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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Assistance to student refugees from Namibia,
Zimbabwe and South Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 34/174 of 17 December 1979, the General Assembly, having endorsed the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/345), decided to enlarge the assistance programme for South African student refugees to include also the care, health, education and other needs of student refugees from Namibia and Zimbabwe. The Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees were requested to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from southern Africa who had taken asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia.
2. In pursuance of the resolution, the Secretary-General arranged for a mission to visit southern Africa in May/June 1980, under the direction of the Office for Special Political Questions, to review the assistance programme for southern African student refugees and identify new needs which had arisen as a result of the expansion of the programme. The attached report contains the findings of this review.

* A/35/150.

ANNEX

Assistance to South African student refugees

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/345), reference is made to the various resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on assistance to South African student refugees and the previous reports of the Secretary-General on the matter (A/32/65 and Add.1, A/33/163).
2. In its resolution 34/174 of 17 December 1979, the General Assembly, having endorsed the assessment and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/345) decided to enlarge the programme of assistance to include also the care, health, education and other needs of student refugees from Namibia and Zimbabwe. The Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees were requested to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from southern Africa who had taken asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia.
3. The General Assembly also urged all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the assistance programme for the students and called upon all agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the implementation of programmes of assistance for these student refugees.
4. The Secretary-General was requested to keep the matter under review and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.
5. In pursuance of the resolution, the Secretary-General arranged for a mission, under the direction of the Office for Special Political Questions, to review the situation of southern African student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia in the period 28 May to 10 June 1980. The review was carried out in the course of assessing other United Nations special economic assistance programmes in southern Africa. A senior official from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees participated in the mission.
6. The mission wishes to place on record its appreciation of the co-operation and assistance which it received from the Government authorities concerned and the representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Fund in the four countries.

II. APPEALS FOR ASSISTANCE AND RESPONSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

7. Since the programme of assistance to southern African student refugees came into being in February 1977, the Secretary-General has addressed a number of letters to Member States and intergovernmental and international organizations drawing attention to the needs of the southern African student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia, and inviting the international community to

contribute generously to the programme of assistance to these refugees. In his letter in this connexion, dated 20 April 1977, the Secretary-General announced the designation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as Co-ordinator within the United Nations system for the programme.

8. In accordance with the co-ordination responsibilities assigned to him by the Secretary-General, and in pursuit of his mandate, UNHCR issued a general appeal on 8 June 1977 for contributions towards an assistance programme for refugees from Namibia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia who had taken asylum in various countries, including Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Government contributions earmarked for Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia received as at 24 May 1980, in response to that appeal, amounted to \$15,950,329. A list of the contributions is given in appendix I.

9. In addition, various other contributions which relate to student refugees in the countries concerned have been made on a bilateral basis by a number of Governments, international agencies, and national and intergovernmental organizations. As reported to UNHCR, contributions for assistance to student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland amounted to \$5,323,905 as at May 1980. The details are given in appendix II. In addition, a number of scholarships were awarded.

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

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

III. BOTSWANA

12. The review mission visited Botswana from 28 to 30 May 1980. It held talks with the Minister for External Affairs, senior Government officials and representatives of the United Nations system in Gaborone. The mission also met with senior staff of the Institute for Namibia, the Vice Rector of the University of Botswana and representatives of national liberation movements. A visit was made to the multinational refugee settlement at Dukwe where the mission had an opportunity of talking to the staff and a number of student refugees living in the settlement.

A. General situation

Number of refugees

13. The total number of refugees in Botswana at the time of the mission's visit was about 1,200. Refugees continue to arrive in Botswana from neighbouring countries, although at a significantly lower rate than before the independence of Zimbabwe. Following the Lancaster House Agreement, most Zimbabwean refugees in Botswana returned home. Of the remaining 300 Zimbabweans, 119 are continuing their education.

Student refugees

14. The total number of registered student refugees in Botswana at the time of the mission's visit was about 330, of which 177 were from South Africa, 119 were from Zimbabwe and 35 were from Namibia. During the period under review, a total of 184 students from these three countries left Botswana to take up scholarships provided by the Otto Benecke Stiftung and the Phelps Stokes Fund.

15. In addition, 104 South African refugees left Botswana to pursue their education under the auspices of the African National Congress (ANC) and 6 left under the auspices of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

Namibian and Zimbabwean student refugees

16. The review mission was informed that the Botswana Government will permit those Zimbabwean student refugees who had actually commenced their education in the country to remain until they have completed their course of study. A breakdown into each year of study shows that 36 Zimbabwean students are in their first year, 20 are in their second year, 5 are in their third year, 20 in the fourth year, and 6 in the fifth year. In addition, 6 Zimbabweans have been assured university placement in 1980/1981, 18 have been assured placement for 1981/1982 and 8 are awaiting placement.

17. The mission found that no new projects were required to take account of the refugee students from Namibia and Zimbabwe. The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) will continue to offer scholarships to Zimbabwe students for at least one year.

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Accommodation for student refugees

18. As a general rule, all student refugees attending school or university are provided with accommodation at the place of study. The accommodation, which is of the same type as provided for nationals, is usually in hostels. For students attending university, provisions are made enabling them to study at the hostels also during vacation periods. In the case of student refugees attending secondary school, the Botswanan Council for Refugees (BCR), together with various voluntary organizations, tries to arrange for alternative accommodation during the holiday periods.

Education

19. At the time of the review mission's visit, 159 refugees from South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe were enrolled in educational institutions, as follows: Government schools, 72; private schools, 21; university, 32; technical training, 19; vocational training, 15. A further 172 were awaiting placement. Of these, 77 were awaiting placement in secondary schools and 95 were awaiting placement in post-secondary institutions. It was explained that a number of those awaiting placement had arrived too late in the academic year for entry into Botswana's educational system. Others were awaiting placement in institutions overseas.

