refugees themselves are able to repair fully or to develop the established infrastructure in the settlement areas. Individual refugees in the Kigali area will continue to be integrated by way of small-scale enterprises, and formal and vocational training.

Implementing arrangements

2.10.4 The Branch Office implements most of the ongoing Annual Programme projects, whereas the Rwandese Red Cross and Caritas are responsible for the Special Programme for Assistance to Returnees.

General Programmes

Local integration

2.10.5 The local integration appropriation for 1986 may be reduced to $ 366,500 in view of developments described in the introduction. The remaining amount will be used to wind up assistance to the group from Uganda, including assistance provided under the Returnee Programme in Rwanda ($ 187,000), to assist individual refugees in the Kigali area to become self-sufficient ($ 30,000), to equip the Kacyiru orphanage, the Kigali Transit Centre and the Rukomo workshop ($ 112.400) and for a study ($ 37,100) to replace a secondary school in the Rukomo area with funds from bilateral donations.

2.10.6 An appropriation of $ 287,000 is proposed for 1987 which will be used for self-sufficiency projects for individual refugees ($ 35,000), conversion and equipment of the Kacyiru warehouse into a social workshop ($ 45,000), construction of eight classrooms at the Rukomo primary school ($ 113,000) and to support local settlement activities in Rwanda ($ 94,000).

Multipurpose assistance

2.10.7 In view of the repatriation of the Ugandan refugees, for whom the 1986 multipurpose assistance allocation was foreseen, an amount of only $ 152,000 will be necessary to cover liquidation and redeployment costs incurred during the phasing-out of this programme.

Other forms of assistance

2.10.8 The 1986 and 1987 appropriations for lower secondary education need to be increased to $ 95,000 for each year because of a higher number of students. The counselling activities, previously concentrated in Kigali, will be extended to the settlement sites in 1987, necessitating a higher appropriation. The 1986 appropriation for supplementary assistance may be decreased to $ 30,000, mainly because of the departure of individual Ugandan refugees.

Special Programmes

2.10.9 An amount of $ 295,263 was obligated in 1986 from the balance of funds available from the 1982 Rwanda Appeal for the reintegration of Rwandese nationals, formerly residing in Uganda. This amount covers housing, medical care, education and temporary food supplies.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN RWANDA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
1,112.9	924.0	366.5	Local integration	a) Self-sufficiency assistance to individual refugees b) Conversion of Kacyuru warehouse into a fully equipped social workshop c) Construction of 8 additional primary classrooms at Rukomo		X		287.0
2,230.0	2,563.0	152.0	Multipurpose assistance					-
96.9	76.0	95.0	Lower secondary education	Scholarship assistance to 230 refugee students		X		95.0
5.8[a]	-	-	Resettlement					-
378.1	5.0	5.0	Voluntary repatriation	Promotion of voluntary repatriation		X		5.0
1.6[b]	-	-	Legal assistance					-
34.0	62.0	60.0	Counselling	Recurrent costs of counselling services in Kigali and refugee settlement areas		X		73.0
29.0	40.0	30.0	Supplementary aid	Subsistence allowances, medical care, accommodation and other basic needs of individual refugees		X		30.0
89.8	100.2	104.0	Programme support and administration	See Annexes I and II				105.0
3,978.1	3,770.2	812.5	Sub-total (1)					595.0
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES					
107.5	105.0	105.0	Education Account	140 scholarships for refugee students				105.0
0.4	-	-	Trust Fund for Handicapped Refugees					-

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN RWANDA

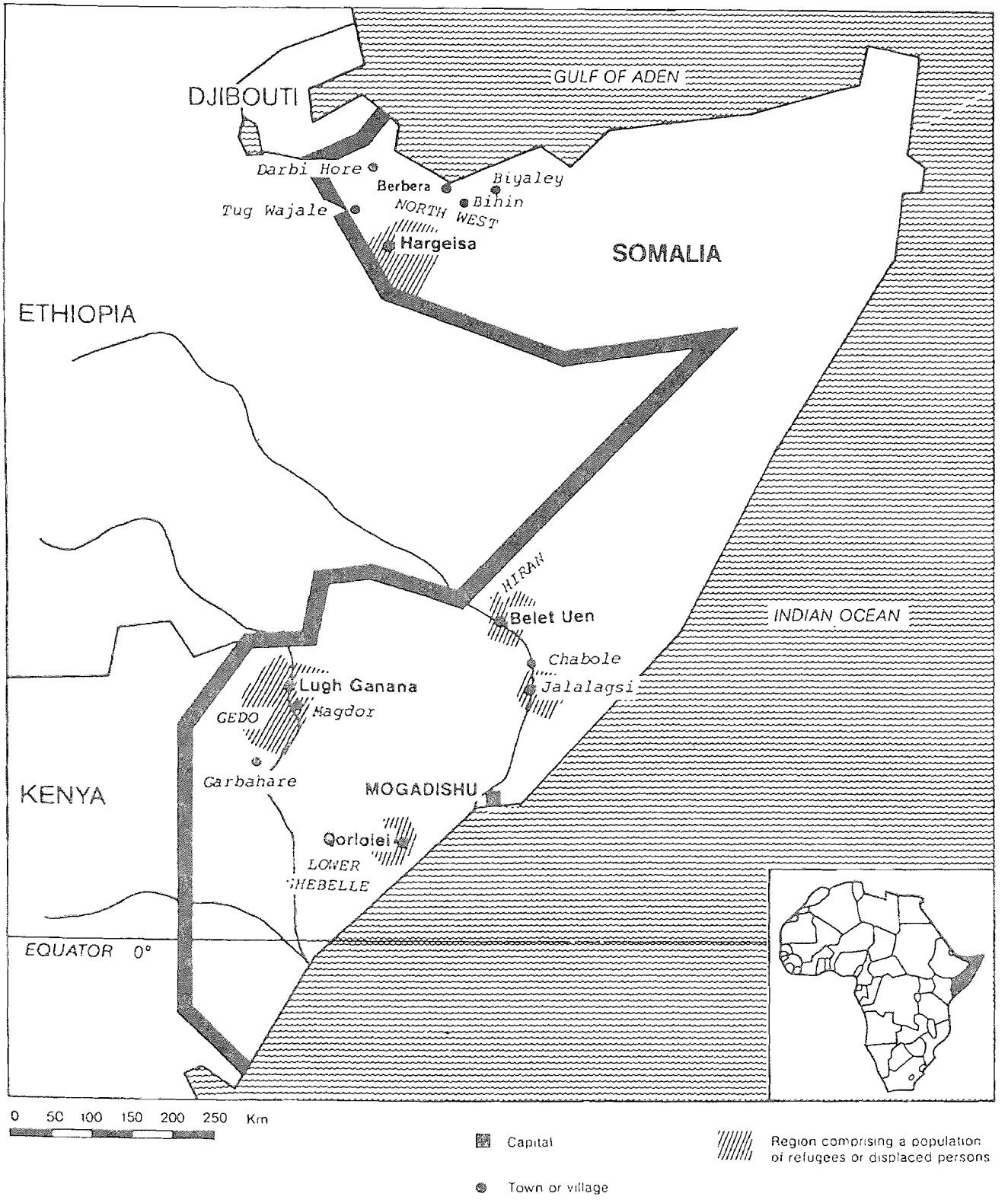
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATIO PROJECTIO
			Other trust funds					
-	-	295.3	Local integration					-
1,016.5	-	-	Food					-
85.0	-	-	Transport					-
			Programme support and administration					
46.3	51.2	48.0	Junior Professional Officer					42.
1,255.7	156.2	448.3	Sub-total (2)					147
5,233.8	3,926.4	1,260.8	Sub-total (1-2)					742
61.7	123.0	113.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					139
5,295.5	4,049.4	1,373.8	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					881

[a]/ Of which US$ 3,861 incurred against overall allocation.
[b]/ Obligation incurred against overall allocation

SOMALIA

Area.....637,657 sq.km.
Estimated population.....4,540,000 (mid-84)
Population density.....Approx. 7.1 per sq.km



UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN RWANDA

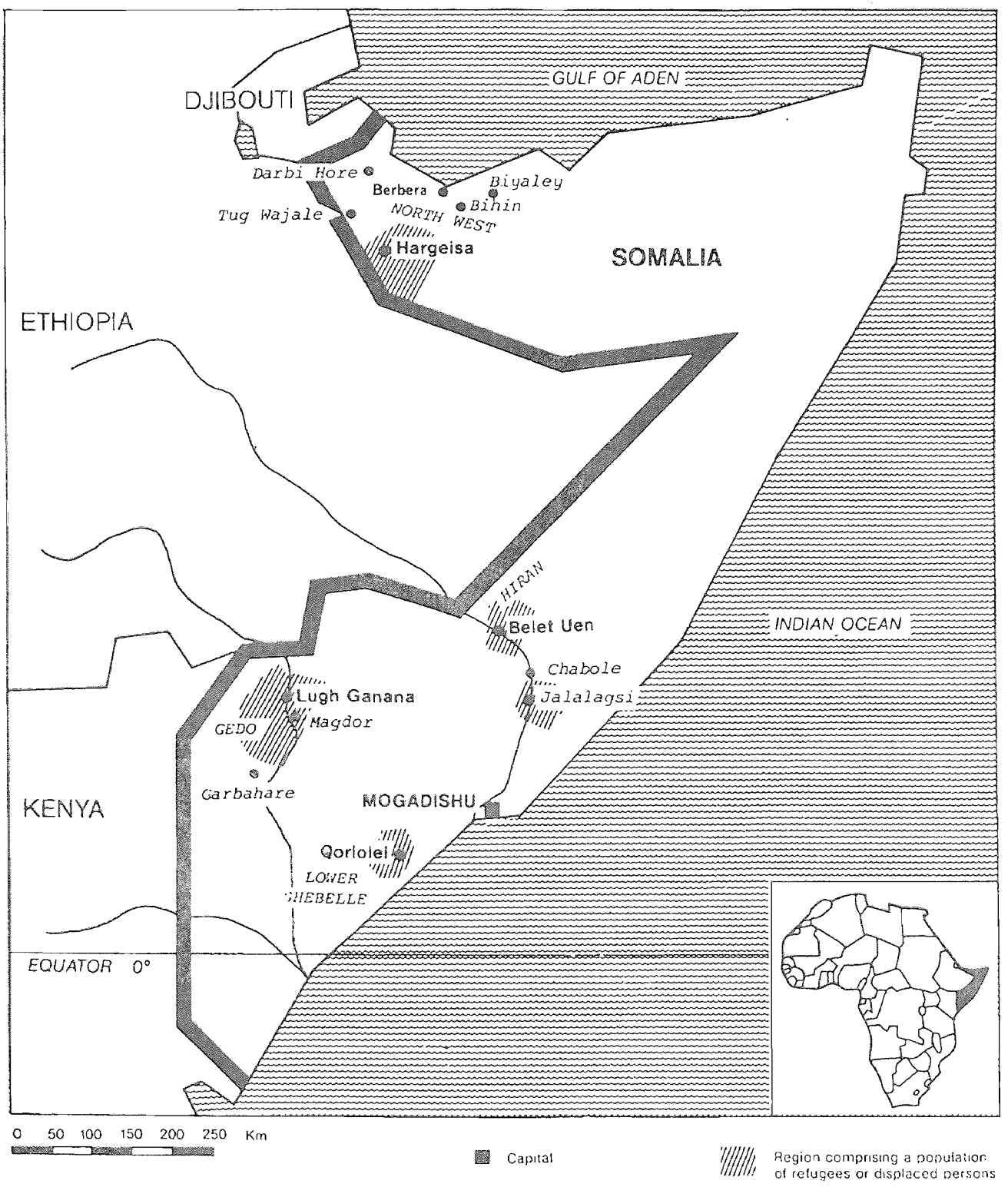
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			Other trust funds					
-	-	295.3	Local integration					-
1,016.5	-	-	Food					-
85.0	-	-	Transport					-
			Programme support and administration					
46.3	51.2	48.0	Junior Professional Officer					42.0
1,255.7	156.2	448.3	Sub-total (2)					147.0
5,233.8	3,926.4	1,260.8	Sub-total (1-2)					742.0
61.7	123.0	113.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					139.0
5,295.5	4,049.4	1,373.8	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					881.0

[a]/ Of which US$ 3,861 incurred against overall allocation.
[b]/ Obligation incurred against overall allocation

SOMALIA

Area.....637,657 sq.km.
Estimated population.....4,540,000 (mid-84)
Population density.....Approx. 7.1 per sq.km



2.11 SOMALIA

Introduction

Refugee population and developments

2.11.1 At the beginning of 1982, the Somalia Government and the United Nations agreed on a planning figure of 700,000 Ethiopian refugees in Somalia. No formal census of the refugee population has taken place since although arrangements are being made for an aerial survey of existing camps in August 1986 which will be followed by a further survey on the ground.

2.11.2 A large proportion of the refugees are women and children, living mainly in 36 centres spread over four regions. Nine centres are situated in the North-West, 11 in Hiran, 12 in Gedo and four in Lower Shabelle. In addition to refugees in the centres, some 2,000 refugees of urban and semi-urban background are registered with UNHCR Offices in Mogadishu and Hargeisa.

2.11.3 During the last quarter of 1984, new refugees from the Ogaden in Ethiopia were accommodated in transit/holding centres in the North-Western and Gedo Regions of Somalia. By the end of 1985 the total number of new arrivals was estimated at 107,000 by the Government of Somalia. As a result of continued arrivals during the first five months of 1986, the total has increased to some 190,000 persons. In the south, a transit centre at Magdor and one holding centre in Chabole were established for the new arrivals while three holding centres, Bihin, Biyaley and Darbi Hore, and one reception/transit centre in Tug Wajale, were established in the north.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

2.11.4 Since 1983, the Government of Somalia has on several occasions reaffirmed its position that voluntary repatriation remains the most appropriate long-term solution for refugees in the country and has again stated its readiness to facilitate the departure of refugees wishing to repatriate. It has also stated that, in the meantime, a programme of local settlement could be formulated for refugees who could not attain self-sufficiency under the conditions prevailing in the centres where they currently reside. Consequently, emphasis has gradually been shifted from care and maintenance to income-generating and self-help activities, especially in the agricultural sector.

2.11.5 The period 1985-1986 had been foreseen as one of development of post-emergency activities and self-reliance programmes, with improved planning and monitoring of operations. UNHCR was planning the implementation of a major land settlement programme, while ongoing agricultural and income-generating activities were under review. However, these plans were deferred mainly as a result of the financial difficulties experienced by UNHCR in late 1985. Although basic care and maintenance were maintained, the 1985 programme suffered delays in implementation and most planned activities leading to self-reliance were either suspended or postponed. Meanwhile, discussions continued over the rate of exchange which resulted in an interim agreement in June 1986.

2.11.6 In spite of the problems mentioned above, a total of some 3,000 hectares of rain-fed and irrigated land were under cultivation by an estimated 15,000 families at the end of 1985.

2.11.7 In 1985, an agreement was signed by UNHCR, the Government of Somalia and the International African Institute in London for a preliminary survey of the non-urban refugee population in Somalia, which will, it is hoped, provide more accurate refugee population figures by mid-1987.

2.11.8 A total of 279 urban refugees in Mogadishu and Hargeisa as assisted with training and employment counselling. Thirty-nine received short-term vocational training assistance and 11 long-term skills training. Fourteen received starter grants to acquire skills and establish small-scale businesses. Teaching materials, books, teacher incentives, minimal transport allowance and other related costs for English/Somali language classes were provided for 180 refugees. Thirty-five received one-time settlement assistance after finding employment.

2.11.9 The voluntary repatriation of 642 persons from Somalia to Ethiopia took place in the last quarter of 1985.

Outline of programmes in the current year and proposals for 1987

2.11.10 As a result of funding difficulties during the latter part of 1985, only basic care and maintenance projects were implemented in the first months of 1986. It was later decided to resume normal activities on a reduced scale which would entail reductions in staff and activities, as well as the cancellation of some long-term agricultural projects. This decision is reflected in the reduced appropriations proposed for 1986, particularly for the local integration of rural refugees and multipurpose assistance.

2.11.11 In June 1986 the Technical Support Services undertook a multi-sectoral mission to evaluate UNHCR activities in agriculture, income-generation, community development and family life programmes, self-help construction, health and water supply. Concrete recommendations with regard to the local settlement of at least some of the refugees in Somalia are now under consideration. The appropriations proposed for 1987 are consequently indicative figures based on the best available information at the time of writing. Should progress require increased appropriations in 1986, these would be financed from the Programme Reserve.

2.11.12 The ongoing agricultural activities in refugee centres aim at assisting individuals and families to supplement their food rations and to improve their diet. In 1986, additional land will be allocated to some refugees on the basis of one hectare per family. Assistance to the farmers will consist mainly of equipment, basic tools, water pumps and fuel, with a view to eventually creating small, self-sustaining settlements.

2.11.13 In connection with the proposed Furjano settlement, a water survey was completed which confirmed that sufficient potable water could be made available in the area. Discussions are under way, particularly with the World Bank, on the feasibility of including refugees in large-scale development projects in the region and on the possible integration of the Furjano project in such plans.

2.11.14 A significant interest in voluntary repatriation has recently been expressed by refugees in the Gedo Region. Registration for repatriation began in July 1986. Assistance required in 1986 will be funded from the Overall Allocation. Arrangements for 1987 will be determined when the needs are clearer.

2.11.15 In general, the food situation has improved since 1984. The minimum food requirement for 1986 recommended by the joint WFP/UNHCR mission to Somalia was estimated at some 130,000 metric tons. UNHCR's contribution to this sector has mainly consisted of supplementary food items. A joint WFP/UNHCR food assessment mission will visit Somalia in July 1986 to review ongoing food requirements under the General and Emergency Programmes.

2.11.16 An overall expansion of storage and distribution systems in centres is currently being carried out. Additional concrete storage tanks are being constructed to replace older tanks and to create more distribution points. In the North-West, water trucking continued to be undertaken on a regular basis to centres which do not have their own source.

2.11.17 The Refugee Health Unit (RHU) of the Ministry of Health is responsible for health care delivery to refugee centres. As scurvy continues to be a significant problem, the RHU is investigating possible ways of adding a vitamin C fortified component to the ration. Outbreaks of cholera in early 1986 were satisfactorily controlled. Relapsing fever and hepatitis among new arrivals have caused concern.