Scholarships

20. In 1979, UNHCR awarded scholarships amounting to \$48,000 to southern African student refugees at secondary school level. The allotment, which at present benefits 92 student refugees, is to be increased in 1980 to \$119,000. In addition, a number of programmes, donor countries and organizations have made scholarships available, as follows:

<u>Donor</u>	<u>Number of scholarships</u>
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for South Africa (UNETPSA)	42
Botswanan Lutheran Liaison Committee	22
Federal Republic of Germany	25
Otto Benecke Stiftung	192
Phelps Stokes Fund	22
Commonwealth Secretariat	62
British Council	12
American African Institute	4

21. In the period from 1 May 1979 to 1 May 1980, 280 southern African student refugees were placed for resettlement and education in other countries as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number placed</u>
Germany, Federal Republic of	138
Ghana	2
India	25
Kenya	48
Mauritius	1
Nigeria	30
Sierra Leone	1
Singapore	2
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10
United States of America	23
	<hr/>
Total	280
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Subsistence and personal amenities

22. Student refugees who are attending school or university receive a clothing allowance, pocket-money, textbook allowance and, during vacation, a subsistence allowance. For Zimbabwean students who wish to continue their studies in Botswana it is thought that, by a reallocation of available funds, they could be provided with a small travel allowance which would enable them to visit their families in Zimbabwe at least once a year, during the holidays.

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23. The arrangements for the student refugees awaiting placement who are located in the Dukwe settlement are discussed below under Project 2.

Health

24. All refugees in Botswana are included in the national health scheme which provides medical treatment virtually free of charge. The nominal fee which is charged at the beginning of a treatment is met by the Botswana Council for Refugees (BCR).

Counselling

25. Counselling service for refugees is provided by the Botswana Council for Refugees which has its office in Gaborone. Three trained counsellors are employed to handle individual counselling. Of these, one is located at Gaborone and two are working in the multinational settlement at Dukwe. As the main implementing agency for the UNHCR projects in Botswana, BCR is also in charge of payments of allowances, school fees, etc. The Council was strengthened administratively by the appointment of a Director on 1 December 1979.

B. Progress in project implementation

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

26. As previously reported, 50 additional places were made available for refugees at the Botswana campus of the University of Botswana and Swaziland in connexion with the construction on the campus of a 72-bed hostel donated by the Government of the United States through the UNHCR.

27. For 1980/81, 50 positions are earmarked for foreign students. However, the actual number of foreign students enrolled in recent years has fallen short of the number of reserved places. In the academic years 1978/79 and 1979/80, 20 foreign students were enrolled. At the time of the mission's visit 10 foreign students had been enrolled for the year 1980/81. Two reasons were given for the significant shortfall. First, the enrolment for 1980/81 has been affected by the departure from Botswana of a number of Zimbabwean students. Second, because of the bantustan type of education imposed by South Africa, many of the student refugees from that country are insufficiently qualified to enter the University of Botswana. A further difficulty arises from the fact that many South African students were obliged to leave that country without documents showing their academic standing. The mission was informed that there is a need for crash courses to up-grade students so that they may avail themselves of scholarship offers and reserved places in the University.

Project 2: Multinational refugee centre at Dukwe

28. The original proposal contained in the principal report (A/32/65) to establish

a residential/transit centre has been cancelled. After the repatriation of Zimbabweans from Botswana, the Government of Botswana decided to use the settlement at Dukwe, which until then had accommodated Zimbabwean refugees, as a residential/transit centre for non-self-supporting refugees of all nationalities. The settlement, which is situated approximately 120 km west of Francistown, not only provides accommodation but also offers some facilities for academic and vocational training.

29. Accordingly, in March 1980 all non-self-supporting refugees, except those attending full-time courses and at schools, polytechnic, university, etc., were transferred to Dukwe settlement. Furthermore, the Government intends to house all newly arrived refugees at Dukwe pending their resettlement. In addition, student refugees who were attending courses at the Educational Resource Centre were transferred to Dukwe. At the time of the mission's visit, there were approximately 500 refugees accommodated at the Dukwe settlement. Of these, 130 were South African, 90 were from Zimbabwe and 50 were from Namibia. About 80 per cent of these were men.

30. The 1980 budget for the running of the Dukwe settlement is estimated at \$1,171,575, with funding from the Botswana Government (\$704,225), the Lutheran World Federation (\$121,640), and UNHCR (\$345,710). The World Food Programme has agreed to continue to provide basic food rations along the same lines as when Dukwe was functioning as a Zimbabwean settlement.

31. Before conversion into the multinational settlement, certain provisions had been made at Dukwe for vocational training. Already some students accommodated there are engaged in bakery and brick-making. Some of the students are hired for work on the camp for which they receive about \$38 per month, in addition to the \$6.40 which is normally given in pocket-money. Since the Government is anxious to strengthen vocational training at the settlement, it is considering the creation of a vocational training centre at Dukwe with boarding facilities for approximately 40 students. As a preliminary estimate, it is believed that about \$160,000 would be required for such a centre. However, no project was submitted to the mission.

32. The mission visited the settlement at Dukwe and talked with the Camp Commander, members of his staff, including two counsellors from the Botswanan Council for Refugees, and the Principal of the primary school at the settlement. Members of the mission also met with a number of the refugee students resident at the settlement.

33. The Camp Commander and his staff pointed to some problems in the way of the effective functioning of the settlement. In the area of education, there was a shortage of teachers. There were only four full-time teachers supplemented by some students who taught during their vacation period. Furthermore, laboratory facilities were lacking. The cost of necessary laboratory equipment was estimated at \$64,000.

34. For the health care of the student refugees at the settlement there is a clinic run by three nurses. In cases where the services of a doctor are required, the patient is taken to the hospital at Francistown.

35. The complaints expressed by the students at Dukwe concerned primarily the monotony and insufficiency of the food, the inadequate allocation of toiletries and personal amenities, the lack of scholarships and the absence of their own doctor.

36. The Camp Commander and the Government felt that, since the settlement was in the early stages of organization as a residency and place of study for student refugees, many of the problems could be resolved with time and the continued support of the international community.

Project 3: Secondary school building programme

37. The construction of a junior secondary school at Moshupa and a senior secondary school at Palapye has progressed and work on both schools was expected to be completed by August 1980. Despite some problems of water supply, the schools are already in operation, the first intake of pupils having begun at the beginning of 1980.

38. These schools will make available an additional 960 school places but it is the policy of the Botswana Government to disperse student refugees throughout the school system.

39. The mission was informed that the original cost estimates for the construction of the schools had been overtaken by inflation. According to latest cost estimates, \$2,762,900 will be required to cover the costs of the school at Moshupa and \$3,549,300 for the school at Palapye. The Government has, nevertheless, proceeded with the construction and is in discussion with the donor regarding the financing of a shortfall of \$2 million.

C. Other student matters

40. The Government is considering the problem of securing accommodation for student refugees attending secondary school during their vacation. One possibility would be to accommodate them in the settlement at Dukwe. Another possibility being considered by the Government is the construction of two hostels, one for boys and one for girls.

41. During discussions with the mission, representatives of the Pan Africanist Congress expressed their support of Government policy of accommodating student refugees at the Dukwe settlement pending their placement. The representatives stressed, however, that pending their resettlement, refugees should be usefully employed in study or vocational training.

42. Representatives of the African National Congress (ANC) were of the opinion that, taking account of the cost of toiletries and other amenities, the allowance of about \$5.00 per month paid to student refugees in secondary schools was insufficient. Representatives of ANC also felt that there was a need to establish for student refugees a crash course in mathematics and science to enable these students to pursue studies at the higher levels. With regard to the settlement at Dukwe, ANC representatives expressed their concern that the concentration of student refugees at one location might pose a security threat.

IV. LESOTHO

43. The mission visited Lesotho from 2 to 10 June 1980. Meetings were held with the National Co-ordinating Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Honourable Mr. Charles D. Molapo. Other working sessions were held with the senior staff of the Ministries of Education and Interior and the Rector of the National University of Lesotho. The mission also met with members of the United Nations system in Maseru and with representatives of voluntary organizations.

A. General situation

44. The Government's policy on refugees is to integrate them as quickly as possible into the life of the community. Since, in practical terms, this has involved the securing of places in the schools and the university as well as accommodation in dormitories and private homes, the programme of assistance for student refugees in Lesotho is consequently centred on the expansion of educational and related facilities.

Numbers of student refugees

45. For various reasons, not all refugees in Lesotho have registered with the Government and UNHCR. The Government estimated that the total refugee population in Lesotho numbered 10,000. Of this total, about 200 are university students, of whom 105 are South African, 69 Zimbabwean, and 2 from Namibia. These report regularly to the Ministry of the Interior. There are about 2,000 high school students who have entered Lesotho's schools to escape the Bantu system of education in South Africa. Of these, only 66 report regularly to the Ministry of the Interior and have been formerly registered as refugees. A further 7,000 pupils from the South African side of the border are estimated to be attending local primary schools. Of this number, only 49 report regularly to the Ministry of the Interior. Most of these two groups are children whose parents have found it necessary to enrol them in Lesotho schools under the name and sponsorship of relatives living in Lesotho. Agricultural centres have 10 refugee students in training, technical and vocational centres have 20, the teacher training college has 50, paramedical and nursing schools have 30, and ecclesiastical colleges have 80. A further 260 student refugees are awaiting placement in secondary schools and 370 are waiting to be placed in primary schools or in non-formal training courses.

46. From the time of the last review mission in May 1979 until January 1980, students from South Africa and Zimbabwe had been arriving in Lesotho at an average rate of about 45 per month. In the 12-month period under review, 540 South Africans entered Lesotho and in the same period 109 registered South African student refugees left the country for training abroad. Following the settlement in Zimbabwe, 95 nationals of that country left Lesotho to return home.

Welfare of the student refugees

47. School fees, uniforms and textbooks are paid for all refugee students up to high school level by UNHCR. On completion of high school those students who want to proceed to university normally apply for scholarships to UNEPTSA, the International University Educational Fund or any sponsoring agency. The awarding agency usually pays, in addition to tuition, boarding and allowances both during the scholastic term and the vacation periods.

48. All refugees may avail themselves of the country's health facilities. The use of Government hospitals by the sick is encouraged and vouchers are issued whenever a refugee needs to consult with a doctor. Whenever specialist treatment is required, arrangements are usually made, if necessary with hospitals outside the country, for appropriate treatment. Travel costs and medical expenses are submitted to UNHCR.

B. Progress in project implementation

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

49. As previously reported, the construction of Africa Hall, which provides accommodation for 200 students, has been completed. This has permitted the University to expand its allocation of places allotted to foreign students to 20 per cent of its total enrolment. In the academic year 1979/80 the student population totalled some 1,000 of whom 200 were foreign students: 105 from South Africa, 69 from Zimbabwe and 26 from other countries of southern Africa. The Government intends to raise the number of students enrolled in the 1980/81 academic year to over 1,000. The increase in the total student body will exert even more pressure on campus dormitory facilities.

50. Despite the allocation of 20 per cent of the total places in the University to foreign students, this number falls short of the number of applications for enrolment received by the University from students in other countries. At the time of the mission's visit to Lesotho, the University had received 451 applications from foreign students for enrolment in the 1980/81 academic year. In addition, the University will be considering applications from Lesotho-based student refugees who have graduated from secondary schools.

51. The existing accommodation facilities at the University are already overcrowded and some students have had to take up residence outside. In order to allow for the maintenance of equitable distribution of accommodation in the University residents between local and foreign students, the University urgently requires assistance for the construction of a 50-bed dormitory at a cost of approximately \$365,000. The project proposal has been forwarded to UNHCR for submission to potential donors.

52. The Government has also forwarded to UNHCR for submission to potential donors a project proposal which entails the expansion of the existing structure of the cafeteria complex at the University, the replacement of steam-boilers and

accessories, and the acquisition of a standby generating plant. The estimated cost is \$371,000.