2.11.18 Other activities concern the ongoing programme of primary education, family life training for women (literacy, nutrition, hygiene and income-generating skills), repair of classrooms and community centres and support to the National Refugee Commission. The combination of financial, organizational and monitoring problems made it impossible to implement a lower secondary education project in 1986.

Emergency Fund

2.11.19 In early 1986, $ 1,000,000 were obligated from the Emergency Fund for immediate assistance to some 122,000 persons of concern to the High Commissioner who had arrived in 1985 and early 1986 in the North-West and Gedo regions. This was done to launch activities within the framework of the UNHCR Special Programme of Emergency Relief Assistance in Africa pending the receipt of sufficient contributions.

General Programmes

Local integration

(a) Rural settlement

2.11.20 The reduced allocation for 1986 covers components as listed below:

Sector	Summary description of activities	Amount in US$
Water	To maintain and improve water systems in nine settlement-oriented refugee camps with a population of some 210,000 persons.	763,030
Domestic needs	To provide relief items for some 210,000 refugees living in nine settlement-oriented camps.	138,000
Agriculture	To assist refugee farmers to improve and expand existing farms near refugee centres and to supply pumps, fuel, equipment and tools.	405,460
Family life	To ensure that refugee women receive training in literacy, nutrition, hygiene and income-generating skills and refugee children receive training in physical education, care, etc.	150,710
Community development	To provide development workers posted in camps with facilities to encourage refugees to undertake self-help activities and to adapt to the new situation of reduced assistance.	32,180
Construction	To provide small quantities of construction materials and to encourage self-help construction through refugee labour and repair of existing structures.	95,860

Sector	Summary description of activities	Amount in US$
Income-generating	To finance self-help activities in community development implemented by refugees.	46,760
UNVs	To finance technical support from 30 UN Volunteers to help the NRC achieve a degree of self-reliance for refugees.	536,000
Census	To undertake the reassessment of the population in the refugee centres.	500,000
Staff	To cover the estimated cost for indemnification of staff terminated.	879,000
	Total	3,547,000

(b) Individual refugees

2.11.21 Urban refugees will be placed in vocational training and will receive grants to start private enterprises. They will be assisted with one-time allowances and transport to take up jobs within Somalia.

Multipurpose assistance

2.11.22 The following sectors comprise the revised 1986 allocation for multipurpose assistance:

Sector	Summary description of activities	Amount in US$
Health	To prevent and treat major diseases in refugee centres and provide continuing training to assure primary health care.	1,347,800
Water	To maintain and improve water systems in 27 settlement-oriented refugee camps with a population of 490,000 persons.	475,000
Transport/ Logistics	To cover running costs of ELU/CARE equipment for workshops, fuel handling, procurement of lubricants and fuel, vehicle spares, office equipment and administrative costs, medical evacuation, transport of urgently required relief items, transport of food and relief goods, etc.	7,744,200
NRC	To provide the NRC with necessary administrative support to co-ordinate implementation of programme of assistance to refugees.	300,000
Domestic needs	To supply relief items for 490,000 refugees living in 27 settlement-oriented camps.	577,000

Sector	Summary description of activities	Amount in US$
Food	To provide supplementary food commodities, i.e. salt, canned meat, sugar.	1,000,000
Primary and refugee adult education	To extend primary education and to continue in-service teacher training.	803,000
Staff	To cover the estimated cost for indemnification of staff terminated.	1,499,000
	Total	13,746,000

Counselling

2.11.23 The provision of counselling services through the joint efforts of the National Refugee Commission and UNHCR will be assured through the proposed 1987 appropriation.

Assistance to handicapped refugees

2.11.24 Activities foreseen for 1986 have been delayed mainly due to the financial difficulties of late 1985. Discussions are continuing with regard to a community-based rehabilitation project and assistance to unaccompanied and handicapped refugee children.

Supplementary aid

2.11.25 The immediate assistance in terms of basic subsistence for food, shelter, etc. for destitute urban refugees will continue.

Special Programmes

Education Account

2.11.26 Assistance under the Education Account will cover scholarships and incidental expenses, clothing, medical costs, books, holiday allowances and transport for some 100 refugee students at the academic and vocational post secondary level as well as at university level.

Special Programmes of Emergency Assistance to persons of concern to UNHCR in Somalia

2.11.27 At the time the appeal for UNHCR Special Programmes of Emergency Relief Assistance in Africa was launched in February 1986, there were 122,000 persons of concern to the High Commissioner located in three Transit Centres at Gannet B, Magdor and Tug Wajale, and three holding camps at Bihin, Chabole and Darbi Hore. Assistance for this group was financed from the 1986 Emergency Fund. Other contributions in kind, services or cash have been received including food, commodities, vehicles and clothing. According to Government statistics, the number had increased to some 190,000 persons by 1 June 1986. The composition of the population, which is mainly semi-nomadic, is roughly 65 per cent children, 20 percent women and 15 per cent men. The Transit Centres are overcrowded, particularly Tug Wajale. The water supply is precarious and, in some cases, drinking water must be delivered daily by tanker-truck. The congested living conditions also create sanitation problems which could cause epidemics. For these reasons, it was decided to move the new arrivals from the transit centres to more spacious and adequate sites in new or existing holding camps.

2.11.28 The transfer of 25,925 persons from Magdor Transit Centre to Chabole camp (600 km distant in Hiran region) began in December 1985. Some 3,675 persons had been moved by the end of January 1986. The transfer was suspended following an outbreak of cholera but should be resumed later in the year. Some 26,400 persons from Gannet B Transit Centre were transferred to Biyaley holding camp (250 km to the north-east). The Tug Wajale Centre has the largest registered number of occupants with, according to official figures, 83,800 persons on 1 June 1986. A re-enumeration will be undertaken before refugees are moved to a new site. Bihin holding camp had a population at 1 June 1986 of some 35,160 persons. The camp is located by a river bed with a good water source. There are some prospects for limited food production in the area. Darbi Hore holding camp accommodated 19,500 persons on 1 June 1986. Water supply is satisfactory.

2.11.29 The needs for 1986 were set out in the February appeal and are to be updated in August 1986, when a detailed report on the situation and progress will be provided. It is planned that requirements for recently-arrived refugees in 1987, which are at present being discussed between the Somali authorities and UNHCR, will be funded under the 1987 General Programmes. A detailed breakdown of these requirements will be given in an addendum to the present document. In 1986, assistance to this group is being financed under the UNHCR Special Programme for Emergency Relief Assistance in Africa.

Other Trust Funds

2.11.30 Contributions in cash and in kind have been made available for social work and community development as well as to finance an advisor on in-service teacher training. Pending the update of the Emergency Appeal, substantial contributions have been provided in the form of urgently-needed food commodities, including some 3,650 metric tons of soft wheat flour, and have been credited as Trust Funds. In addition, it was possible to extend into 1986 the services of a logistics team to assist the Sub-Office in Hargeisa in dealing with the emergency in the North-West.

Programme Support and Administration

2.11.31 The revised 1986 estimates reflect savings on staff costs and general operating expenses following the closure of the Sub-Office in Garba Hare. No significant changes are expected to occur in 1987. As of May 1986, there was a total of 77 posts under the Project personnel category (16 at the International, three at the National Officer and 58 at the General Service level). Out of these posts, 15 are at present funded under Special Programmes for Emergency Assistance. While, as of January 1987, only requirements for the first six months have been incorporated under the General Programmes, additional staff costs and general operating expenses for the period July to December 1987 will be reviewed and determined early next year.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SOMALIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
			Local integration					
4,592.0	7,405.0	3,547.0	Rural settlement	Multisectoral assistance for rural settlements for Ethiopian refugees		X		7,307.0
18.5	20.0	20.0	Individual refugees	Local integration assistance for individual urban refugees		X		20.0
10,604.5	13,859.0	13,746.0	Multipurpose assistance	Multisectoral care and maintenance assistance for refugees in established camps		X		14,157.0
-	99.0	-	Lower secondary education	Assistance for lower secondary students		X		99.0
0.8[a]	-	-	Resettlement					-
5.2[a]	-	-	Voluntary repatriation					-
115.4[b]	167.0	141.0	Counselling	Counselling services for urban refugees and refugee students		X		155.0
6.8[a]	-	-	Legal assistance					-
46.2	114.0	79.0	Handicapped	Assistance to 330 orphaned and handicapped refugee children		X		79.0
34.4	44.0	42.0	Supplementary aid	Temporary assistance for individual urban refugees		X		44.0
1,032.5	1,261.7	1,180.0	Programme support and administration	See Annexes I and II				1,054.0
4,500.0	-	-		Absorption of exchange rate differential				-
			Emergency Fund					
500.0	-	1,000.0	Assistance to refugees and persons of concern					-
21,456.3	22,969.7	19,755.0	Sub-total (1)					22,915.0

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SOMALIA

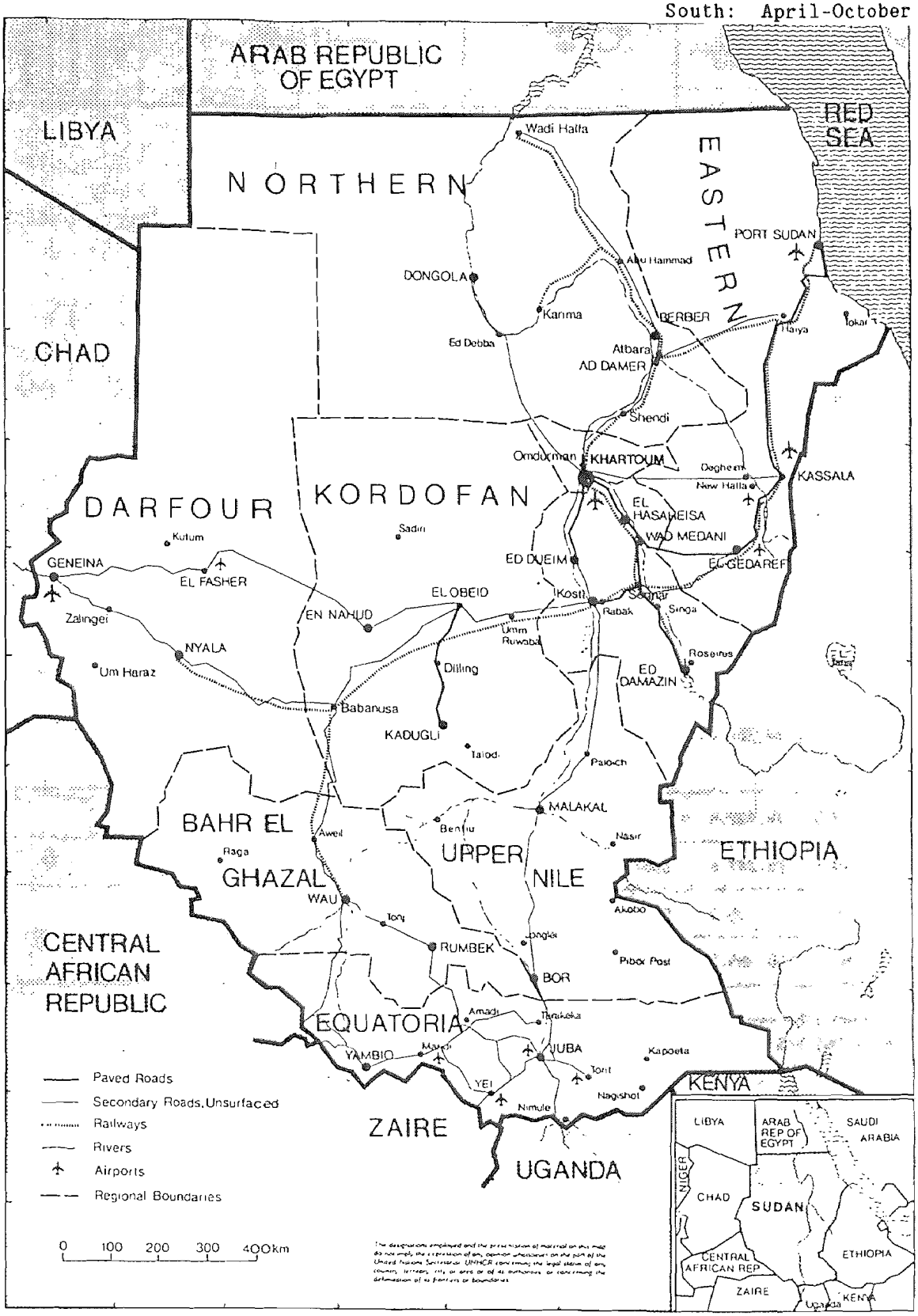
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES					
			Education Account					
–	9.0	9.0	Secondary, technical and university education					9.0
			Other trust funds					
455.5	–	–	Agriculture					–
31.2	–	–	Clothing					–
30.0	–	50.0	Education					–
814.8	–	–	Blankets					–
114.8	–	105.0	Counselling					–
6,301.1	–	1,906.6	Food					–
27.8	–	32.5	Multipurpose assistance					–
100.7	–	–	Transport					–
7.2	–	–	Trust Fund for Handicapped Refugees					–
12,535.3	–	14,389.4	Assistance to persons of concern to UNHCR in Somalia					–
20,418.4	9.0	16,492.5	Sub-total (2)					9.0
41,874.7	22,978.7	36,247.5	Sub-total (1-2)					22,924.0
131.9	206.7	118.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					180.0
42,006.6	23,185.4	36,365.5	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					23,104.0

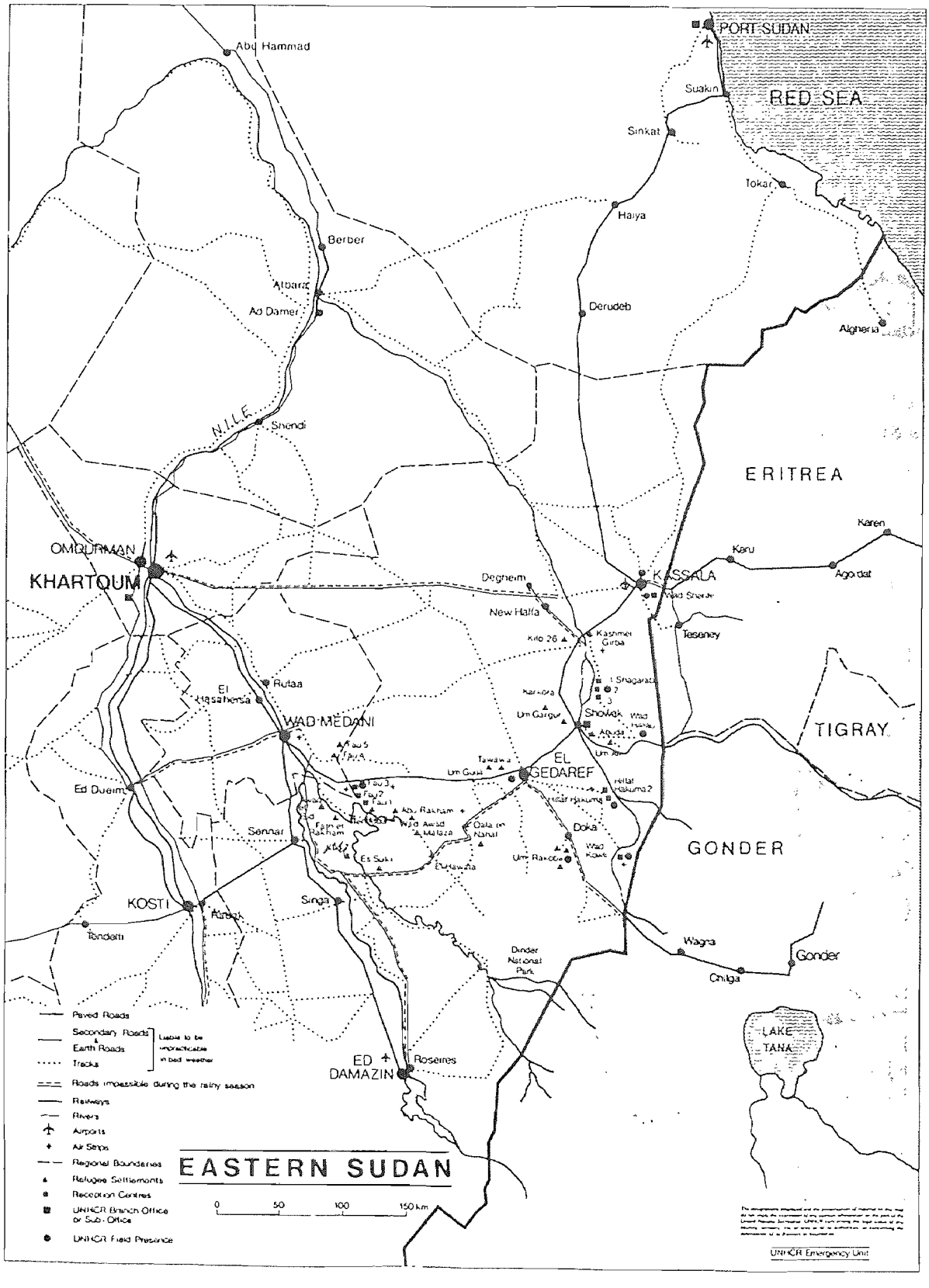
[a]/ Obligation from overall allocation.
[b]/ Of which US$ 508 from overall allocation.

SUDAN

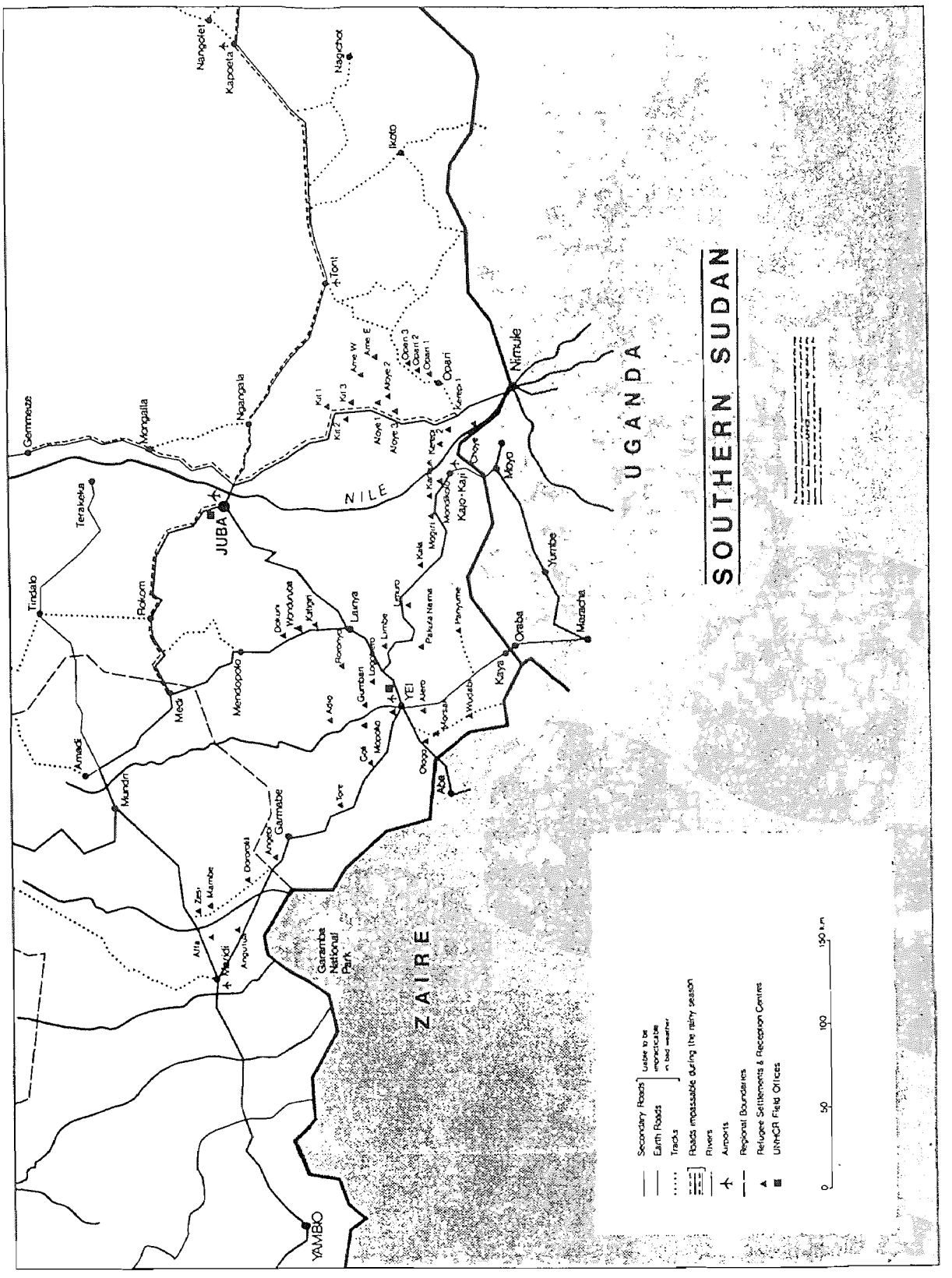
Area.....2,505,813 sq. km
Estimated population.....20,950,000 (mid-84)
Population density.....Approx. 8.4 per sq.km
Rainy season.....East: July-October
South: April-October



EASTERN SUDAN



SOUTHERN SUDAN



2.12 SUDAN

Introduction

Refugee population and developments

2.12.1 At the end of 1985, according to government statistics, the Sudan was host to 1,164,000 refugees: 786,000 from Ethiopia, 250,000 from Uganda, 123,000 from Chad and 5,000 from Zaire. Of these, 635,000 persons comprising 446,000 Ethiopians, 124,000 Ugandans and 65,000 Chadians were assisted in settlements and reception centres under UNHCR programmes. The remaining 529,000 refugees were spontaneously settled among the local population and generally received no direct assistance from the international community.

2.12.2 The large-scale influx from Ethiopia which had begun in 1984 continued in 1985, reaching a total of 338,000 new arrivals by April 1985. Some 231,000 new arrivals were recorded in reception centres during 1985. The influx continued at a very much reduced rate in the first five months of 1986. Arrivals were partially offset by the spontaneous return to Ethiopia (Tigray) of 55,000 persons at the beginning of the 1985 planting season (April-May), and of another 65,000 persons during the same period in 1986. By the end of May 1986, the population of assisted new arrivals from Ethiopia since 1984 stood at some 237,000. UNHCR also continued to assist 133,000 Ethiopian refugees who had come to the Sudan prior to 1984.

2.12.3 On 31 December 1985 there were some 90,000 Ugandan refugees in 30 settlements on the West Bank and 33,000 in 17 settlements on the East Bank in Equatoria Region. Many more were spontaneously settled and not receiving direct assistance. Some 3,800 Ugandan refugees voluntarily returned home with UNHCR assistance during 1985. Organized voluntary repatriation was suspended in August 1985 owing to the unsettled political situation in Uganda, though several thousand Ugandans, mostly spontaneously settled, are known to have returned to Uganda during the latter part of 1985. In the first quarter of 1986 approximately 12,000 Ugandans entered the Sudan. However, the outbreak of serious civil disorders on the East Bank caused most of the 33,000 refugees assisted in established settlements to seek refuge outside those settlements, and ultimately precipitated their return to Uganda, a movement that also included many spontaneously-settled refugees.

2.12.4 During late 1985 and early 1986, some 75,000 persons of concern were assisted by UNHCR in three reception centres in the Darfur region (Asernei, Anjikotti and Umballa). Many Chadians were assisted in food distribution centres established for Sudanese drought victims in Darfur, just as some Sudanese initially benefited from assistance in the reception centres. With the departure of Sudanese from the reception centres and the dispersal of some Chadians elsewhere in Sudan, the number assisted by UNHCR is now approximately 62,000.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

2.12.5 The cornerstone of UNHCR's annual programme remains local settlement assistance. A large part of the assisted caseload is located in rural settlements and the major portion of expenditure is to promote their self-sufficiency. Progress in Southern Sudan, where there were 47 such settlements, was good in 1985. By year-end only three settlements remained in need of WFP rations, the remainder being self-sufficient in food. Within the limitations imposed by a decline in bilateral development assistance and problems of security, the programme tried to identify means to hand over certain sectoral activities to other agencies in the context of integrated development assistance. Thus the Overseas Development Agency (ODA) agricultural programme in the Yei district is extending its scope to some 56,000 refugees living in the project area. The joint water point maintenance programme implemented by UNDP, which covers the area affected by the presence of refugees on the West Bank, is being continued. In Eastern Sudan the emphasis was upon rehabilitation and recovery in the settlements after the previous year's drought. Some recovery was discernible, and approximately 30,000 refugees were able to fulfil their own cereal needs.

2.12.6 The Special Programme of Emergency Relief to new arrivals from Ethiopia and Chad dominated UNHCR's assistance activities in 1985. During the year major logistical and other difficulties posed by the rate and character of these influxes were overcome. By the end of 1985, 13 reception centres had been created in the East and three in the West, within which the affected population were provided shelter and basic care and maintenance. Conditions for these populations are now at an acceptable level, with disease and mortality rates drastically decreased and nutritional status steadily improving.

Outline of programmes in the current year and proposals for 1987

2.12.7 UNHCR's principal expenditure in Southern Sudan is for recurrent costs including salaries of government, medical and educational personnel and the maintenance of buildings and roads in conjunction with the local settlement programme. As noted, UNHCR's objective is to ensure that refugees are steadily incorporated into governmental and bilateral development activities in the region.

2.12.8 It is now possible that many Ugandans will seek to return to their country of origin. However, except for those who fled their East Bank settlements, and in the absence of similar developments on the West Bank, large-scale repatriation is not likely to take place before the year-end harvest. Therefore, no specific budgetary provision is being made until trends are clearer. Local settlement provisions for 1987 will thus be maintained and adjusted or modified to cover the needs of a repatriation programme if necessary.

2.12.9 In Eastern Sudan the general programme objective is to restore the local settlements to the level of self-sufficiency they had achieved before the drought, as a prelude to further consolidation. Emphasis will continue to be placed on the activities outlined in the UNHCR/ILO income-generating programme in order to lessen, for a proportion of the caseload, reliance on rain-fed agriculture and employment opportunities deriving from it. In 1987, the main focus of assistance to the recently-arrived refugees will be to increase the effectiveness of the initial response with the aim of making substantial progress towards self-sufficiency and, where appropriate, to promote the consolidation of services within the framework of with the local settlement programme. It is hoped this will enable the refugees to become self-sufficient by 1989.

2.12.10 In Western Sudan spontaneous local integration has commenced in a modest way due to favourable local conditions for the refugees, who have close local links and represent a much smaller percentage of the overall population. The 1986 Emergency Programme has taken advantage of this to provide limited agricultural assistance using land made available by the Government for up to 16,000 Chadians. The short-term objective of food security for this group will be transformed into a local settlement programme should they decide to remain in Sudan. In 1987, similar opportunities will be extended to a further 8,000 refugees currently in reception centres. Assistance towards self-sufficiency is being designed so that it could also encourage voluntary repatriation. A few Chadians have already returned, and it is hoped that significantly greater numbers may be able to return over the next 12 months.

Arrangements for implementation

2.12.11 The Office of the Commissioner for Refugees (COR) continued to be UNHCR's principal implementing partner in the Sudan. COR plays a major role in the implementation of both UNHCR's Annual and Special Programme activities in Eastern Sudan. In this region, voluntary agencies assist in the provision of health, water and sanitation and supplementary feeding programmes, as well as logistical support, as well as attend to the special needs of vulnerable groups. In Southern Sudan COR ensures overall coordination and implements part of the settlement programme, with the other part being implemented by voluntary agencies. Similarly, in Western Sudan COR shares implementation of assistance in reception centres with voluntary agencies. WFP provides major food assistance to refugees in the Sudan.

General Programmes

Local integration

2.12.12 Individual refugees: After closer scrutiny of both the caseload and the nature of the assistance, it has been concluded that much of the supplementary aid originally programmed for 1986 would be more appropriately classified as local integration assistance. Therefore, a substantial increase in the 1986 appropriation is proposed, with a corresponding decrease in the supplementary aid appropriation. The proposed 1987 appropriation will remain at a similar level.

2.12.13 Rural settlements: While some geographical and sectoral adjustments have been necessary, the total appropriation for 1986 remains practically unchanged. For 1987, however, a significant increase is required to finance self-reliance activities which should replace the emergency relief programme as local integration programmes are phased in. The proposals can be summarized as follows:

	1986	1987
	US dollars	
Ethiopians: Eastern Region: As the effects of the drought recede, infrastructural inputs and income-generating activities should again replace emergency care and maintenance for those refugees who had settled and were approaching self-sufficiency prior to 1984.	7,703,457	13,497,705
Chadians: Western Region The local settlement programme is designed to provide self-sufficiency activities to 22,500 persons. The activities planned include education, agriculture and diverse income-generation projects.	1/	2,773,343
Port Sudan: Increases for equipment, furniture and educational materials for the primary schools, plus further support in the water, health and sanitation sectors.	916,391	1,028,887
Ugandans: Southern Sudan: As self-sufficiency is gradually achieved, savings in almost every sector are possible. Further reductions, or a transfer to a repatriation appropriation, may occur once the trend towards voluntary return becomes clear.	4,886,608	3,750,799
Khartoum and international procurement: General administrative support, primarily to COR, remains relatively unchanged. Except for spare parts, most international procurement should be completed in 1986.	3,065,244	8,454,266

1/ In 1986, assistance to persons of concern to UNHCR in this area is covered under the UNHCR Appeal for Emergency Relief Assistance in Africa.

Multipurpose assistance

2.12.14 For 1987, an allocation of $ 11,125,000 is proposed to cover multipurpose assistance for Ethiopian refugees in Eastern Sudan ($ 7,454,000) and Chadians in Western Sudan ($ 3,671,000) respectively. The activities that will be covered under the multipurpose assistance programme are intended to finance the care and maintenance of those refugees who have not been incorporated into the local settlement schemes. These measures will, it is hoped, enhance the consolidation of the achievements of previous years under the UNHCR Special Programmes of Emergency Relief Assistance in Eastern and Western Sudan. Expenditure will essentially cover the provision of basic food supplies, water, health, shelter, sanitation and transport.

Lower secondary education

2.12.15 The 1986 appropriation, originally intended to benefit more than 7,000 refugee students of whom over 4,000 were to receive scholarships, requires little adjustment. A similar number of beneficiaries is proposed for 1987, but an 11 per cent reduction in the 1987 requirement is possible because most of the educational infrastructure will be completed by the end of 1986.

Resettlement

2.12.16 Although the revised 1986 requirements are 11 per cent greater than originally anticipated, they remain 32 per cent less than actual 1985 obligations due to the reduced rate of resettlement. As compared to 1,343 beneficiaries in 1985, a total of 600 is now projected for 1986. A similar appropriation for the same number of beneficiaries is proposed for 1987.

Voluntary repatriation

2.12.17 The initial 1986 allocation was greatly reduced owing to the suspension of organized voluntary repatriation of Ugandans and a slower rate of return by individual Ethiopians. The proposed requirements for 1987 are 31 per cent higher since it is expected that more Ethiopians and Ugandans will be assisted by UNHCR in returning to their respective countries of origin.

Legal assistance

2.12.18 The continuing demands of the Emergency Programme have again delayed the implementation of the plan to register and provide identity cards to refugees in the Sudan, resulting in a reduction in the 1986 allocation. The project should move into full implementation in the second half of 1986 and will be continued in 1987.

Counselling

2.12.19 The counselling service, previously administered directly by the UNHCR Branch Office, is now administered by COR. The increases in the 1986 allocation and in the proposed 1987 appropriation are to cover some staffing and administrative costs previously met by UNHCR.

Supplementary aid

2.12.20 The significant reduction in the 1986 appropriation is due principally to the transfer of activities to the LS/Individuals project. Savings have also been possible in Khartoum in subsistence, shelter and travel costs. An increase of six per cent is required for 1987 to cover increased costs in the provision of services.

Special Programmes

Education Account

2.12.21 In 1985, a total of 219 refugee students were provided scholarships at the higher secondary, vocational and university levels. Despite a planned increase of almost 17 per cent to 256 beneficiaries for the 1986 academic year, the revised requirements are four per cent less than the actual obligations for 1985. For 1987, however, projected cost increases require a proposed appropriation some six per cent higher for the same number of beneficiaries.

Special Operations

2.12.22 In 1985, more than $ 66 million was obligated for the UNHCR Special Programmes of Emergency Relief Assistance in Eastern and Western Sudan. Another $ 17 million was obligated from other Trust Funds, primarily contributions outside the minimal requirements budgeted in the Special Appeal, but including some Trust Fund projects benefitting Ugandans in Southern Sudan.

2.12.23 For 1986, the High Commissioner's Appeal in February requested $ 51,904,350 for the Sudan. Requirements for Eastern Sudan were $ 37,756,226, including food and its international transportation valued at $ 16,328,073. By June 1986, the food requirements had to a large extent been met through kind and cash contributions by donors, UNHCR purchases and WFP emergency operations. Pre-positioning of food before the rainy season should provide adequate buffer stocks during those months when access is particularly difficult. For Western Sudan the requirements as of February 1986 were estimated to be $ 12,148,124 for 1986. Of this amount, $ 3,381,048 were budgeted for the supply and international transportation of food. Most of these food requirements have been met by WFP.

Programme Support and Administration

2.12.24 The increase in revised 1986 estimates is due to higher general operating expenses and the need to replace vehicles at the Branch Office and the Sub-Offices, as well as to the purchase of a tanker to supply water to the office and housing compound in Showak. The temporary P.4 post of Head of Sub-Office in Western Sudan, funded under Special Programmes, will continue until 30 June 1987 when it will be incorporated into the General Programmes following the redeployment of one post. No significant change is expected to occur in 1987.

Project personnel

2.12.25 As of May 1986, there were 48 established posts (seven at the International, four at the National Officer and 37 at the General Service level). As already noted, arrangements for assistance in 1987 to the recent arrivals are under review. For 1987, initial projections are to finance a total of 69 of the 78 temporary posts (16 at the International level, nine for specialized consultants and 53 at the General Service level) under the General Programmes for a period of 12 months. In 1986, the same requirements are being funded under the Special Programme for Emergency Relief Assistance in Eastern and Western Sudan.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SUDAN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
			Local integration					
69.0	100.02	247.0	Individual refugees	Assistance to individuals in urban areas		X		259.0
12,518.0	16,620.0	16,571.7	Assistance to Ethiopian and Ugandan refugees	Multi-sectoral assistance to settlements in Eastern Sudan (Ethiopians) and Southern Sudan (Ugandans)		X		29,505.0
-	-	-	Multipurpose assistance	Multi-sectoral care and maintenance assistance for Ethiopians in Eastern Sudan and Chadians in Western Sudan	X			11,125.0
1,462.6	1,794.0	1,749.8	Lower secondary education	Scholarships for 2,979 academic and 1,468 vocational training students		X		1,552.0
121.2[a]	74.0	82.5	Resettlement	Travel and related costs for approximately 600 refugees		X		88.0
150.0	600.0	333.8	Voluntary repatriation	Measures to facilitate return of Ugandans and Ethiopians to home countries		X		436.0
-	200.0	136.8	Legal assistance	Refugee identity cards		X		120.0
447.5[b]	476.0	520.9	Counselling	Counselling services in Juba, Khartoum and Gedaref		X		583.0
310.6[c]	400.0	116.1	Supplementary aid	Temporary assistance to up to 3,400 refugees in Port Sudan and 4,200 in Khartoum				123.0
1,199.7	1,421.9	1,652.0	Programme support and administration	See Annexes I and II				1,674.0
			Emergency fund					
3,000.0	-	-	Assistance to refugees and persons of concern					-
19,278.6	21,685.9	21,410.6	Sub-total (1)					45,465.0

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SUDAN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES					
			Education Account					
226.9	220.0	218.0	Secondary, technical and university education					230.0
			Other trust funds					
17,248.7			Assistance to Chadian, Ethiopian and Ugandan refugees					-
-	-	3.2	Multipurpose assistance					-
1.8	-	-	Trust Fund for Handicapped refugees					-
			Assistance to persons of concern to UNHCR in Sudan					
66,154.5	-	51,797.4	Operations					-
31.5	91.2	107.0	Programme support and administration					-
			Programme support and administration					
310.8	298.8	366.0	Junior Professional Officer					318.0
83,974.2	610.0	52,491.6	Sub-total (2)					548.0
103,252.8	22,295.9	73,902.2	Sub-total (1-2)					46,013.0
249.1	224.1	274.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					355.0
103,501.9	22,520.0	74,176.2	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					46,368.0

[a]/ Of which US$ 17,103 from overall allocation.
[b]/ Of which US$ 240 from overall allocation.
[c]/ Of which US$ 578 from overall allocation.