53. A further proposal which has been forwarded to UNHCR with a view to enlisting donor support is the construction of six additional staff housing units at an estimated cost of \$215,000.

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

54. UNHCR is providing approximately \$1.8 million for the expansion of the secondary school system to create the additional student refugee places envisaged under this project. The first phase, which consisted of the construction of one class-room at St. Catherine's College and six class-rooms, two laboratories and two hostels for accommodating 200 students at Thabeng High School, have now been completed.

55. Implementation of phase II - involving the construction of 18 class-rooms, 5 laboratories and 10 staff housing units - was scheduled to be completed by 30 June 1979. Owing to lengthy tender procedures and related construction requirements, the Government requested that the target month for the proposed completion be set for June 1980. It is thought the project will be successfully completed in the course of 1980.

New projects

56. Agreements have been signed between the Lesotho Government and UNHCR governing the implementation of two new refugee-related projects. These are described below.

Project 3: Construction of a refugee transit centre in Maseru

57. The Government wishes to establish a Transit Centre in Maseru which could provide temporary accommodation for up to 120 southern African refugees. Counselling and orientation of the new arrivals would also be provided.

58. The Transit Centre will consist of two hostels providing for separate housing facilities for males and females. In addition to the usual facilities, recreational facilities, staff rooms and offices for supporting staff, including a social counsellor are envisaged. The estimated cost is \$211,000.

Project 4: Expansion of the Lerotholi Technical Training Institute

59. Because of the need to provide vocational training and up-grading courses to student refugees, the Government wishes to expand the Lerotholi Technical Training Institute by the construction of three additional workshops. The expansion of the

Institute, at an estimated cost of \$186,200, will in effect take the place of the construction of the Education Resource Centre which had previously been envisaged.

60. The addition of three workshops at the Lerotholi Technical Institute will allow for the provision of courses in tailoring, dressmaking and upholstery for some 200 refugees. The Government expects that 43 refugee students presently in the secondary schools will join the courses.

61. Offices as well as lockers for equipment will be provided for the teaching staff within the workshops. A demonstration area, which is to be used as a class-room for theoretical instruction, will form part of the structure. Two staff houses are to be constructed to accommodate additional instructors.

C. Other developments in Lesotho

62. The Government informed the mission that it had submitted a request to UNDP to finance the services of an educational planning consultant who would look into the problem created by the large numbers of children from the South African side of the border who have entered the Lesotho school system. As indicated in paragraph 45, the Government estimates that 7,000 such pupils are enrolled in primary schools and 2,000 in secondary schools. On the basis of the consultant's report, it will be possible to determine more precisely the nature and extent of assistance required to relieve the Government of this particular burden.

63. A further concern of the Lesotho Government is the problem of finding employment for the student refugees when they have completed their education. As already indicated, the numbers involved are considerable. Furthermore, a substantial number of the student refugees who have gone to other countries as trainees may well return to Lesotho on completion of their courses. The Government expects that the impact of their return will be especially marked in the period from 1983 to 1985. This problem is to receive attention within the context of Lesotho's Third Five-Year Development Plan.

64. The Government of Lesotho continues to be concerned with the situation on its borders, especially with regard to the consequences of South African bantustan policies. The Government feels that these policies could give rise at any time to a new influx of refugees and has again brought the matter to the attention of UNHCR.

V. SWAZILAND

65. The mission visited Swaziland from 31 May to 3 June 1980. It was received by the Prime Minister, His Excellency Prince Mabandla Ndwombili Fredy Dlamini. In addition to meeting with the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, the mission had working sessions with the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Health, the Deputy Minister of Education, the Rector of the University of Swaziland and senior Government officials. Consultations were also held with representatives of the African National Congress and representatives of voluntary non-governmental organizations. The mission was invited to visit Mpaka High School and Ndzevane, an area in the south of Swaziland where several thousand rural refugees from South Africa are being settled.

A. General situation

Numbers of student refugees

66. The number of registered student refugees in Swaziland at the time of the mission's visit was estimated by the Government at 1,768. Of these, 1,760 were South African and 8 were from Zimbabwe. There are no refugees from Namibia. In the period from May 1979 to May 1980, 24 student refugees entered Swaziland and 37 left the country. However, the Government pointed out that the refugee situation in Swaziland was very fluid, with entry being made along many parts of its borders. Not all of the refugees who took asylum in the country registered with the Government and UNHCR.

Student refugees from Zimbabwe

67. Between 1 January and 3 June 1980, 3 students from Zimbabwe left Swaziland to return home. Of those who remain in the country, 4 are attending university, 1 is a student at Mpaka High School and 3 are awaiting placement for post-graduate training abroad. The Government intends to allow Zimbabwe students remaining in the country to complete the present academic year and, if they so wish, to complete their full course of study in Swaziland.

Accommodation for student refugees

68. Some of the student refugees are resident at Mpaka High School. Others live on the university campus, some live with relatives and others are in boarding schools, public or private.

Education

69. The 471 student refugees known to be attending educational institutions in Swaziland are distributed as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>South Africans</u>	<u>Zimbabweans</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mpaka High School	24	1	25
U.C.S	5	4	9
Various public primary schools	72	-	72
Various public secondary schools	84	-	84
Secretarial courses (private schools)	8	-	8
Ndzevane Primary School	237	-	237
	<u>466</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>471</u>

70. A further 24 student refugees are awaiting placement, as follows:

<u>Type of training</u>	<u>South Africans</u>	<u>Zimbabweans</u>	<u>Total</u>
Post graduate	1	3	4
University training	5	4	9
Vocational training	10	1	11
	<u>16</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>24</u>

Scholarships

71. In the 12-month period under review, 175 student refugees received scholarships for their education as follows:

<u>South Africans</u>	<u>Zimbabweans</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Placement</u>
84	5	89	Local secondary schools and universities.
72	-	72	Primary schools
3	9	12	Federal Republic of Germany
2	-	2	Zambia
<u>161</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>175</u>	

Subsistence and personal amenities

72. The student refugees at Mpaka High School are provided with food, accommodation and such basic personal amenities as soap. They also receive an allowance of about \$6.00 per month from the Council of Swaziland Churches. Some of the student refugees receive a subsistence allowance from individual scholarship agencies.