2.13 SWAZILAND

Introduction

Refugee population and developments

2.13.1 The number of refugees in Swaziland at the end of 1985 stood at more than 10,650, representing an increase of some 25 per cent over 1984. This caseload comprised 6,900 South Africans, 3,450 Mozambicans and 300 refugees of various origins. The new arrivals were mainly Mozambicans of rural background who are initially accomodated in the Malindza Reception Centre. From there they are temporarily transferred to the Ndzevane settlement and participate in agricultural activities pending the identification of a new settlement site. The original residents of the settlement - approximately 6,900 South Africans - are now mostly self-reliant and no longer require UNHCR assistance. The urban refugee population remained basically stable at around 300. By the end of April 1986, an additional 1,500 Mozambicans had received asylum in Swaziland.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

2.13.2 The Malindza Reception Centre and Ndzevane settlement were to have been handed over to the Government by the middle of 1986. However, because of the considerable influx of Mozambican refugees during 1985 and the first months of 1986, assistance to these centres had to be continued, and focused on care and maintenance for the new asylum-seekers. As sufficient funds were not immediately available to assist them, donations in kind were also solicited and obtained from various representatives of international agencies. A severe hailstorm destroyed a large part of the cotton and other crops at Ndzevane settlement and has further retarded the attainment of self-sufficiency by the refugees, delaying the project's handover to the Government. Thirteen teachers' houses at schools located in areas affected by the presence of refugees in the south of the country - financed as a follow up to ICARA II - were completed early in 1986.

Outline of programmes in the current year and proposals for 1987

2.13.3 The main objectives of the current year's programme and proposals for 1987 are to sustain the self-sufficiency of the Ndzevane settlement and to hand over the settlement and the Malindza Reception Centre to the Government early in 1987. The Reception Centre will probably still receive support from Caritas. While it is hoped that the newly-arrived Mozambican refugees will achieve limited self-sufficiency in the Ndzevane settlement, where 200 hectares of additional land has been made available to them, they will eventually be transferred to a new settlement for which a site is being identified.

2.13.4 At the request of the Government, UNHCR provides assistance aimed at facilitating the transfer of certain individual South African refugees to third countries of asylum. Pending their transfer UNHCR will continue to provide basic care and maintenance. For those individual refugees remaining in Mbabane, the objective is to enhance their prospects of self-sufficiency through the development of income-generating activities and various forms of education, especially vocational training.

Arrangements for implementation

2.13.5 The Government of Swaziland continues to provide support to both the Malindza Reception Centre and the Ndzevane settlement. Apart from providing the land for these projects, the Government is expected to assume responsibility for an increasing proportion of the administrative costs. Non-governmental organizations such as the Joint Committee of Voluntary Agencies also provide support. In addition to contributing funds, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) acts as implementing agency for the Ndzevane settlement. Preliminary consultations also suggest that LWF is prepared to assist in the establishment of the new settlement for the Mozambicans.

General Programmes

Local integration

2.13.6 The approved allocation for assistance to individual refugees can be reduced to $ 19,000 due to a reduction in the caseload. Given the increased use of the Malindza Reception Centre, UNHCR has augmented its 1986 contribution to $ 20,000. The proposed increased 1987 allocation for primary education for about 165 refugee students will allow renewal of school books and uniforms. The approved allocation of $ 105,000 for rural refugees in the Ndzevane settlement in 1986 has been increased so as to provide assistance to a much larger caseload than originally foreseen. More tents, blankets, seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, medicines and equipment are needed to enable newly-arrived Mozambicans to participate in the agricultural activity of Ndzevane settlement and to enable them to become partly self-reliant in food. Detailed surveying and planning of a new settlement site for approximately 5,000 Mozambicans will be undertaken at a cost of $ 40,000. This group is expected to grow cotton on communal fields and vegetables on private plots. The proposed 1987 allocation for local settlement amounts to $ 520,000, which includes an amount of $ 500,000 for the creation of the new settlement.

Other forms of assistance

2.13.7 The approved appropriation for lower secondary education in 1986 can be reduced to $ 99,000 because the number of beneficiaries is lower than originally anticipated. For the same reason the allocation for supplementary aid may be reduced. Requirements for resettlement in 1986 and 1987 remain unchanged. The adjustments in the allocations for counselling in 1986 and 1987 reflect lower operating costs and salary increases respectively.

Programme Support and Administration

2.13.8 The 1986 revised estimates reflect lower general operating expenses and staff costs. The 1987 projections take into account the inflation factor. As of May 1986, there were three General Service posts in the project personnel category.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SWAZILAND

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
			Local integration					
9.0	35.0	19.0	Individual refugees	Small-scale entreprises for some 50 skilled refugees		X		25.
26.9	16.0	20.0	Reception Centre	Running costs of electricity, water, administration etc.,for 112 refugees in Malindza centre		X		20.
13.0	15.0	15.0	Primary education	School fees and educational materials for 60 refugee pupils at the pre-primary and primary levels		X		18.
463.4	105.0	255.0	Rural refugees	Consolidation of Ndzevane settlement for 6,500 South Africans and creation of Mapheveni settlement for 4000 Mozambicans		X		520
88.0	130.0	99.0	Lower secondary education	Scholarship assistance to some 165 refugee students		X		99
8.1[a]	10.0	6.0	Resettlement	Promotion of resettlement and related travel costs for 60 refugees		X		6
42.8	62.0	50.0	Counselling	Recurrent costs of the Mbabane counselling services				61
49.9[b]	60.0	57.0	Supplementary aid	Subsistence allowances, medical care, accommodation and other basic needs of some 150 destitute refugees		X		57
138.3	185.8	174.0	Programme support and administration	See Annexes I and II				199
839.4	618.8	695.0	Sub-total (1)					1,005
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES					
49.0	55.0	55.0	Education Account	23 scholarships				55
			Other trust funds					
152.4	-	-	Food					

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SWAZILAND

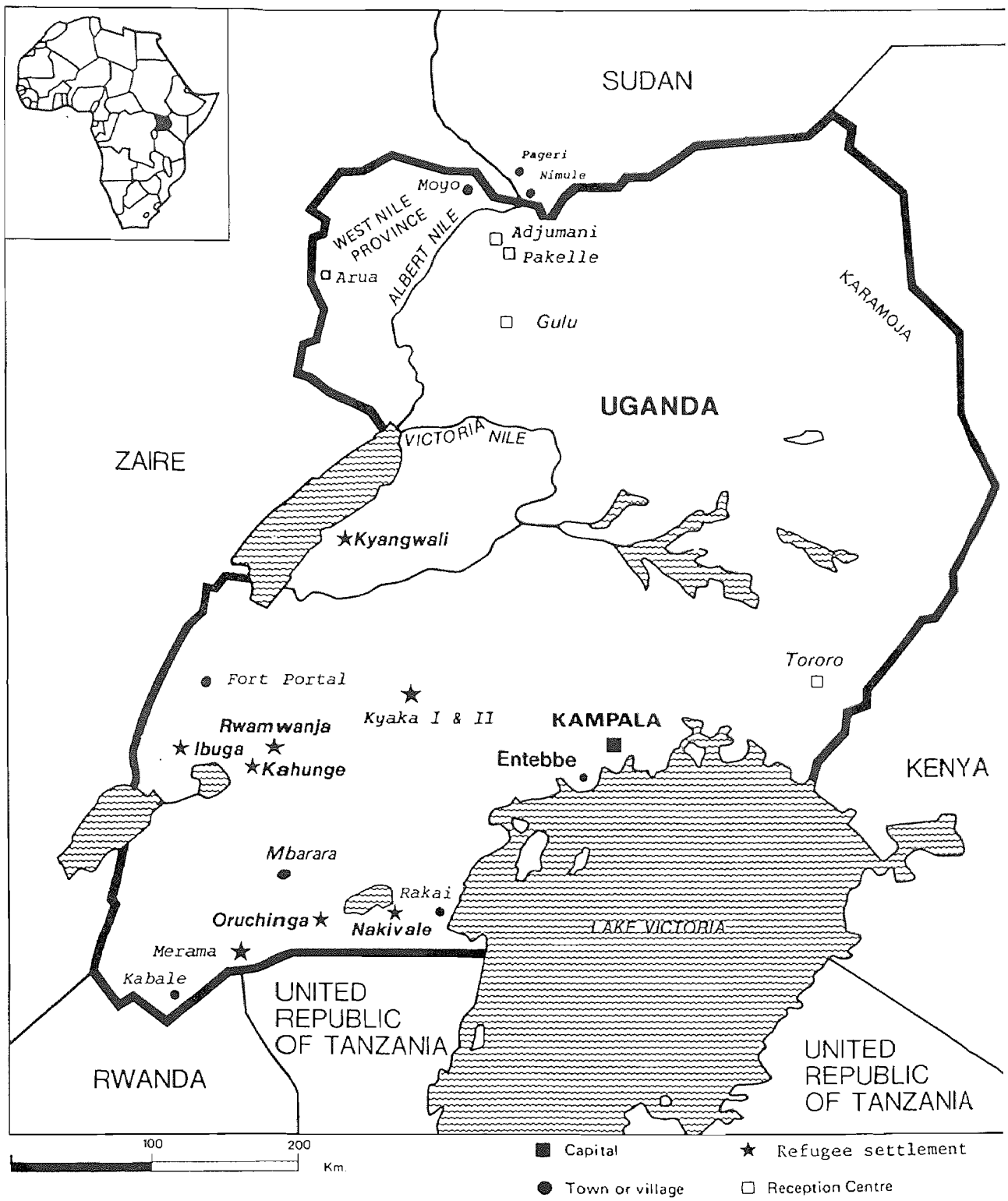
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			Programme support and administration					
36.9	52.6	31.0	Junior Professionel Officer					26.0
238.3	107.6	86.0	Sub-total (2)					81.0
1,077.7	726.4	781.0	Sub-total (1-2)					1,086.0
12.3	28.3	28.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					31.0
1,090.0	754.7	809.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					1,117.0

[a]/ Of which US$ 3,091 from overall allocation.
[b]/ Of which US$ 1,911 from overall allocation.

UGANDA

Area	236,026 sq. km
Estimated population	14,960,000 (mid-84)
Population density	Approx. 63.4 per sq.km
Rainy season	Approx. February/March to October/November



2.14 UGANDA

Introduction

Refugee population and developments

2.14.1 The political upheavals which occurred in Uganda in 1985 caused widespread disruption within the country and successive displacements of population. Since the new regime was installed early in 1986 stability has increased. However, assessments of the refugee population are still approximate and are estimated to have remained unchanged at some 151,000 persons at the end of 1985. A recent mission to West Uganda assessed at some 119,400 the population now living in the eight rural settlements, of whom 118,000 are Rwandese. This number includes the 4,300 displaced persons of Rwandese origin who moved into the settlements in 1985. Nearly 1,400 Zairian refugees are located in Kyaka I settlement. The living conditions in these settlements are comparable to those of the surrounding areas, except in Nakivale and Oruchinga, where there is a shortage of suitable agricultural land. In general, the health and nutritional status of the refugees is good since they live on fertile, arable land and are self-sufficient in food. Although mainly of pastoral background, an increasing number of the Rwandese refugees are now actively engaged in agriculture. An estimated 300 refugees of various origins live in Kampala and Fort Portal. The 31,350 Zairian refugees who arrived in Uganda during the 1960s and settled spontaneously in Western Uganda no longer require UNHCR assistance.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

2.14.2 In recent years UNHCR programmes in Uganda have been mainly aimed at consolidating the rural settlements for Rwandese refugees, oriented towards agro-pastoral activities. In 1985, a three-year plan was prepared to develop the infrastructure of Kyaka II settlement, established in 1983. However, these plans had to be suspended, together with other assistance projects, since roads in the South and West of the country were blocked and all international assistance was virtually paralysed. Schools at both primary and secondary levels were closed for more than six months. UNHCR's programmes in 1985 were therefore mainly limited to assistance to individual refugees in Kampala by way of supplementary aid, promotion of self-sufficiency, primary education and counselling activities, through projects implemented by the Branch Office.

2.14.3 Assistance was also made available in the early months of 1985 under the Special Programme for the Rehabilitation of Returnees in the West Nile Province, established in 1984, for the benefit of Ugandan refugees returning from the Sudan and Zaire. By mid-1985 over 31,000 persons had received assistance under this Special Programme, which provided for their immediate needs, particularly in terms of food and health. Progress was also achieved through this programme towards rehabilitating infrastructure, particularly in the fields of health, and educational and administrative facilities in the areas surrounding Arua, Koboko, Yumbe and Moyo.

Outline of programmes in the current year and proposals for 1987

2.14.4 A reassessment of the needs of the rural settlements in South-Western Uganda was undertaken by UNHCR early in 1986. Current programmes, which take account of the findings of this mission, give priority to the rehabilitation of infrastructure which has been damaged or destroyed during the political turmoil of recent years. Schools, health centres and water facilities (boreholes, dams, valley tanks) will be reconstructed. The construction of new facilities is especially needed at the Kyaka II settlement. The refugees themselves will

assist in the work of reconstruction, and have already proved their willingness to participate. Measures to ensure improved management and maintenance are also being introduced. It is anticipated that the infrastructure of the settlements will be restored to an acceptable level by the end of 1987, by which time UNHCR's assistance should be limited to vulnerable groups. In addition to repair and reconstruction work, emphasis is also being given to developing income-generating activities within the settlements and stepping up food production, increasing the land under cultivation as well as the variety of crops.

2.14.5 As many of the Rwandese refugees in Uganda have been living there for 20 years or more, consideration has recently been given to the possibility of their naturalization. Although a number of positive steps were taken in this direction, political instability precluded success. With the change of situation, however, attention is again being given by the Ugandan authorities to this possibility.

2.14.6 A Special Programme of Emergency Assistance for Ugandan Refugees Returning from Rwanda started late in 1985. An estimated 27,000 returned to their homesteads in the Luwero, Ibanda, Masaka or Rakai districts in the early months of 1986. However, almost 2,000, mainly women and children, remained in a transit centre in Mirama Hill where urgent measures were required to meet their health, food and water needs.

2.14.7 A Special Programme of Immediate Relief Assistance to Ugandan Refugees Returning from Southern Sudan was established in May 1986. These refugees, previously settled on the East Bank of the Nile, had been compelled to flee the area and to return to Uganda in search of security. Reception Centres were established at Zaipi, Pakelle and Arinyapi. By the end of June 1986, the Government had registered 84,876 Ugandan returnees, most of whom have been transported to their home areas. The Special Programme covers immediate assistance (food, shelter, health services) in the Reception Centres, as well as the supply of agricultural implements, seeds, household equipment and food upon arrival in their home villages until their first harvest, expected in January 1987, as well as reconstruction of communal facilities and repair of boreholes.

Arrangements for implementation

2.14.8 UNHCR's assistance programmes are implemented in close co-operation with the Ugandan Ministry of Rehabilitation, with the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Médecins sans frontières (MSF) as major operational partners. Co-ordination is also maintained with other UN and donor agencies with relevant aid programmes in the country, notably EEC, FAO, UNICEF, USAID, and WFP

General Programmes

Local integration

2.14.9 The suspension of activities caused by the events of 1985 led to substantial cuts in all allocations for that year, as well as a scaling-down of those approved for the current year in view of the resulting delays in implementation. The proposed allocation for 1987 covers assistance to the Kahunge, Ibuga, Kyaka I, Kyangwali, Rwamwanja, Oruchinga and Nakivale settlements for the construction and equipment of classrooms, the repair to health facilities, the completion of valley tanks, and the promotion of income-generating activities through the provision of building materials, construction of maize mills and workshops as well as the supply of tools, seeds and sewing machines. Provision is also made for transport and logistics. The programme for Kyaka II settlement is under review, but will comprise the construction of access and feeder roads and health facilities, in addition to income-generating activities. This is expected to be implemented by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT). The local settlement programme proposed for 1987 also includes provision for individual refugees living in urban areas, who will benefit from self-sufficiency projects for which the necessary tools and equipment may have to be imported if unavailable locally.

Other assistance

2.14.10 With the exception of counselling, for which the approved allocation for 1986 has been increased to allow for the strengthening of counselling services in Kampala and Fort Portal, the allocations for all other forms of assistance have been reduced, mainly because of exchange rate fluctuations. The allocations proposed for 1987 are comparable in level.

Special Programmes

Education Account

2.14.11 For the 1986 academic year the revised projected needs are $ 67,000 for 117 students; the same amount is proposed for 1987 for the same number of beneficiaries.

Other Trust Funds

2.14.12 In 1986, some 2,500 returnees from Rwandai received immediate relief assistance including food, domestic utensils, agricultural tools and seeds, financed from the balance of funds available from the 1982 Rwanda appeal. Part of the food and transport requirements were met by transfers from Rwanda.

Rehabilitation of returnees in the West Nile Province

2.14.13 Assistance to returnees from the Sudan and Zaire continued in 1985 to meet their immediate needs particularly for supplementary food, assistance in the health sector, water supply and assistance in agriculture. The programme has been extended into 1986 as repatriation from Zaire still continues. Returnees from Sudan are now assisted under the Special Programme for this group.

Assistance to Ugandan returnees from Southern Sudan

2.14.14 As reported in paragraph 2.14.7 the actual number of returnees has already reached over 84,000. The Programme was designed to provide assistance to some 75,000 returnees and needs until the end of December have been estimated at $ 4,366,300 to include items as mentioned earlier. It also includes logistics support and programme support and operational costs.

Programme Support and Administration

2.14.15 The increased requirements for programme support and administration in 1985 were mainly due to events in the country and were met through transfer between allocations. They related to general operating expenses, travel and expenditure for office supplies and material. The decrease in the 1986 estimate is a result of the exchange rate factor. The 1987 projections include the replacement of one vehicle and reflect the inflation factor. As of May 1986, there was a total of 15 posts under the project personnel category (one at the International and 14 at the General Service level).

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UGANDA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
			Local integration					
614.0	2,550.0	1,500.0	Rural settlement	a) Construction of infrastructure and development of agriculture at Kyaka II settlement (1,500.0) b) Construction and self-sufficiency activities at other settlements (700.0)		X		2,200.0
225.8	306.0	117.0	Individual refugees	Self-sufficiency activities for some 300 urban refugees		X		122.0
14.1	20.0	17.0	Primary education	Scholarships, uniforms, educational materials for 650 children		X		20.0
93.6	125.0	100.0	Lower secondary education	Subsistence allowances, fees and local transport		X		100.0
1.1[A]	-	-	Resettlement					-
-	15.0	-	Voluntary repatriation	Promotion of voluntary repatriation and travel costs				-
102.6	97.0	134.0	Counselling	Recurrent costs and strenghtening of counselling services in Kampala and Fort Portal				78.0
75.0	100.0	75.0	Supplementary aid	Temporary subsistence, housing, transport to settlements and medical care of individuals in urban areas		X		75.0
486.9	465.2	416.0	Programme support and administration	See Annexes I and II				482.0
1,613.1	3,678.2	2,359.0	Sub-total (1)					3,077.0
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES					
			Education Account					
62.7	67.0	67.0	Secondary, technical and university education, 117 scholarships					67.0
0.6	-	-	Trust fund for handicapped refugees					-
			Other trust funds					
-	-	397.7	Assistance to Returnees from Rwanda					-

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UGANDA

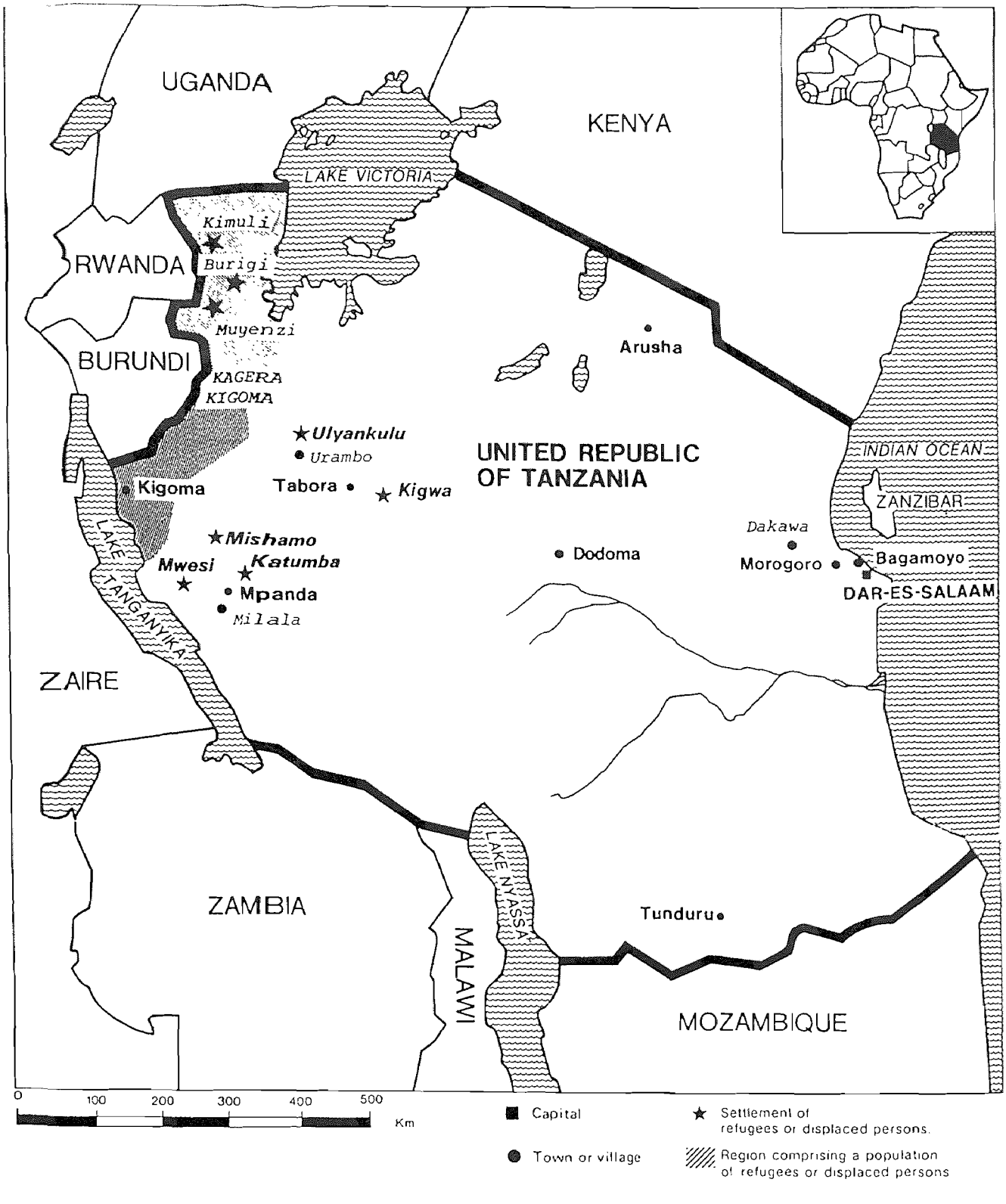
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			Programme support and administration					
71.0	37.2	-	Junior Professional Officer					-
2,450.7	-	-	Rehabilitation of returnees in the West Nile Province					-
-	-	4,366.3	Assistance to Ugandan Returnees form Southern Sudan					-
2,585.0	104.2	4,831.0	Sub-total (2)					67.0
4,198.1	3,782.4	7,190.0	Sub-total (1-2)					3,144.0
178.1	146.6	113.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					146.0
4,376.2	3,929.0	7,303.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					3,290.0

[a]/ Obligation from overall allocation.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Area.....945,087 sq. km
Estimated population.....21,060,000 (mid-84)
Population density.....Approx. 22.3 per sq.km
Rainy season.....November/December to March/April



2.15 United Republic of Tanzania

Introduction

Refugee population and developments

2.15.1 The refugee population at the end of 1985 was 206,918, an increase of 27,918 over the figure contained in the previous report. This is due partly to a reassessment of the number of refugees from Burundi, who account for 82 per cent of the total. Of these, 146,200 are economically self-sufficient in rural settlements and and 23,000 are spontaneously settled in villages around Kigoma. Some 19,800 Rwandese whose naturalization is pending and who were not reported in UNHCR statistics last year and some 16,000 Zairians have also integrated into the local population. Some 1,200 Banyarwanda, uprooted from the area bordering Uganda following disturbances in that country in 1983 and 1984, are in a new settlement in the Kagera region. In addition to the total refugee population mentioned above, Tanzania also hosts several thousand South Africans affiliated with national liberation movements.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

2.15.2 UNHCR's programmes over the last decade have concentrated on establishing large and economically viable rural settlements, strengthening the infrastructure in areas affected by the presence of refugees areas and constructing educational facilities. The rural settlements for refugees from Burundi have been completed and handed over to the Government; 1986 will witness the virtual completion of construction activities in Kigwa, Kigoma, Katumba and Mpanda. A new settlement may be needed by the end of the year to relocate Zairian refugees away from the border areas. Otherwise, the emphasis in 1987 will be on the consolidation of local integration. Rural co-operatives for refugees who have attained economic self-sufficiency will be strengthened under an ICARA II project.

2.15.3 Urban refugees, mainly young job-seekers, have been hard-hit by the economic situation in Tanzania. Assistance will therefore continue to focus on education, job counselling and small income-generating projects. Supplementary assistance to vulnerable groups and aid to the handicapped will continue, as well as modest appropriations for voluntary repatriation and for resettlement.

2.15.4 Assistance to the African National Congress (ANC) will be phased out at the end of 1986 with the completion of the Dakawa Centre, which UNHCR has equipped for vocational training, farm machinery, livestock and other agricultural contributions. Assistance to the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) farm at Bagamoyo will be phased out in 1987. A modest appropriation is requested in 1987 to continue financing costs related to the transportation of donations in kind to the national liberation movements.

Arrangements for implementation

2.15.5 Most projects are implemented under tripartite agreements among the Government, UNHCR and implementing partners such as the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Caritas Tanzania, the Christian Council of Tanzania, the Cheshire-Ryder Mission, the ANC and the PAC.

General Programmes

Local integration

2.15.6 Individual refugees: A slight increase in the 1986 appropriation reflects local currency fluctuations against the US dollar. The 1987 appropriation is augmented considerably due to an increase from 200 to 500 in the number of beneficiaries as well as to cover income-generating projects at Kigwa formerly funded under multipurpose assistance, the allocation for which will decrease correspondingly.

2.15.7 Rural settlements: The initial appropriation for rural settlement programmes has been reduced to $ 2,582,500 to finance the implementation of two ICARA II projects: $ 580,100 for strengthening co-operatives and $ 1,602,400 for consolidating health and educational infrastructure. The balance of $ 400,000 will be used to cover requirements for the new Burigi settlement and assistance to Zairian refugees. The allocation for the Burigi settlement to accommodate displaced Rwandese refugees in Kagera is increased from $ 250,000 by $50,000 to $ 300,000 to cover the provision of educational facilities and to complete the construction of the main infrastructure. In the event of a relocation of Zairian refugees from Kigoma, an initial amount of $ 100,000 is requested to cover the costs of a site survey, drinking water and logistics. For 1987, an initial sum of $ 100,000 is foreseen for the new settlement for displaced Zairian refugees to cover transport, subsistence and shelter. The number of Zairians to be moved can be accurately determined only after the Government has concluded the registration exercise which was projected to start in 1985 and later rescheduled to commence in mid-July 1986.

2.15.8 Kigoma: The financial difficulties of 1985 which caused delays in implementation were responsible for reducing the implementation rate of a multi-year project to assist spontaneously-settled refugees in Kigoma. The 1986 appropriation is therefore reduced. The project is scheduled to be completed in 1987.

Multipurpose assistance

2.15.9 The 1986 appropriation is increased, due mainly to the need for staff housing at Kigwa and to higher subsistence rates. In 1987, only liberation movements will be assisted under this appropriation. An amount of $ 45,000 is requested to complete the infrastructure of the PAC farm at Bagamoyo and $ 20,000 for the transportation of donations to South Africans.

Lower secondary education

2.15.10 The 1985 appropriation was considerably reduced and the construction of vocational training centres postponed due to financial constraints. Some 300 scholarships were awarded. By September 1986, one vocational training centre will be completed at Ulyankulu. The 1986 appropriation is being increased slightly to complete the last training centre at Mpanda and to award 310 scholarships.

Legal assistance

2.15.11 Some 5,000 Rwandese refugees were accepted for naturalization in 1985. The registration of refugees was further delayed and is being pursued by the Government with the assistance of the field office.

Assistance to handicapped refugees

2.15.12 Although the 1985 appropriation was cancelled due to financial constraints, the construction of a centre for handicapped refugees in Katumba continued with an unspent 1984 allocation of $ 260,000. The running costs of the centre will be shared with the Cheshire-Ryder Mission. The UNHCR appropriation is maintained at $ 83,000 in 1986 and reduced to $ 77,000 in 1987.

Supplementary assistance

2.15.13 There were 510 beneficiaries in 1985. This year the appropriation needs to be revised upward to $ 155,000 due to high inflation. In 1987 the subsistence needs of refugees at Kigwa will also be met under this appropriation which it is proposed to increase to US$ 273,000.

Other forms of assistance

2.15.14 No changes are proposed in the allocations for resettlement and voluntary repatriation. In 1985, 1,758 refugees benefited from counselling services. The appropriation for 1986 may be reduced to $ 156,100 and may be further reduced to $ 91,000 in 1987.

Special Programmes

Education Account

2.15.15 Fifty scholarships were awarded in 1985. The appropriations in 1986 and 1987 will be increased to $ 171,000 for 58 beneficiaries.

Programme Support and Administration

2.15.16 In the 1987 projections, it is proposed to establish one General Service post through redeployment and to replace one vehicle at the Branch Office as well as one at the Sub-Office in Kigoma. As of May 1986, there was a total of five posts under the project personnel category (one at the International and four at the General Service level).

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
			Local integration					
62.0	25.0	27.3	Individual refugees	Small income-generating projects and job-oriented training		X		98.0
1,042.5	3,077.0	2,582.5	Rural settlements	Settlements for Zairians relocated from Kigoma region		X		100.0
790.8	1,155.0	934.0	Kigoma	Various types of assistance to spontaneously settled refugees in various villages in the Kigoma area		X		508.0
655.0	485.0	613.7	Multipurpose assistance	Promotion of self-sufficiency of South African refugees at ANC farm in Dakawa and the PAC farm at Masuguri, and international transport of donations		X		65.0
560.7	526.0	539.7	Lower secondary education	310 scholarships for refugee students		X		200.0
5.0	10.0	10.0	Resettlement	Documentation and travel costs		X		10.0
5.0	5.0	5.0	Voluntary repatriation	Facilitate repatriation of individual refugees of various origins			X	5.0
190.3	236.0	156.1	Counselling	Running costs and counselling services to some 1,050 refugees		X		91.0
101.3[a]	-	-	Legal assistance					-
-	83.0	83.0	Assistance to handicapped refugees	Completion of a rehabilitation and training centre for handicapped		X		77.0
156.2	130.0	155.0	Supplementary aid	Care and maintenance of individual refugees		X		273.0
303.2	399.7	364.0	Programme support and administration	See Annexes I and II				412.0
3,872.0	6,131.7	5,470.3	Sub-total (1)					1,839.0

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

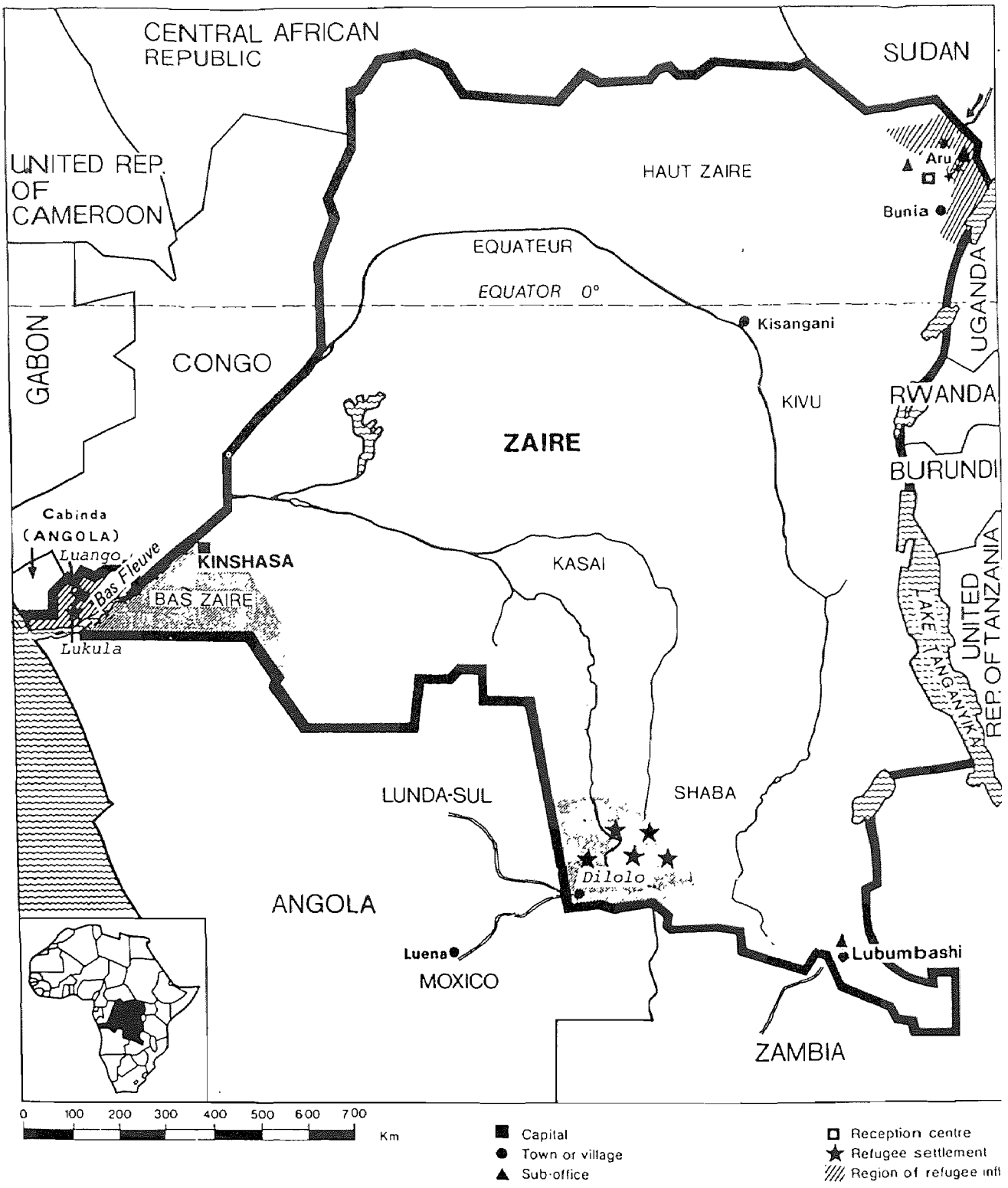
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
				SPECIAL PROGRAMMES				
				Education Account				
96.4	80.0	171.0		Secondary,technical and university education 58 scholarships				171.0
3.6	-			Trust fund for handicapped refugees				-
				Programme support and administration				
33.6	-	40.0		Junior Professional Officer				45.0
1.0	-	-		Assistance to southern African refugees				-
134.6	80.0	211.0		Sub-total (2)				216.0
4,006.6	6,211.7	5,681.3		Sub-total (1-2)				2,055.0
73.7	148.1	112.0		REGULAR BUDGET (3)				142.0
4,080.3	6,359.8	5,793.3		GRAND TOTAL (1-3)				2,197.0

[a]/ Of which US$ 1,331 from overall allocation.

ZAIRE

Area	2,354,409 sq. km
Estimated population	29,670,000 (mid-84)
Population density	Approx. 12.6 per sq.km
Rainy season	North-East: March-November East: September-May West: October-May



2.16 ZAIRE

Introduction

Refugee population and developments

2.16.1 The number of refugees in Zaire decreased considerably in 1985 following the reassessment of Angolan refugees in Shaba after their resettlement in new areas during the first half of the year. This figure is approximately one-half of that arrived at by the Government before the transfer. The discrepancy may well be explained by the reluctance of certain refugees to move away from the Angolan border. Previous estimates, moreover, probably included a number of Zairians whose repatriation from Angola coincided with the influx of refugees. The number of refugees being assisted is still increasing slightly, and amounted to 30,000 in May 1986. As a few thousand refugees are still living at Dilolo and in other villages, the number of beneficiaries in 1986 and 1987 is estimated at 35,000. In addition, an influx of some 6,000 Angolan refugees was recorded in Bas-Zaire towards the end of 1985. As this group of refugees had lived for a considerable time in the forests of the border region, they were in rather poor health. They were provided with food, medical care and agricultural assistance, and are at present being settled in neighbouring Zairian villages. As a result, it is estimated that the total number of Angolan refugees was 240,500 at the end of 1985, of whom some 41,000 were being assisted by UNHCR.