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Health

73. In cases of sickness, the student refugees are encouraged to use a Government hospital, for which UNHCR meets the cost. It is a matter of concern to the Government that as yet there are no counselling facilities at Mpaka. It is hoped, however, that the proposed Transit Centre will have a social counsellor who could provide counselling services to students in the High School.

74. With regard to the general welfare of the students, the Government has appointed a National Refugee Committee which has replaced the Refugee Advisory Committee. The new Committee includes representatives of voluntary agencies and UNHCR.

B. Progress in project implementation

Project 1: Refugee Reception/Transit Centre, now Mpaka High School

75. The mission visited the Mpaka High School, a coeducational institution for which UNHCR has provided \$1.06 million for construction and equipment. Present enrolment in the school is 236, of whom 24 are South African student refugees. There is one student refugee from Zimbabwe.

76. UNHCR is continuing to meet the recurrent costs of the school, with \$221,000 earmarked for 1980. However, the Government is expected to take over the responsibility for recurrent costs at the beginning of 1981. Under the 1980 allotment, UNHCR has provided \$43,000 for the installation of a barbed wire fence around the perimeter of the school to keep livestock and domestic animals off the campus.

77. At the time of the mission's visit, not all of the elements in the original project had been completed. The renovation and conversion of the building which was on the school site before the new buildings were constructed still have to be carried out. Some items of school and laboratory equipment as well as textbooks and some kitchen utensils have still to be purchased.

78. The mission had the opportunity of seeing the dormitory, dining, educational and recreational facilities at the school and of talking with a number of the students. The mission found the facilities in place to be of excellent standard, but that dormitory space was rather cramped. There are two separate dormitories, with about 8 students accommodated in each room. In addition to the regular class-rooms, which are designed to accommodate about 42 students, there is a workshop for instruction in home economics for girls and another in woodworking for boys. There are common rooms for the pursuit of recreational interests. The kitchen, which was extremely well kept, was equipped with deep-freeze and other modern facilities for storing and cooking food and the refectory was large and well appointed.

79. The total complement of teaching staff is 16, of whom 14 were in post.

80. During discussions with the student refugees, some complained of the inadequacy of their clothing allowance from UNHCR of about \$43 per year and the monthly allowance of \$6.00 from the Swaziland Council of Churches. However, the mission was informed that the UNHCR clothing allowance was to be increased as from June 1980. School uniforms, but not shoes, are provided.

81. One problem brought to the mission's attention by the student refugees is their need to find a place to stay during the school vacation periods when they are not allowed to stay on campus. The mission was of the opinion that, in view of the small numbers involved, the student refugees should be allowed to stay on campus and perhaps the National Refugee Committee could assist with regard to making catering and supervisory arrangements.

82. As previously reported, the Government wishes to construct a separate building in the vicinity of Mpaka as a Transit Centre for refugees and has made representation to UNHCR on the matter.

83. The Government has now submitted to UNHCR a proposal for the construction of a primary school at Mpaka. The proposed 280 pupil school would serve any refugee children who were in transit as well as children of the staff at the proposed Transit Centre and children from the local community. The cost of the project, including the construction of the school and teachers' houses, furnishings and staff salaries for the first year of operation, is estimated to amount to about \$270,000.

84. In order to prepare students for employment, the Government proposes that Mpaka School be equipped to offer courses in a range of vocational and commercial subjects to those students who wish them. The total of capital expenditures and recurrent costs of operation for one year are estimated at \$340,000. The Government has already made arrangements to offer agricultural training beginning in 1981.

Project 2: Expansion of facilities at the University

85. Each year the University of Swaziland receives a large number of applications from students in other countries of southern Africa. For 1979/80, 451 applications were received from abroad and at the time of the mission's visit in June 1980, 202 applications had been received from foreign students for the academic year 1980/81.

86. In 1979/80, 94 foreign students were enrolled in the University of Swaziland, representing 12 per cent of total enrolment. Of these, 54 were South African and 31 were Zimbabwean. Under present regulations, the subsidized fee charged to foreign students is restricted to 5 per cent of total enrolment. The others pay the full fee.

87. Because of the heavy demand from foreign students for places at the University, the Government would like to make 50 more places available to them. The Government feels, however, that it would not be in a position to do this without expanding present facilities at the University. Specifically the

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following are required: one 48-bed hostel, two staff houses, extension of laundry facilities and the funding of salaries for two staff members for two years. The total of capital expenditure and recurrent costs for two years is estimated at \$707,000.

C. Other developments in Swaziland

1. Rural refugees from South Africa

88. The Government has launched a rural development programme to resettle approximately 5,000 members of the Matsenjwa and Mngomezulu tribes who have crossed the border from South Africa and settled in Ndzevane and Lubuli areas in the south of Swaziland.

89. A tripartite agreement has been signed between the Government, the Lutheran World Service and UNHCR to provide funds to supply the immediate needs of the refugees, as well as finance feasibility studies into possible water supply sources and the agricultural potential of the resettlement area. The Government has already purchased one farm for the resettlement of the refugees and is planning to purchase more land in the same area to settle more families and their livestock.

90. In visiting the area, the mission noted that a temporary school had been constructed. The funds for the construction were provided by CARITAS, Switzerland, which also provided textbooks, teaching aids and school furnishings and has helped to meet the salaries of teaching staff. The enrolment at the school was 273 pupils. The construction of a more permanent structure is included in the long-term plans for the settlement as is also the expansion of two existing schools in the area.

91. During 1979, UNHCR continued to provide additional emergency needs for new arrivals to the area in the way of clothing, blankets, domestic utensils, agricultural equipment and needs. The World Food Programme supplied most of the food needs, with supplementary assistance being provided by UNHCR and CARITAS, Swaziland.