2.16.2 The number of Ugandan refugees in Haut-Zaïre continued to decrease as a result of repatriation. Although this trend was temporarily interrupted in 1985 because of events in Uganda, 16,740 refugees were able to return to their homes under UNHCR auspices - some of them spontaneously - which reduced the number of Ugandans in the settlements to 17,000 at the end of 1985. It is foreseen that repatriation should continue in 1986 and be completed at the beginning of 1987. The number of refugees of other origins, particularly from Burundi and Rwanda, is estimated at 21,000. These refugees, who have settled in the eastern part of the country, no longer receive assistance except on an individual and exceptional basis or in the form of scholarships. The total number of refugees in Zaire was therefore estimated at 283,000 at the end of 1985, including 4,500 urban refugees of various origins in Kinshasa.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

2.16.3 The most important development in 1985 was the gradual phasing-out of UNHCR assistance in Haut-Zaïre and the assumption of responsibility by the local authorities, from September 1985, for most sectors of activity, with the exception of the voluntary repatriation project for Ugandan refugees which is still being administered by UNHCR. For example, the education component was incorporated into the national educational system and is administered by the Bureau d'enseignement catholique as well as by Protestant churches. The transfer process was disrupted by the bankruptcy of the International Association for Rural Development (AIDR), the implementing agency, in September 1985. UNHCR had to assume responsibility for some of its debts in order to prevent the human suffering that would have been caused by the abrupt curtailment of assistance projects and to complete the implementation of programmes in a satisfactory manner. Legal proceedings were instituted so that the matter could be cleared up once and for all.

2.16.4 In Shaba, the multipurpose assistance programme continued in 1985 and a new settlement programme was introduced for Angolan refugees. Three new sites selected for this purpose by the Government, in close co-operation with UNHCR, were developed in regions far from the border. The resources earmarked for this project in 1985 were used to finance initial studies, earth-moving, the construction of some 300 kilometres of access roads as well as the infrastructure required for community and agricultural development. Considerable progress was also made in other respects, and achievements included the cultivation of over 500 hectares of land by the refugees, the construction of over 100 schools and a marked improvement in health conditions. The refugees were provided with regular food rations as well as agricultural implements and seeds. Supplementary rations were distributed to

refugees with special nutritional needs. The decrease in the number of persons assisted resulted in a surplus of food stocks which, combined with warehousing problems, led to the loss of certain foodstuffs.

2.16.5 Among the less ambitious projects carried out, particularly at Kinshasa, mention should be made of the development of small-scale self-sufficiency projects through the promotion of handicraft activities. A group of 454 urban refugees were provided with counselling services and 1,371 such refugees were granted supplementary aid which enabled them to satisfy their basic needs; 48 refugees of various origins were resettled in the United States and Canada, and 320 Angolan refugees and 135 Ugandan refugees were granted lower secondary school scholarships. At Aru, 172 Ugandan refugees received care under the project for assistance to the handicapped.

Outline of programmes in the current year and proposals for 1987

2.16.6 The most important part of the current programmes is once again the project for the local settlement of Angolan refugees in Shaba aimed at ensuring their self-sufficiency as regards foodstuffs and their integration in neighbouring communities by the end of 1988.

2.16.7 The new Angolan refugees in Bas-Zaïre (Cataractes Region) are receiving assistance in the form of medical supplies, agricultural implements and utensils. This group should become self-sufficient and completely integrated into Zairian village life towards the end of 1986. As for the other Angolan refugees already living in this area, it is recalled that suitable provision was made for assistance projects in the framework of ICARA II. However, this assistance had to be discontinued because of the lack of specific projects that could be implemented successfully in the local context.

2.16.8 The voluntary repatriation of Ugandan refugees in Haut-Zaire continues to be strongly encouraged and it is expected that all those wishing to return home will be able to do so in the first half of 1987, after the harvest at the end of 1986. Those who wish to remain in Zaire will be increasingly integrated into the social and economic life of local communities. As regards assistance to individual refugees, particularly in the Kinshasa region, the goal remains the promotion of local integration through small-scale self-sufficiency projects, education and vocational training. Pending this durable solution, needy cases will be provided with supplementary aid.

Arrangements for implementation

2.16.9 The task of implementing the assistance programme in Shaba has been entrusted to two voluntary agencies, namely the World University Service Canada (WUSC) and Médecins sans Frontières Belgium (MSF). Close co-operation is also maintained with WFP and FAO. The Zairian State Commission for Social Affairs and Health also plays an important role in helping refugees as the Ministry responsible for the co-ordination of assistance.

General Programmes

Local integration

2.16.10 The review of the number of Angolan refugees in Shaba made it possible to reduce the allocation approved for 1986, a large proportion of which was earmarked for the settlement of this group of refugees in new areas. The allocation proposed for 1987 will be used to continue this programme in respect of 35,000 persons. It is anticipated that the refugees still receiving food rations provided by WFP will achieve partial self-sufficiency towards the end of 1987; this implies a reduction in the distribution of foodstuffs as well as in transport and storage costs. Until that time, the programme will have to be maintained at its present level. The allocation proposed for 1987 includes the following:

	US $
Foodstuffs	760,980
Storage, fumigation, transport and communications	964,960
Health: maintenance of hospital centres	8,850
Agriculture	311,838
Community development	200,771
Hydrology	45,819
Infrastructure	82,739
Staff costs	679,448
	3,055,405
Medical project (MSF)	250,595
	3,306,000

2.16.11 The assistance requirements of Ugandan refugees who are still in Haut-Zaïre in 1986 are greater than anticipated owing to the suspension of the voluntary repatriation movement, which began in June 1985, and the cumulative effect of various delays. Moreover, owing to the operational partner's bankruptcy in October 1985, UNHCR had to pay the wages of local staff and to defray other unforeseen expenditure. The allocation approved for assistance to this group of refugees in 1986 in respect of education, health and community activities had to be increased. No allocation is proposed for 1987 because voluntary repatriation to Uganda has been resumed.

2.16.12 The 1986 allocation for assistance to isolated refugees has been reduced owing to delays in the establishment of a number of small enterprises in the Kinshasa region.

Resettlement

2.16.13 Only very few of the refugees in Zaïre have so far been resettled in other countries of the region. It is therefore proposed that a post of Regional Resettlement Officer should be created in the project personnel category at Kinshasa with a view to increasing this type of solution. The cost of this new post is included in the allocation proposed for 1987.

Voluntary repatriation

2.16.14 Owing to the delays in the repatriation of Ugandan refugees in Haut-Zaïre during 1985, the 1986 allocation for this purpose has been reduced. This repatriation movement enjoys aerial logistical support, which also enables seriously-ill refugees to be evacuated to specialized medical care centres.

Other forms of assistance

2.16.15 The sharp rise in the cost of living in Zaïre which, according to estimates, amounts to 50 per cent per year, explains the increases proposed for 1986 in respect of counselling services at Kinshasa as well as the supplementary aid granted to needy cases, particularly in urban areas. On the other hand, as a result of the decrease in the number of beneficiaries,

it has been possible to reduce the allocation proposed for 1987 in respect of lower secondary education. No allocation for assistance to handicapped refugees is envisaged for 1987 as such assistance was intended for Ugandan refugees in Haut-Zaïre.

Special Programmes

Education Account

2.16.16 The 1986 allocation has been increased because the number of scholarship holders (245) is greater than anticipated.

Programme Support and Administration

2.16.17 Initial estimates for 1986 were reduced owing to exchange rate fluctuations. The Sub-Office in Aru is to be closed in 1987 and the P-3 international protection officer post as well as three General Service posts are to be redeployed to the Sub-Office in Lubumbashi. Projections for 1987 also include an inflation factor and cover the replacement of one vehicle. In May 1986 there were 16 project personnel posts, four at the Professional level and 12 at the General Service level.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAIRE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
			Local integration					
1,378.2	6,863.0	3,613.2	Angolan refugees	Consolidation of settlements of Angolan refugees in Shaba province		X		3,306.0
2,111.3	100.0	365.0	Ugandan refugees					-
74.6	80.0	70.0	Individual refugees	Development of small-scale enterprises and other self-sufficiency activities in the Kinshasa area		X		80.0
4,687.4	-	-	Multipurpose assistance					-
135.9	137.0	137.0	Lower secondary education	Scholarship assistance to 175 Angolan and 135 Ugandan students		X		82.0
27.5[a]	10.0	10.0	Resettlement	Promotion of resettlement		X		160.0
454.1	675.0	498.0	Voluntary repatriation	a) Continuation of the repatriation programme for Ugandan refugees from Haut-Zaire b) Individual rapatriation of refugees of various origins, mainly Angolans		X		454.0
149.5	196.0	221.3	Counselling	Running costs of counselling services in Kinshasa		X		193.0
20.1	22.0	18.0	Assistance to handicapped refugees					
83.8	80.0	100.0	Supplementary aid	Food, accommodation, medical and other assistance to newly arrived individual refugees in various parts of the country		X		120.0
515.1	628.8	488.0	Programme support and administration	See Annexes I and II				512.0
9,637.5	8,791.8	5,520.5	Sub-total (1)					4,907.0

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAIRE

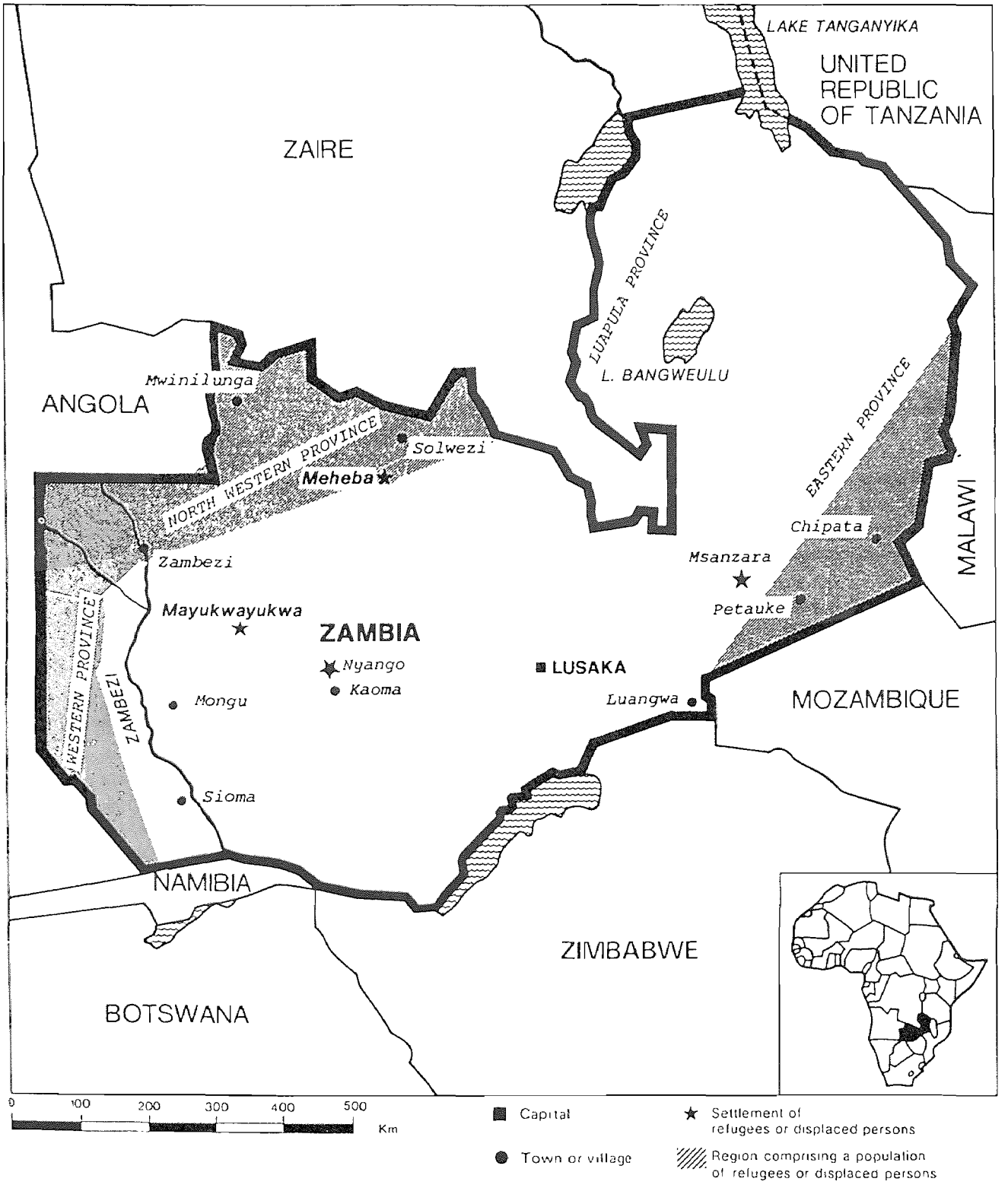
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION PROJECTION
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES					
			Education Account					
157.7	195.0	227.8	Secondary, technical and university education scholarships					227.8
			Other trust funds					
918.3	-	-	Assistance to Angolan refugees					-
			Programme support and administration					
49.9	82.3	49.0	Junior Professional Officer					43.0
1,125.9	277.3	276.8	Sub-total (2)					210.8
10,763.4	9,069.1	5,797.3	Sub-total (1-2)					5,117.8
371.1	368.3	349.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					433.0
11,134.5	9,437.4	6,146.3	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					5,610.8

[a]/ Of which US$ 15,331 from overall allocation.

ZAMBIA

Area.....752,614 sq. km
Estimated population.....6,450,000 (mid-84)
Population density.....Approx. 8.6 per sq.km
Rainy season.....November-April



2.17 ZAMBIA

Introduction

Refugee population and developments

2.17.1 There has been a significant influx into Zambia of new refugees, in particular Mozambicans and Angolans, bringing the total at the end of 1985 to some 103,600. Of these some 74 per cent are Angolans, nine per cent Zaireans, nine per cent are affiliated to ANC and SWAPO, six per cent are newly arrived Mozambicans and two per cent are urban refugees of various origins. The Angolans have mostly settled spontaneously in the border provinces, except for some 12,000 who have been assisted in rural settlements at Meheba and Mayukwayukwa. Almost all the Zaireans have also spontaneously settled in the North Western Province. Namibian refugees, affiliated to SWAPO, are mostly located at the Nyango Centre in the Western Province.

2.17.2 The influx has continued and by early May 1986, the Government estimated that the number of new arrivals had reached some 28,500, bringing the total refugee population to some 120,000. The new arrivals are now scattered along the North-Western and Eastern borders of Zambia, and will be repatriated or relocated to new sites following a firm Government decision. The health condition of the refugees on arrival is generally rather poor, with a particularly high incidence of malnutrition, up to 15 per cent among Angolan children. Basic food supplies are distributed at 28 points with supplementary feeding programmes organized by Médecins sans Frontières and the Zambian Red Cross supported by the League of Red Cross Societies.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

2.17.3 The difficult economic climate which led to a sharp devaluation of the Zambian Kwacha at the end of 1985 has adversely affected young unemployed urban refugees. To enable such refugees to become self-supporting, a loan scheme for small income-generating projects was developed for which considerable preparatory work was done during 1985. Assistance to certain vulnerable groups – children, the aged, the handicapped - has been maintained through education and counselling which will still be needed in the future.

2.17.4 After a slow start in late 1985, the implementation of agricultural activities on behalf of spontaneously-settled refugees in the Western Province has progressed well. Assistance in the agricultural and health sectors in the North-Western Province will be phased out in 1986 in Mwinilunga district and in 1987 in Zambezi district.

2.17.5 Emergency assistance provided to the new Mozambican and Angolan refugees since the second half of 1985 will be phased-out at the end of the year. A registration exercise to determine which of the new arrivals wish to repatriate to their home countries will commence by July. For those preferring to stay in Zambia new settlement sites have been identified where assistance will be directed towards the promotion of self-sufficiency, starting with the establishment of the settlement infrastructure and the strengthening of the refugees' agricultural base.

2.17.6 In 1985, Namibian refugees received financial assistance towards the running costs of the Nyango Health and Education Centre which is administered by SWAPO and which accommodates mainly women and children. In 1986, the recurring assistance in the sectors of supplementary feeding, health and education is being continued. Funding also covers the purchase of vehicles and farm machinery and the construction of dormitories. Moreover, UNHCR continued to make its traditional contribution towards the recurrent costs of the United Nations Institute for Namibia. Direct assistance to South African refugees residing at the ANC farm was discontinued in 1985 following the attainment of a reasonable degree of self-sufficiency. An allocation is proposed in 1986 to meet the costs of procuring certain farm inputs and special drugs.

2.17.7 In general, considerable savings in project expenditures have been made due to the favourable exchange rate. Accordingly, the approved appropriations for 1986 may be reduced.

Outline of programmes in the current year and proposals for 1987

2.17.8 The overall objectives for the different groups of refugees in Zambia can be summarized as follows:

(a) To attain the local integration of the old caseload, mainly Angolan and Zairian refugees in the Western and North-Western Provinces, through accelerated developments in the agricultural sector so that they may become self-reliant communities by the end of 1987;

(b) To ensure the complete integration of those refugees already established in rural settlements, through the consolidation of community development activities, training and the strengthening of co-operatives by the end of 1986;

(c) To promote voluntary repatriation of Angolan and Mozambican refugees. A screening exercise to this effect will commence by July 1986;

(d) To establish and develop a new rural settlement during 1986 and 1987 for newly-arrived refugees so that they may become self-sufficient by the end of 1988;

(e) To raise the economic level of individual urban refugees to that enjoyed by nationals through the creation of small income-generating projects;

(f) To minimize, where possible, the dependence of Namibian and South African refugees on outside assistance for their material needs, through the promotion of agricultural and other self-sufficiency activities which are organized and implemented by SWAPO and ANC.

Arrangements for implementation

2.17.9 As in previous years, the implementation of UNHCR's assistance programmes in Zambia is governed by tripartite agreements signed by the Government, UNHCR and the principal operational partners: the Christian Council of Zambia, the Lutheran World Federation, the Zambian Catholic Secretariat, the Ryder Cheshire Mission and the Zambian Red Cross Society, with assistance from the League of Red Cross Societies, ANC and SWAPO. The Swedish Unit for Disaster Relief has expressed interest in offering its services for the establishment of the new settlements. The Office of the Commissioner of Refugees in the Ministry of Home Affairs has continued to facilitate the day-to-day operational activities of UNHCR and its implementing agencies.