92. The health facilities available to the rural refugees are located some 15 km. away from the area of settlement. The Government, therefore, has requested medicines and equipment from UNICEF for a clinic which would be constructed in the settlement area with funds provided by UNHCR. To meet immediate needs the Government has requested from UNICEF a mobile clinic equipped with medicines.

93. With regard to progress in the development of the settlement, the Government informed the mission that cotton has already been planted and that the first food harvest, consisting mostly of peas and beans, was expected about July 1980. The planting had been achieved through the concerted effort of the Government, on the one hand, and CARITAS, Swaziland, the Lutheran World Federation and UNHCR, on the other.

94. A site for a central administration centre has been identified lying almost equidistant from the settlement areas of both tribes.

2. Other student matters

95. The mission met with representatives of a number of voluntary agencies which are providing various types of assistance to refugees. At least one organization is actively engaged in trying to arrange for the accommodation of refugee school students during the vacation periods. A matter of concern to some of the representatives was the problem of providing employment opportunities for student refugees after graduation. There was support among the representatives for the Government's initiative in wishing to expand vocational and commercial training at Mpaka High School with a view to improving the marketable skills of some of the students.

96. The mission also met with representatives of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress. Representatives drawn from the two organizations make up a Joint Refugee Committee. It was reported to the mission that, under the auspices of the Joint Refugee Committee, assistance is being provided to 144 refugee students in Swaziland, of whom 72 are in primary school and 60 are attending secondary schools. Others are in nursery school or taking secretarial or correspondence courses.

97. Under the funds allocated to national liberation movements endorsed by the Organization of African Unity, UNDP financed, in the amounts of \$200,000 in 1979 and \$250,000 in 1980, a project of educational assistance to South African student refugees in Swaziland. The funds allocated for 1980 are to be used to help meet teachers' salaries, and provide materials and equipment, especially vocational type of equipment, to schools where there is a heavy concentration of South African student refugees. They will also be used to purchase a vehicle for the transport of students to remotely located schools and to provide stipends to most deserving cases of South African students.

98. A problem brought to the mission's attention was the need of student refugees for a Convention travel document with the return clause endorsed. Lacking such a document, it has not been possible for the student refugees to take up a number of scholarship offers of study in other countries. The offers included 10 from Liberia, 1 from a Canadian college, 2 from Nigeria and 1 from Zambia. The Government said that the matter had been under consideration.

VI. ZAMBIA

99. The mission visited Zambia from 26 to 28 May 1980. Working sessions were held with the Commissioner for Refugees, senior officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Acting Director, Registrar and senior staff of the Institute for Namibia. Discussions were also held with representatives of national liberation movements as well as representatives of the United Nations system and voluntary organizations.

A. General situation

Numbers of refugees

100. Up until the signing of the Lancaster House Agreement in December 1979, Zambia continued to receive large numbers of Zimbabwean refugees. Between that time and 27 May 1980, 8,400 Zimbabwean refugees were voluntarily repatriated with UNHCR assistance and 20,000 repatriated spontaneously. During the period under review, small numbers of Namibians and South Africans transited through Zambia for educational placement and resettlement in other countries. At the time of the mission's visit there were 16,900 Zimbabweans, 5,700 Namibians, 26,000 Angolans, and smaller groups from a number of other countries.

South African student refugees

101. The mission was informed that it is difficult to obtain accurate statistics of South African student refugees in Zambia because of their transient nature. It was informed, however, that 98 South African student refugees had been placed in Zambia's educational system. Of these, 6 were attending the University, 25 were in vocational schools, 8 were attending secondary schools and 59 were enrolled in primary schools. These students had the sponsorship of various agencies, including UNEPTSA, the International University Educational Fund (IEUF), UNHCR and the African American Institute. Their scholarships include board and lodging, tuition fees, uniforms, and vacation allowance. Applications continue to be received by scholarship-giving agencies from South African student refugees for placement either in the Zambian educational system or abroad. Problems brought to the attention of the mission in respect of South African student refugees related to their need for more accommodation in Lusaka and also for remedial courses in science subjects, both for those students transiting Zambia and those who remain in the country to pursue their studies. The mission was informed that UNHCR plans to hold discussions with the relevant national liberation movements in order to relieve this problem.

Namibian student refugees

102. Based on available data, UNHCR has estimated the total Namibian student refugee population in Zambia in May 1980 at 1,700. Of these, approximately 49 per cent are males.

103. The mission was informed that one Namibian was attending the University of Zambia, while 4 were awaiting placement there. Under IEUF sponsorship, 6 Namibians

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were receiving vocational training, 6 were receiving training in English and, with UNHCR assistance, 2 were pursuing secondary education at Nkumbi College.

104. The United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka has a total enrolment of 318 students, of whom 194 are males. The Institute provides training in management and development studies, secretarial skills and academic research. A matter of concern to those engaged in the operating of the Institute was that many Namibians are handicapped by deficiencies in their knowledge of the English language. This has seriously limited student intake. In the course of the discussions relating to this matter, it was agreed that a committee would be established to formulate, in broad terms, a project in which the numbers involved would be more precisely defined.

105. Also brought to the attention of the mission was the need for countries to offer to the Institute's graduates practical as well as post graduate training opportunities. In the third year of the Management and Development course, for example, efforts are made to attach students to Government Ministries outside the country.

106. The Namibian Health and Education Centre, located at Nyango, caters for 1,700 Namibian students undertaking academic or vocational training. At the request of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and with the approval of the Zambian Government, UNHCR has allocated about \$250,000 to expand the facilities and increase the equipment at the Centre. This assistance was intended to cover, inter alia, the construction of 12 classrooms, a library and store, one staff house and the purchase of tables, chairs, refrigerators, electric generator, school materials and medicines.

107. About 300 Namibian student refugees are attending technical and vocational training courses throughout Zambia. Under the Commonwealth Scheme, 21 students are receiving technical training in India and 15 students are receiving secondary school training in the Gambia and Sierra Leone.