General Programmes

Local integration

2.17.10 The approved appropriation of $ 180,000 for 1986 for individual refugees may be reduced to $ 130,000 because of the delays in establishing the loan scheme for small enterprises. Some 60 individuals benefited from this scheme in 1985. Of the new amount $ 50,000 will be available to increase the loan fund which will benefit some 750 refugees in 1986 and 1987. The remaining amount will help establish newly-arrived individual rural refugees in settlements.

2.17.11 The original appropriation of $ 512,000 for 1986 for local integration in the provinces has been increased to $ 731,300 to cover the initial construction costs of new settlements for some 28,500 Mozambican and Angolan refugees ($ 400,000). For 1987, an appropriation of $ 856,000 is proposed, of which $ 600,000 will be required for setting up new settlements and for the movement and installation of newly-arrived refugees; the balance is for the continuation of ongoing programmes in the Western and North-Western Provinces.

Multipurpose assistance to Namibian and South African refugees

2.17.12 The initial appropriation for 1986 has been slightly increased to $ 434,100 to cover the need to purchase drugs and farm inputs at the ANC farm. In 1987, assistance will be provided to SWAPO only, to cover part of the recurrent costs of its Health and Education Centre at Nyango.

Lower secondary education

2.17.13 The approved appropriation of $ 185,000 for 1986 may be reduced to $ 80,200 due to favourable exchange-rate fluctuations and a lower-than-expected number of beneficiaries (167).

Supplementary aid

2.17.14 The approved appropriation of $ 150,000 has been increased to $ 180,000 due to high inflation costs particularly for urban refugees, offsetting the savings made by the devaluation of the Kwacha.

Other forms of assistance

2.17.15 The approved 1986 resettlement appropriation of $ 15,000 may be reduced to $ 5,000 because of the limited number of resettlement cases. However, it has been necessary to increase the approved 1986 legal assistance appropriation of $ 20,000 to $ 25,800 to cover the issuance of identity cards to newly arrived refugees. For 1987, a sum of $ 61,000 is requested for the running of a centre for handicapped refugees at Meheba Settlement which was established in previous years with funds from the overall appropriation for handicapped refugees. Counselling activities will also require less funds than originally foreseen because of exchange rate variations. Requirements for 1986 are now estimated at $ 194,000 in 1986 and $ 165,000 in 1987.

Emergency Fund

2.17.16 In early 1986, an amount of $ 300,000 was obligated for emergency assistance in the form of food, domestic goods, basic medicines, tools and seeds for the new influx of Angolans and Mozambicans.

Special Programmes

Education Account

2.17.17 In 1985, scholarships were awarded to 20 students at the university, higher secondary and vocational levels; a similar number will also benefit from this assistance in 1986. Because of currency fluctuations and the absence, to date, of increases in tuition and boarding costs in higher education, the allocation may be reduced to $ 80,000. For 1987, it is proposed to increase the appropriation for the same number of scholarships due to increases in tuition and boarding costs in institutions of higher education.

Programme Support and Administration

2.17.18 The reduction in the 1986 revised estimates is due to lower general operating expenses and travel costs, as well as the exchange rate factor. The 1987 projections take the inflation factor into account. As of May 1986, there was a total of four posts under the project personnel category (one at the international and three at the General Service level).

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAMBIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
			Local integration					
27.5	180.0	130.0	Individual refugees	Development of small scale enterprises and other individual Self sufficiency projects for urban refugees and installation kits for individual rural refugees		X		130.0
68.5	-	-	Makeni centre	(covered under multipurpose assistance)				-
374.5	512.0	731.3	Western and North-Western Province	Multi-sectoral assistance aimed at self-sufficiency through agricultural activities		X		856.0
303.2	430.0	434.1	Multipurpose assistance	Assistance to Nyango farm for Namibian refugees under care of SWAPO; support of United Nations Institute for Namibia and assi-tance to needy arrived refugees at Makeni centre		X		190.0
161.3[a]	185.0	80.2	Lower secondary education	Scholarship assistance to 175 refugee students		X		92.0
19.0[b]	15.0	5.0	Resettlement	Regional resettlement of refugees of various origins		X		5.0
120.4[c]	100.0	100.0	Voluntary repatriation	Travel and related costs of Angolan and other refugees		X		100.0
442.2[d]	20.0	25.8	Legal assistance	Assistance to refugees in detention and registration costs for new arrivals		X		26.0
302.3	223.0	194.0	Counselling	Running cost of the CCZ services		X		165.0
35.8[e]	-	13.1[e]	Assistance to handi-capped refugees	Operational costs and self sufficiency activities at Meheba handicapped centre	X			61.0
-	150.0	180.0	Supplementary aid	Temporary assistance to new arrivals or individual needy refugees		X		125.0
143.7	208.3	158.0	Programme support and administration	See Annexes I and II				190.0
100.0	-	300.0	Emergency Fund					-
2,098.4	2,023.3	2,351.5	Sub-total (1)					1,940.0

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAMBIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATI PROJECTIC
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES					
18.4	13.5	40.4	Education Account 20 scholarships in higher secondary, technical and university education					40.
0.6	-	-	Trust Fund for Handicapped refugees					-
69.7	66.2	132.0	Programme support and administration Junior Professional Officer					137.
88.7	79.7	172.4	Sub-total (2)					177.
2,187.1	2,103.0	2,523.9	Sub-total (1-2)					2,111
186.4	237.9	219.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					268
2,373.5	2,340.9	2,742.9	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					2,385

[a]/ Of which US$ 28,258 incurred against overall allocation.
[b]/ Of which US$ 3,961 incurred against overall allocation.
[c]/ Of which US$ 382 incurred against overall allocation.
[d]/ Of which US$ 16,838 incurred against overall allocation.
[e]/ Obligation incurred against overall allocation.

ZIMBABWE

Area.....390,580 sq. km
Estimated population.....7,980,000 (mid-84)
Population density.....20.4 per sq.km
Rainy season.....November-April

2.18 ZIMBABWE

Introduction

Refugee population and developments

2.18.1 According to Government estimates, the number of Mozambican refugees and displaced persons in the country increased from 46,000 to 62,500 by the end of 1985. In 1985, some 6,500 newcomers were registered in camps. While the remainder of the new arrivals dispersed spontaneously among the local population, 24,000 persons are assisted under the Special Programme for Mozambicans in the four camps situated in the northern and north-eastern parts of Zimbabwe. Because of the continuing influx it may be necessary to establish a fifth camp in 1987. The Government has recently agreed that all camps be transformed into viable rural settlements and that education and other services in the settlements be integrated into the national system. The urban refugee caseload of mainly South African refugees declined from 470 to 266 due to naturalization and resettlement.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

2.18.2 Since 1984, the largest share of UNHCR's assistance activities has been devoted to the establishment and maintenance of the camps for Mozambicans, financed from a Special Programme. Adequate basic food rations were supplied by WFP and supplemented by UNHCR. A large food store was completed in 1985. The displaced persons have built their own huts and are largely responsible for the very high standard of hygiene and improved health conditions in the camps. Clinics were completed in three of the camps and generally have an adequate water supply, although some shortage still occurred in periods of drought. Harvests from refugee fields remained modest because of late ploughing and planting, problems which are expected to be redressed in 1986. Other income-generating activities, coupled with training, were promoted actively and have already resulted in the sale of products. UNHCR assistance to urban refugees continued to concentrate on local integration, formal education, vocational and technical training and the establishment of small-scale enterprises leading towards self-reliance, while support was also extended to those who have no other means of subsistence.

Outline of programmes in the current year and proposals for 1987

2.18.3 Self-reliance and local integration are overall objectives for the rural displaced Mozambicans. There are excellent prospects for the integration of the Mozambicans into the Government's regional development strategy. Starting in 1986, the camps will be transformed into viable rural settlements which necessitate inputs for durable infrastructure, as well as continued limited care and maintenance until self-sufficiency is achieved. It is expected that responsibility for the settlements may be handed over to the Government by the end of 1989.

2.18.4 As in past years, assistance to urban refugees is pursued on two fronts - local integration of individual refugees and their development through educational opportunities in lower secondary level and a corresponding improvement in the vocational and technical skills of those wishing to become self-employed in the informal sector of Zimbabwe's economy. Care and maintenance activities under supplementary aid, particularly for vulnerable groups, remain necessary pending self-sufficiency.

Arrangements for implementation

2.18.5 The UNHCR's programmes in Zimbabwe are implemented in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare which is responsible for all refugee matters. Various non-governmental organizations, notably Christian Care, Catholic Development Commission for Social Services and Development (CADEC) and the Lutheran World Federation, assist refugees in specific fields. With regard to durable solutions in favour

of urban refugees, the Otto Benecke Foundation (OBS), World University Service of Zimbabwe as well as the Lutheran World Federation and Christian Care provide invaluable assistance. Similar co-operation within the United Nations system continues, particularly with WFP, UNICEF and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNEIPSA).

General Programmes

Local integration

2.18.6 The approved allocation of $ 30,000 in 1986 for assistance to individual refugees can be reduced to $ 20,000 in view of a reduction in the individual caseload from 50 to 20. The amount proposed for 1987 is based on a similar caseload.

2.18.7 Prior to the identification of durable solutions, destitute individual refugees are accommodated in the Reception Centre in Harare. The 1986 approved appropriation of $ 34,000 can be reduced to $ 20,300 in view of the small number of beneficiaries currently being assisted.

Assistance to the Refugee Services Unit

2.18.8 The approved allocation of $ 54,800 for 1986 has been increased to $ 60,760 mainly due to salary adjustments.

Humanitarian assistance to Mozambicans in Zimbabwe

2.18.9 As mentioned earlier, the Government of Zimbabwe has modified its policy from one of care and maintenance to permanent rural settlement. Agricultural activities and some income-generating projects such as carpentry, sewing and metal work are encouraged in the four camps. Educational policy has seen a significant move from the exclusive use of Portuguese as the medium of instruction to include English and Shona. Long-term plans for integration into the national educational system have been prepared. With these developments, it is proposed to include this special programme retroactively within the annual programme under local settlement projects. Needs in 1986 are estimated at an appropriation of $ 1,224,000.

Lower secondary education

2.18.10 The approved allocation for 1986 can be reduced to $ 15,000 as the actual caseload remains significantly below the original estimate.

Supplementary aid

2.18.11 The approved allocation for 1986 is adequate for the present number of beneficiaries, estimated to be 200 refugees.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZIMBABWE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSE ALLOCAT PROJECTI
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
182.1	178.0	175.1	Local integration	Individual refugees: a) Recurrent costs of the Harare Reception Centre and of the Refugee Services Unit b) Development of small-scale enterprises, primary education and non-formal vocational training		X		161
	-	1,150.0	Rural settlement	Consolidation of 4-5 camps into settlements, particularly creation of durable infrastructure	X			1,20(
15.0	50.0	15.0	Lower secondary education	50 scholarships		X		2(
1.5[a]	-		Resettlement					
0.5[a]	-	-	Legal assistance					
41.3	35.0	35.0	Supplementary aid	Food, clothing, accommodation and medical care for individual refugees		X		3(
77.1	117.3	105.0	Programme support and administration	See Annexes I and II				11
317.5	380.3	1,480.1	Sub-total (1)					1,52
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES					
1.5	-	-	Education Account					
4.2	-	-	Trust Fund for Handicapped refugees					
			Other trust funds					
267.5	-	-	Assistance to Mozambicans					
0.6	-	-	Assistance to Southern African refugees					
			Assistance to Mozambicans in Zimbabwe					
698.7	583.9	100.0	Multipurpose assistance to displaced Mozambicans					

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZIMBABWE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
21.4	29.1	46.0	Programme support and administration Junior Professional Officer					30.0
993.9	613.0	146.0	Sub-total (2)					30.0
1,311.4	993.3	1,626.1	Sub-total (1-2)					1,558.0
87.4	123.9	111.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					137.0
1,398.8	1,117.2	1,737.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					1,695.0

[a]/Obligation from overall allocation.

2.19 WESTERN AFRICA

Introduction

As a departure from the presentation used hitherto, it has been decided to group all the countries in the western part of Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo) in one chapter.

2.19.1 The total number of refugees in the countries of western Africa rose slightly owing mainly to the influx of refugees from Chad into Benin. At the end of December 1985, they numbered some 17,500, distributed as follows: Benin (3,653), Burkina Faso (90), Côte d'Ivoire (812), Ghana (119), Liberia (184), Niger (18), Nigeria (4,878), Senegal (5,492), Sierra Leone (178) and Togo (2,047). The number of refugees of rural origin from Chad, Ghana and Guinea-Bissau amounted to 12,000. Those from urban areas (about 5,500) were of various origins, mainly students. Some 7,600 refugees received UNHCR assistance of one kind or another in 1985. The majority live in urban areas and receive assistance on an individual basis.

Trends and achievements of recent assistance programmes

2.19.2 As in the past, most of UNHCR's activities in the countries of western Africa were carried out in the framework of multipurpose assistance programmes. These programmes satisfied the immediate needs of various groups of refugees, namely refugees from Chad in Benin and Ghanaian refugees in Togo, and at the same time were aimed at seeking durable solutions.

2.19.3 Owing to limited employment opportunities in the region, integration assistance programmes in various countries were designed to promote small-scale income-generating projects for urban refugees. Unfortunately, financing difficulties limited the implementation capacity of the programme. However, the programme for 5,000 rural refugees from Guinea-Bissau in Senegal enabled a second water tower to be built to provide water for drinking purposes and the irrigation of crops.

2.19.4 Among the other main aspects of UNHCR activities, mention should be made of the particularly important place occupied by the educational assistance programme. A salient feature of this programme was a substantial increase in the number of refugee scholarship-holders from Namibia, South Africa, Rwanda, Burundi and Chad. Their number rose from 450 in 1984/85 to 600 in 1985/86, of whom 297 were students at the secondary and vocational school level and 303 at the university level. The proportion who graduated amounted to 70 per cent. UNHCR has continued to encourage students to study subjects which increase their employment prospects.

2.19.5 During 1985, emergency assistance (foodstuffs and medicines) was provided from the Emergency Fund to refugees from Chad in Benin pending their settlement in a rural area.

Outline of programmes in the current year and proposals for 1987

2.19.6 Owing to the economic difficulties being experienced by the countries of western Africa resulting in limited job opportunities, assistance efforts continue to be aimed to a large extent at the immediate needs of refugees, namely food, housing and medical care. As in the past, these needs will be satisfied mainly by multipurpose assistance programmes. A number of modifications, described below, will be introduced to make these programmes more flexible.

2.19.7 Further efforts will be made to facilitate local integration. Priority will be given to educational assistance and to counselling services, which will be further strengthened in all the countries concerned. In spite of the difficulties involved, resettlement, both within and outside the region, as well as voluntary repatriation, will also remain important objectives at the regional level.

Arrangements for implementation

2.19.8 UNHCR programmes in western Africa are implemented in close co-operation with various UNDP offices, the Red Cross Societies of Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Togo, and the National Committee for Assistance to Refugees in the case of Senegal. In addition to its responsibilities for assistance programmes in Senegal, the UNHCR Regional Office in Dakar participates in the implementation of assistance programmes in Nigeria in co-operation with the Chargé de Mission in Lagos.

General Programmes

Local integration

2.19.9 The allocation approved for 1986 was increased because of the influx of refugees from Chad into Benin in 1985. These refugees are at present at Sémé-Podji and Cotonou, where living conditions are difficult. The possibility of transferring most of this group to a new rural area is at present being studied. The revised allocation proposed for 1986, as well as that for 1987, may therefore have to be increased in the light of the results.

2.19.10 The allocation approved for 1986 local integration assistance in Nigeria may be reduced considerably owing to delays in the implementation of individual income-generating projects. On the other hand, the allocation approved for the rural integration of refugees from Guinea-Bissau in Senegal had to be increased owing to exchange rate fluctuations. This assistance programme should be completed by the end of 1986, as soon as the beneficiaries are able to meet their material needs.

Lower secondary education

2.19.11 With the exception of Nigeria, where the number of beneficiaries proved to be lower than anticipated, the allocations approved for lower secondary educational assistance in 1986 were increased. These increases are due to a greater number of scholarship holders, particularly in Sierra Leone, and exchange rate losses. The allocations proposed for 1987 reflect a further anticipated increase in the number of refugees requiring this assistance. Moreover, a regional allocation has been proposed to ensure the co-ordination of various types of educational assistance in the countries of the region.

Multipurpose assistance

2.19.12 Owing to exchange rate fluctuations, the allocations approved for 1986 for multipurpose assistance in a number of countries had to be increased. Nigeria is the only exception, since the number of beneficiaries was lower than anticipated. For 1987, it is proposed to combine these various country-by-country allocations into a single regional allocation. This should reduce administrative costs as well as ensure greater flexibility through possible adjustments during the implementation of various projects, which will be the subject of sub-agreements. These programmes will include additional grants for refugees without income, thus enabling them to feed and house themselves and to obtain medical care. They will also be provided with vocational training facilities which will increase their prospects of employment. Assistance will be furnished on a selective basis for the establishment of individual, handicraft or commercial enterprises.

Ressettlement

2.19.13 An increase is proposed in the allocation approved for 1986 owing to higher staff salaries and overheads connected with the activities undertaken by the Regional Office in Senegal under the resettlement assistance programme. These activities cover all the countries of western Africa.

Voluntary repatriation

2.19.14 A separate allocation for repatriation assistance at the regional level is proposed as from 1987. These activities have so far been financed either from the overall allocation for repatriation assistance or under multipurpose assistance programmes.

Counselling

2.19.15 The allocations approved for counselling in the various countries in 1986 were increased in order to strengthen this essential activity and to offset losses due to exchange rate fluctuations. The allocations proposed for 1987 cover the continuation of these services which are of great importance in the field of refugee education and employment. It should be noted that counselling services in Benin, Burkina Faso and Togo were previously financed under multipurpose assistance programmes. Separate allocations are proposed for 1987.

Special Programmes

Education Account

2.19.16 Allocations for higher secondary and university education in 1986 were increased to take into account exchange rate fluctuations and to offset the decline of the dollar. On the other hand, the allocation initially approved for Nigeria proved to be too high because of a lower-than-anticipated number of beneficiaries.

Programme Support and Administration

2.19.17 The programme support and administration allocation approved for 1986 had to be increased considerably owing to the recent increase in staff costs in the Regional Office in Senegal. This increase also covers equipment costs which proved to be higher than anticipated.

2.19.18 In May 1986, the situation as regards project personnel posts was as follows: four posts in the General Service category in Ghana; three posts in the General Service category in Liberia; six posts in the General Service category as well as two National Administrator posts in Nigeria; two posts at the International level and five posts in the General Service category in Senegal; one National Administrator post as well as three posts in the General Service category in Sierra Leone; one National Administrator post in Togo.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES					
			Local integration					
–	80.0	100.0	Benin	- Individual refugees - Small scale enterprises - Rural refugees - Establishment of a rural settlement for Chadian refugees		X		100.0
25.1	100.0	50.0	Nigeria	Development of small scale enterprises		X		50.0
62.6	30.0	40.0	Senegal					
0.7[a]	–	–	Togo					–
			Lower secondary education					
57.1[b]	54.0	97.2	Ghana	)		X		113.0
25.1[a]	35.0	49.1	Liberia	)336 scholarships assistance		X		50.0
298.0[c]	350.0	300.0	Nigeria	)		X		350.0
175.6[d]	170.0	300.0	Sierra Leone	)		X		312.0
–	–	–	West Africa	Co-ordination of educational assistance	X			55.0
			Multipurpose assistance					
137.7	100.0	105.0	Benin	)				–
60.0	70.0	70.0	Burkina Faso	)				–
70.1	50.0	50.0	Ghana	)				–
109.0	80.0	80.0	Ivory Coast	)Care and maintenance; promotion				–
67.8	70.0	70.0	Liberia	)of durable solutions, mainly				–
1.0	3.0	3.0	Niger	)local inetegration through				–
33.0	75.0	60.0	Nigeria	)assistance towards employment				–
81.0	65.0	80.0	Senegal	)				
24.0	7.0	17.0	Sierra Leone	)				–
247.4	203.0	210.0	Togo	)				–
6.0	5.0	5.0	West Africa	)		X		672.0
				)				
			Resettlement					
1.5[a]	–	–	Benin					–
5.0[a]	–	–	Ghana					–
0.2[a]	–	–	Guinea Bissau					–
139.8	171.0	209.0	Senegal			X		193.0
			Voluntary repatriation					
45.0[a]	–	25.0[a]	West Africa			X		50.0
			Legal assistance					
10.3[b]	–	–	Senegal					–

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION PROJECTION
			Counselling					
-	-	-	Benin		X			68.0
-	-	-	Burkina Faso		X			54.0
41.8	34.0	38.0	Ghana			X		41.0
87.0	87.0	119.1	Ivory Coast			X		135.0
87.4	132.0	152.0	Liberia			X		157.0
206.2	282.0	361.0	Nigeria			X		311.0
188.2	229.0	264.1	Senegal			X		259.0
41.3	49.0	75.0	Sierra Leone			X		66.0
-	-	-	Togo		X			65.0
			Assistance to handicapped refugees					
12.0	-	-	Nigeria					-
33.1	-	-	Senegal					-
-	-	10.0[a]	West Africa					-
			Programme support and administration					
18.8	23.3	23.0	Nigeria	)See Annexes I and II				23.0
351.8	397.0	481.0	Senegal	)				447.0
			Emergency Fund					
198.5	-	-	Benin					-
2,949.1	2,951.3	3,443.5	Sub-total (1)					3,571.0
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES					
			Education Account					
92.2	86.0	153.4	Benin	40 Scholarships				110.4
184.1	125.0	156.6	Burkina Faso	50 "				156.6
11.6	-	40.5	Ghana	11 "				40.5
61.3	61.5	81.3	Ivory Coast	25 "				81.3
98.0	143.0	143.0	Liberia	18 "				146.9
43.8	41.0	41.9	Niger	15 "				41.9
182.5	185.0	158.8	Nigeria	25 "				158.8
251.3	232.0	244.3	Senegal	90 "				244.3
26.1	21.1	36.3	Sierra Leone	10 "				36.3
20.9	32.0	23.8	Togo	6 "				23.8

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1985	1986			1987				
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			Programme support and administration					
			Junior Professional Officer					
72.7	101.7	67.0	Senegal					75.0
1,044.5	1,028.3	1,146.9	Sub-total (2)					1,115.8
3,993.6	3,979.6	4,590.4	Sub-total (1-2)					4,686.8
338.3	338.6	312.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)					424.0
4,331.9	4,318.2	4,902.4	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)					5,110.8

[a]/ Obligation from overall allocation.
[b]/ Of which US$ 100 from overall allocation.
[c]/ Of which US$ 900 from overall allocation.
[d]/ Of which US$ 5,600 from overall allocation.

2.20 OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

Introduction

Congo

2.20.1 The number of refugees living in Congo has increased from 1,000 to 1,200. Most of them are from Zaire, Chad and Cameroon and are at present in Brazzaville. The multipurpose assistance project remains the most important in 1986, with a revised budget of $ 200,000; it is intended to meet the immediate needs of the refugees but at the same time seek to promote self-sufficiency. An allocation of the same amount is proposed for 1987.

2.20.2 The most important development was the cancellation in 1985 of the Gamboma local settlement project owing to problems connected with possibilities of its implementation. It was replaced by small-scale self-sufficiency projects for 65 refugees on the basis of an allocation of $ 50,000 for 1986. The same amount is proposed for 1987. Of the 160 refugee students to whom scholarships were granted in Congo, 45 are attending lower secondary schools and 115 higher educational establishments. The allocation for 1986 was increased considerably owing to the rate of inflation in Congo. The same budget was approved for 1987 in respect of lower secondary school education, but a substantial increase is necessary for higher-level students. The beneficiaries of the counselling project, which was previously financed out of the overall allocation, are 450 needy refugees.

2.20.3 UNDP is responsible for the implementation of the refugee assistance programme in co-operation with the National Committee for Assistance to Refugees.

Gabon

2.20.4 In 1985, some 50 refugees from Equatorial Guinea were assisted by UNHCR in Gabon. In the same year, 34 refugees received multipurpose assistance, and an amount of $ 39,000 was obligated for a socio-economic census in Gabon.

2.20.5 For 1986 a new education assistance project was proposed to provide 20 students with scholarships at the lower secondary level. A similar allocation is proposed for 1987, but the Education Account allocation for 1986 and 1987 must be increased in respect of 20 higher-level students. Efforts have been made to enable certain students who have completed their studies to enter the job market.

2.20.6 The projects in Gabon are being implemented by the Eglise évangélique of Gabon with UNDP administrative assistance.

Malawi

2.20.7 At the end of 1985 the number of refugees living in the urban centres of Malawi was estimated at about 250, most of whom were from Mozambique. At the end of April 1986 their numbers had increased to 359, but this figure does not include an indeterminate number of rural Mozambicans in Malawi for whom the Government has not yet considered it desirable to request UNHCR assistance. Supplementary aid, earmarked from the overall allocation, was used in 1985 to provide medical care and make housing available pending durable solutions for the urban refugees. The revised allocation of $ 220,000 for 1986 should facilitate the implementation of a new multipurpose assistance project for 300 refugees, and will cover the same type of assistance granted in 1985 and provided by UNDP. No change is anticipated for 1987.

Mozambique

2.20.8 The number of refugees in Mozambique declined considerably at the end of 1985 to 708 persons, including 419 South Africans, 188 Latin Americans, 49 persons from East Timor, 38 Malawians, 10 Swazis and four Namibians. UNHCR assisted over 471 of this total. About 144 South Africans passed through the country during 1985 in transit to countries of asylum, mainly Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. A number of Latin Americans received assistance in connection with voluntary repatriation.

2.20.9 In 1985, assistance activities were concerned with the completion of the first stage of the construction of the Marracuene Refugee Residential and Training Centre and with the immediate needs of refugees who were to be the beneficiaries. It had been the intention to transfer 100 refugees to the Centre in 1985 and to provide them with various types of training, including courses in Portuguese. Precarious security conditions in the region unfortunately prevented the completion of the Centre.

2.20.10 In view of the general climate of insecurity in the country, it is difficult to plan durable solutions to replace assistance. The first stage of the Marracuene project should be completed by 30 June 1986. The second stage can be started once its first occupants have been transferred.

2.20.11 The South Africans who arrived recently will receive supplementary aid for a short period before they are transferred to another country of asylum.

2.20.12 The "Nucleo de Apoio aos Refugiados Movientos Libertacao" is responsible for the implementation of projects financed by UNHCR in this country. The Lutheran World Federation has contributed to the Marracuene project by supplying water and electricity.

General Programmes

Local integration

2.20.13 The allocation approved for 1986 may be reduced to $ 5,000 owing to the decline in the number of refugees; a similar amount is proposed for 1987.

Multipurpose assistance

2.20.14 The allocation approved for 1986 for the extension and equipment of Marracuene may be reduced owing to delays in the completion of the first stage. When this first stage is completed, actual requirements based on the number of refugees wishing to live at Marracuene will be reassessed. Until it is known how the security situation in Mozambique will develop, the funds earmarked for 1987 will be used to operate Marracuene only as a transit centre.

Resettlement

2.20.15 New developments in Lesotho and the absence of an ANC Representative in the adjacent country, Swaziland, explain why the number of South Africans in transit through Mozambique has increased considerably. The allocation approved for 1986 has been increased to $ 25,000 for an anticipated 80 beneficiaries.

Voluntary repatriation

2.20.16 In view of the limited number of refugees who choose repatriation, the allocation approved for 1986 may be reduced considerably. Possible requirements in 1987 can be covered out of an overall allocation in respect of this type of assistance.

Supplementary aid

2.20.17 The amount approved for 1986 may be reduced to the extent that certain immediate needs will in future be covered by the multipurpose assistance programme in its revised form.

Programme Support and Administration

2.20.18 The revised estimates for 1986 include the cost of additional security measures for the Office, the installation of electronic data processing equipment and other temporary assistance requirements. The allocation proposed for 1987 also includes the replacement of one vehicle.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1985	1986		1987
	Amount obligated	Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	Revised allocations/ estimates	Proposed allocations/ projections
GENERAL PROGRAMMES				
Local integration				
Congo	10.8	100.0	50.0	50.0
Mozambique	10.7	16.0	5.0	5.0
Other countries	20.8[a]	–	–	–
Lower secondary education				
Congo	42.7[b]	34.0	50.0	50.0
Gabon	–	–	8.0	8.0
Mozambique	19.9[a]	–	–	–
Multipurpose assistance				
Congo	199.7	175.0	200.0	200.0
Gabon	42.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Malawi	–	100.0	220.0	220.0
Mozambique	200.0	350.0	200.0	50.0
Resettlement				
Chad	0.1[a]	–	–	–
Comores	1.7[a]	–	–	–
Congo	2.4[a]	–	–	–
Malawi	5.5[a]	–	–	–
Mozambique	8.1[a]	8.0	25.0	25.0
Voluntary repatriation				
Chad	0.7[a]	–	–	–
Gambia	0.5[a]	–	–	–
Mozambique	2.0	10.0	2.0	–
Legal assistance				
Other countries	6.1[a]	–	–	–
Counselling				
Congo	44.5[a]	–	22.8[a]	28.0
Supplementary aid				
Chad	5.4[a]	–	–	–
Comores	3.6[a]	–	–	–
Libya	0.8[a]	–	–	–
Malawi	163.4[a]	–	–	–
Mauritania	0.7[a]	–	–	–
Mozambique	110.0	150.0	110.0	100.0
Programme support and administration				
Mozambique	168.8	196.6	200.0	202.0
Others Countries	21.7	–	–	–
Sub-total (1)	1,093.1	1,142.6	1,095.8	941.0

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

(in thousands of US dollars)

Source of funds and type of assistance	1985 Amount obligated	1986 Approved appropriations/ orig. estimates	1986 Revised allocations/ estimates	1987 Proposed allocations/ projections
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES				
Education Account				
Congo	163.5	176.0	194.6	227.2
Gabon	32.6	30.0	41.6	45.2
Gambia	3.8	–	–	–
Junior Professional Officer				
Mozambique	–	–	31.0	33.0
Trust fund for Southern African refugees	2.6	–	–	–
Other trust fund				
Mozambique	38.1	–	–	–
Sub-total (2)	240.6	206.0	267.2	305.4
Total (1-2	1,333.7	1,348.6	1,363.0	1,246.4
REGULAR BUDGET (3)	102.0	106.0	114.0	125.0
GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	1,435.7	1,454.6	1,477.0	1,371.4

[a]/ Obligation from overall allocation
[b]/ Of which US$ 5,000 from overall allocation

ANNEX I

PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION COSTS IN 1987

(by Regional Bureau/country or area and object of expenditure - in thousands of US dollars)

Regional Bureau/ Country or area \ Object of Expenditure	REGULAR BUDGET						GENERAL PROGRAMMES [a]						SPECIAL PROGRAMME [b]						GRAND TOTAL
	Staff Costs [c]	Travel	Con-tract. serv.	Gen. Oper. Expens	Other [d]	Total	Staff Costs [c]	Travel	Con-tract. Serv.	Gen. Oper. Expens	Other [d]	Total	Staff Costs [c]	Travel	Con-tract-Serv.	Gen-oper-Exp.	Other [d]	Total	
AFRICA																			
Angola	163	11	-	34	5	213	398	-	-	43	-	441	23	1	-	-	-	24	678
Botswana	105	8	-	22	5	140	124	1	-	20	-	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	285
Burundi	96	8	-	19	10	133	40	-	-	31	2	73	36	1	-	-	-	37	243
Cameroon, Republic of	96	8	-	19	7	130	206	15	-	94	17	332	31	2	-	-	-	33	495
Central African Rep.	-	7	-	17	5	29	281	13	-	49	2	345	-	-	-	-	-	-	374
Djibouti	163	7	-	17	5	192	144	-	-	84	5	233	103	3	-	-	-	106	531
Ethiopia	119	10	-	23	6	158	402	29	-	74	20	525	206	39	-	44	79	368	1,051
Kenya	163	15	-	34	10	222	231	1	-	62	2	296	25	2	-	-	-	27	545
Lesotho	23	2	-	5	1	31	147	2	-	25	1	175	31	2	-	-	-	33	239
Rwanda	105	9	-	22	3	139	80	-	-	24	1	105	40	2	-	-	-	42	286
Somalia	97	29	3	19	32	180	901	18	-	126	9	1,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,234
Sudan	193	66	-	37	59	355	1,072	86	4	436	76	1,674	305	13	-	-	-	318	2,347
Swaziland	23	2	-	5	1	31	142	3	-	35	19	199	24	2	-	-	-	26	256
Uganda	105	9	-	22	10	146	355	41	-	78	8	482	-	-	-	-	-	-	628
United Rep. of Tanzania	105	9	-	22	6	142	245	41	-	93	33	412	43	2	-	-	-	45	599
Zaire	321	27	-	66	19	433	410	45	-	31	26	512	40	3	-	-	-	43	988
Zambia	199	17	-	41	11	268	110	7	-	43	30	190	131	6	-	-	-	137	595
Zimbabwe	105	7	-	22	3	137	89	1	-	22	-	112	28	2	-	-	-	30	279
Other countries	381	67	-	77	24	549	482	10	3	139	38	672	103	5	-	-	-	108	1,329
Staff training	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	137	-	-	-	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	247
TOTAL	2,562	318	3	523	222	3,628	5,969	450	7	1,509	289	8,224	1,169	85	-	44	79	1,377	13,229

[a] Annual Programme and Emergency Fund

[b] Including Trust Funds for Junior Professional Officers

[c] Salaries and common staff costs

[d] Supplies and materials, furniture, equipment and contributions to joint United Nations activities

ANNEX II

STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN AFRICA

(by continent/country or area; source of Funds; grade/category - in number of posts)

Continent/ Country or area		1986 Initial											1986 Revised											1987 Initial										
		D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	Total	NO	GS	Total	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	Total	NO	GS	Total	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	Total	NO	GS	Total	JPO
AFRICA																																		
Angola	RB	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	3	-
	GP	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	9	11	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Botswana	RB	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
	GP	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	5	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burundi	RB	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
	GP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cameroon	RB	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
	GP	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	9	11	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Central African Republic	RB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	GP	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	6	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	RB	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	3	-
	GP	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	9	11	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ethiopia	RB	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	-*	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
	GP	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	9	12	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	9	12	-	-	-	2*	1	1	-	4	-	9	13	-
	SP	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	2	4	10	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	2	4	10	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	2	4	9	1
Kenya	RB	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	3	-
	GP	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	11	14	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	9	12	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	9	12	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lesotho	RB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	GP	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	5	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mozambique	RB	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
	GP	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	5	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nigeria	RB	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	3	-
	GP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

ANNEX II (cndt)

Continent/ Country or area		1986 Initial											1986 Revised											1987 Initial										
		D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	Total	NO	GS	Total	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	Total	NO	GS	Total	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	Total	NO	GS	Total	JPO
AFRICA (cndt)																																		
Rwanda	RB	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
	GP	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Senegal	RB	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
	GP	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	1	6	10	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	1	6	10	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	1	6	10	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Somalia	RB	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
	GP	1	-	1	6	4	1	13	2	29	44	-	1	-	1	6	4	1	13	2	29	44	-	1	-	1	6	4	1	13	2	29	44	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	RB	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	3	-
	GP	-	-	2	3	9	-	14	-	24	38	-	-	-	2	3	9	-	14	-	24	38	-	-	-	2	3	9	-	14	-	25	39	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	10
Swaziland	RB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	GP	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	5	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Uganda	RB	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
	GP	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	-	9	14	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	-	9	14	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	-	9	14	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
United Republic of Tanzania	RB	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
	GP	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	6	9	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	6	9	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	7	10	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Zaire	RB	-	1	1	1	1	-	4	-	1	5	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	4	-	1	5	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	4	-	1	5	-
	GP	-	-	-	2	2	1	5	-	12	17	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	-	13	17	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	-	13	17	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Zambia	RB	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	6	-
	GP	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	5	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Zimbabwe	RB	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
	GP	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	4	-
	SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
**********	**	**********											**********											**********										
Total Africa	RB	-	3	11	7	4	-	25	-	24	49	-	2	1	11	7	4	-	25	-	24	49	-	2	1	12	7	4	-	26	-	24	50	-
	GP	1	1	8	20	32	6	68	3	164	235	-	1	1	8	20	31	6	67	3	163	233	-	1	1	8	20	31	6	67	3	165	235	-
	SP	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	2	4	10	26	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	2	4	10	31	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	2	4	10	32
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