Zimbabwe student refugees

108. Under the full sponsorship of UNHCR, UNEPTSA, IEUF, ILO, and the African American Institute (AAI), the majority of Zimbabwean students in Zambia are attending primary, secondary, technical or vocational schools. Thirty-seven were enrolled in the University of Zambia in the academic year 1979/80.

109. Within its mandate, UNHCR is providing assistance to school-going children up to the first cycle of secondary education. With UNHCR financial assistance, two educational and agricultural centres were established, one for 12,000 boys at Solwezi, North-Western Province, and 8,000 girls at Chikumbi, near Lusaka. Because of the repeated attacks of the Rhodesian forces on various targets in Zambia, the boys' centre, which had been temporarily established near the girls' centre, had to be relocated to Solwezi. At the girls' centre, a total of 60 dormitories, 16 ablution blocks, clinic, kitchen/dining hall, water supply and other external works were completed. The UNDP met the cost of construction of classrooms.

110. UNHCR continues to provide also humanitarian assistance to the boys and girls in the form of supplementary feeding and the provision of clothing, shoes, blankets, soap and vehicles. UNHCR has also met the costs of transporting donated goods from abroad intended for Zimbabwean refugees.

111. The mission was informed that, at the request of the Zimbabwean Government, the Zambian Government had agreed to permit Zimbabwean students at Solwezi and Chikumbi to remain in Zambia until such time as adequate educational facilities are created in Zimbabwe. UNHCR has agreed to continue to assist these refugee students until they are repatriated. The mission was further informed that the Zimbabwe Government will permit refugee students in Zambia's educational system to complete their education.

B. Recommended project

Project 1: Expansion of facilities at Nkumbi International College

112. Because of the shortage of places in Zambia's public school system, efforts are made to make the fullest use of Nkumbi International College, particularly for technical and vocational courses. In fulfilment of the agreement reached with donors, the College has made available 40 per cent of its places to student refugees. The College presently has a student population of 313. In order to make more places available to student refugees, the Government of Zambia is seeking international assistance to expand the facilities at the College, provide additional accommodation for staff, increase transport facilities and generally up-grade the building and equipment. The estimated total cost is \$319,000 distributed as follows:

<u>Nkumbi College: extension and improvements</u>	<u>Cost in (000 United States dollars)</u>
(a) Building of 8 new staff houses	135.0
(b) Vehicles:	
Minibus	20.0
Tractor	24.0
Truck	25.0
(c) Extension of dining and kitchen facilities to cater for 300 students	40.0
(d) Replacement of some equipment and structures	46.0
(e) Contingency	29.0
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Total	319.0
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VII. CONCLUDING REMARKS

113. In the four years in which the United Nations programme of assistance to southern African student refugees has been in effect, a considerable amount of assistance has been received from the international community to help host Governments in southern Africa to provide accommodation, maintenance, care and education for the student refugees. This programme has done much to improve the conditions of these young, homeless people and has lightened the burden carried by the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia.

114. Some of the projects recommended in the principal report (A/32/65) have become operational; others, partially funded, are not fully completed. As circumstances have changed, it has been necessary, in some cases, to make changes in the original project. In a number of instances, the lapse of time has necessitated upward revisions of cost estimates.

115. As indicated in paragraphs 62 and 66, it has not been possible for the Governments of Lesotho and Swaziland to determine exactly the number of young people from South Africa who have entered their primary and secondary schools. However, the mission has no doubt that the problem is a real one. As soon as information is obtained on the exact numbers involved, the mission can make recommendations for appropriate international assistance to alleviate this particular burden.

116. The mission was most impressed by the important and constructive role which the universities, secondary and technical schools in southern Africa are playing in the provision of opportunities for higher education to student refugees and others from South Africa and Namibia. Since the establishment of the Student Refugee Programme four years ago, considerable assistance has been given by the international community for the expansion of facilities in those institutes, thereby enabling more places to be made available to applicants from those two countries. However, much more could be achieved with greater financial resources, trained staff and educational material and equipment. It is the hope of the mission that the international community will continue to give these institutes generous support.

117. Although no new or expanded projects were proposed to the mission in connexion with the expansion of the programme to include the care, health and education of student refugees from Namibia and Zimbabwe, a number of new, associated needs have arisen in the host countries which require attention by the international community (see appendix IV). UNHCR is fully conversant with the programme and the additional needs and will no doubt make available to interested donors details of the various requirements.

118. Although a substantial number of Zimbabwe students returned home following the settlement in their country, a few have remained in host countries to complete their studies. The flow of student refugees from Namibia and South Africa to other countries in the region has not abated and student refugees will require international assistance for some time to come. So long as political conditions in southern Africa remain unsettled, it is understandable that host Governments wish to be in a position to deal adequately with their present student refugee populations and also be prepared to meet any new emergency. The continued support of the international community will be indispensable.

APPENDIX I

Governmental contributions earmarked for Botswana, Lesotho,
 Swaziland and Zambia received as at 24 May 1980 in response
 to the UNHCR appeal of 8 June 1977

(in United States dollars)

Donor	Amount
Canada	248 475
Cyprus	1 730
Denmark	320 221
France	51 010
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 286 443 <u>a/</u>
India	11 000
Iran	50 000
Ireland	3 636
Liberia	2 000
Liechtenstein	1 940
Netherlands	56 039
New Zealand	5 003
Norway	889 368
Pakistan	10 101 <u>b/</u>
Philippines	250
Suriname	4 000
Switzerland	113 230
Trinidad and Tobago	4 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2 371 994
United States of America	8 737 689
European Economic Community	1 782 200
Total	<u>15 950 329</u>

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

b/ Contribution in kind.

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APPENDIX II

Bilateral contributions as at May 1980 in connexion with
 assistance programmes for southern African student
 refugees, as reported to UNHCR (Botswana, Lesotho and
 Swaziland)

(in United States dollars)

Donor	Amount	Purpose
A. <u>Botswana</u>		
Friends Service Committee (United States of America)	5 000	Care and maintenance of refugees
International Committee of the Red Cross	12 552	Care and maintenance of refugees
Nigeria	48 995	Care and maintenance of South African refugees
Norway	438 214	Zimbabwe refugees at Dukwe settlement
	197 368	Care and maintenance of South African refugees
OXFAM (United Kingdom)	6 039	Care and maintenance of refugees
UNICEF	36 000	Procurement of two trucks and one landrover
Lutheran World Federation	121 640	For Dukwe settlement
Total (Botswana)	<u>865 808</u>	

Donor	Amount	Purpose
B. <u>Lesotho a/</u>		
African-American Institute)		
DANIDA)	510 000	Phase 2, Africa Hall: 100 beds
Federal Republic of Germany)		
Canada	885 000	Extensions to library
	374 000	100-bed dormitory
DANIDA	455 000	Phase 1, Africa Hall: 100 beds
Nigeria	378 000	80-bed dormitory
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	300 000	Extensions to science- teaching facilities
	870 000	Extensions to class-rooms
UNDP	102 000	Pre-fabricated 30-bed dormitory
Total (Lesotho)	3 904 000	

Donor	Amount	Purpose
C. <u>Swaziland</u>		
Mennonite Central Committee	1 764 <u>b/</u>	Food, clothing
Red Cross Society	1 176 <u>b/</u>	Clothing
Swaziland Council of Churches	4 926 <u>b/</u>	Food, clothing, rents, medicine
Swaziland Refugee Relief Committee	1 231 <u>b/</u>	Food, rent, clothing
	84 000	50 tents for Swaziland
UNICEF	11 000	Air freighting of 50 house tents
UNDP	450 000	Educational assistance to South African students in Swaziland <u>c/</u>
Total (Swaziland)	554 097	
GRAND TOTAL	5 323 905	

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

b/ Not exclusively for student refugees but includes them.

c/ Under funds allocated to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity.

APPENDIX III

Summary of projects being implemented in co-operation
with UNHCR or proposed for UNHCR financing
 (as at 24 May 1980)
 (in United States dollars)

	Amount required (actual or projected)
<u>A. Botswana</u>	
1. Capital expenditure projects for refugees from southern Africa	6 312 200
2. Provisions of scholarships in Botswana at the junior secondary or vocational training levels	119 000
3. Transport of southern African student refugees to second country of asylum	38 000
4. Other assistance measures (recurrent expenditures in 1980):	
(a) Care and maintenance of southern African refugees	80 000
(b) Organization of correspondence courses	55 000
(c) Counselling services	27 000
(d) Local integration assistance for southern African refugees	3 000
(e) Resettlement	5 000
(f) Rent subsidies for urban refugees	3 500
(g) Low-cost housing at Selebi-Pikwe	12 625
5. New multinational settlement at Dukwe	345 711
6. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	238 977
Total (Botswana)	<u>7 240 013</u>

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	Amount required (actual or projected)
<u>B. Lesotho</u>	
1. Capital expenditure projects for refugees from southern Africa:	
(a) Construction of class-rooms, laboratories, hostels and teachers' accommodation at existing secondary schools: \$900,000 has been provided in 1977/78 against estimated total requirement of	983 000
(b) Construction of a transit centre and an educational centre in Maseru	410 000
(c) Expansion at the National University of Lesotho:	
(i) staff housing	142 716
(ii) student accommodation	191 358
(iii) cafeteria	370 370
2. Other assistance measures (recurrent expenditures for 1980):	
(a) Care and maintenance	190 000
(b) Counselling services	32 600
(c) Resettlement	15 000
(d) Recurrent costs:	
(i) Lerotholi Technical Institute	47 260
(ii) Transit centre	56 232
(e) Local settlement	5 000
3. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	151 297
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Total (Lesotho)	2 594 833
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Amount required
 (actual or projected)

C. Swaziland

1.	Capital expenditure project for refugees from southern Africa:	
	Mpaka Refugee Centre	1 060 000
2.	Other assistance measures (recurrent expenditures in 1980):	
	(a) Running costs for the Mpaka Refugee Centre	221 000
	(b) Care and maintenance of southern African Refugees	318 802
	(c) Counselling services	29 300
	(d) Local settlement	335 000
	(e) Resettlement	12 000
	(f) Health Service for refugees in rural settlement	21 000
3.	United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	103 236
	Total (Swaziland)	2 100 236

D. Zambia

1.	United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	76 000
2.	Other:	
	(a) African National Congress (ANC) workshop and agricultural project	110 000
	(b) Supplementary Aid	20 000
	Total (Zambia)	206 000

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Amount required
(actual or projected)

E. Education in other African countries

Projected additional needs for 1980 for the placement in lower secondary and vocational training schools in African countries (includes costs relating to selection, transportation and scholarships of southern African student refugees)

937 000

Total

937 000

GRAND TOTAL (A-E)

13 078 082

APPENDIX IV

Summary of projects to be completed and new, related needs

(in United States dollars)

Project No.	Title of project	Estimated amount required
<u>A. Botswana</u>		
3.	Construction of senior secondary school and junior secondary school	2 000 000
<u>B. Lesotho</u>		
1.	Additional residential and related facilities for southern African student refugees at the National University of Lesotho	
	(a) 50-bed dormitory	365 000
	(b) expansion of cafeteria complex	371 000
	(c) six staff housing units	215 000
3.	Construction of refugee Transit Centre	211 000
<u>C. Swaziland</u>		
1.	Refugee Reception/Transit Centre, now Mpaka High School	
	(a) construction of transit centre	<u>a/</u>
	(b) construction of a primary school	270 000
	(c) facilities to teach vocational and commercial subjects	340 000
2.	Expansion of facilities at University	707 000
<u>D. Zambia</u>		
1.	Expansion of facilities at Nkumbi International College	319 000
		4 798 000

a/ Costs to be determined.