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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Assistance to student refugees in southern AfricaReport of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 35/184 of 15 December 1980, the General Assembly, having endorsed the assessments and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/149), decided to make provision in the student refugee programme for former student refugees from Zimbabwe until they completed their studies in the country of asylum or until alternative arrangements could be made for the completion of their education in their own country. The Secretary-General was requested, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who had taken asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia.
2. In pursuance of the resolution, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, at the request of the Secretary-General, has reviewed the assistance programme for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa and has identified needs which have arisen as a result of the presence of those student refugees in the above-mentioned asylum countries. The attached report contains the findings of the review.

* A/36/150.

ANNEX

Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 6	1
II. APPEALS FOR ASSISTANCE AND RESPONSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY	7 - 11	2
III. BOTSWANA	12 - 27	2
A. General situation	12 - 21	2
B. Progress in project implementation	22 - 24	4
C. Other student matters	25 - 27	5
IV. LESOTHO	28 - 35	6
A. General situation	28 - 33	6
B. Progress in project implementation	34 - 38	7
C. New projects proposed to the international community	39 - 43	9
D. Other student matters	44 - 45	10
V. SWAZILAND	46 - 61	10
A. General situation	46 - 54	10
B. Progress in project implementation	55 - 59	12
C. Other student matters	60 - 61	13
VI. ZAMBIA	62 - 70	13
A. General situation	62 - 69	13
B. Recommended project	70	15
VII. CONCLUDING REMARKS	71 - 75	15

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

APPENDICES

I.	Governmental contributions earmarked for Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia received as at 15 July 1981 in response to the High Commissioner's appeal of 8 June 1977.	17
II.	Bilateral contributions as at 15 July 1981 in connexion with assistance programmes for southern African student refugees, as reported to UNHCR (Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia) .	18
III.	Summary of projects being financed by UNHCR or in co-operation with UNHCR as at 15 July 1981	22
IV.	Summary of projects to be completed and new, related needs . .	26

ANNEX

Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (A/35/149), reference is made to the various resolutions adopted by the Assembly on assistance to South African student refugees and to the previous reports of the Secretary-General on the question (A/32/65 and Add.1, A/33/163, A/34/345).
2. In its resolution 35/184 of 15 December 1980, the General Assembly, having endorsed the assessments and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/149), decided to make provision in the student refugee programme for former student refugees from Zimbabwe until they completed their studies in the country of asylum or until alternative arrangements could be made for the completion of their education in their own country. The Secretary-General was requested, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who had taken asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia.
3. The General Assembly also urged all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the assistance programme for those students, through financial support of the regular programmes of the High Commissioner and of the projects identified in the report of the Secretary-General.
4. The General Assembly also appealed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Food Programme, the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as other international and non-governmental bodies, to provide humanitarian and development assistance to expedite the resettlement and integration of refugee families from South Africa who had been given asylum in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland; 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 humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa.
5. The Secretary-General was requested to keep the matter under review and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.
6. In pursuance of the resolution, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, at the request of the Secretary-General, has reviewed the assistance programmes for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa. the co-operation and assistance received from the government authorities, the representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other officials in the United Nations system in the four asylum countries were deeply appreciated.

II. APPEALS FOR ASSISTANCE AND RESPONSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

7. When the programme of assistance to southern African student refugees came into being in February 1977, the Secretary-General 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 invited the international community to contribute generously to the programme of assistance to those 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, the High Commissioner 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 15 July 1981, in response to that appeal, amounted to \$15,950,329. The list of the contributions given in appendix I, however, reflects no increase in contributions received since 24 May 1980.

9. Various other contributions relating to student refugees in the countries concerned continue to be 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, Swaziland and Zambia amounted to \$7,653,182 as at 15 July 1981. The details are given in appendix II. In addition, a number of scholarships were awarded to enable those refugees to study in the asylum countries and abroad.

10. Appendix III provides a summary of projects being financed by the Office of the High Commissioner or in co-operation with that Office in the context of the programme of assistance to student refugees from Namibia and South Africa.

11. A summary of the financial requirements for continuing projects or for new, related needs is shown in appendix IV.

III. BOTSWANA

A. General situation

12. The present report deals specifically with South African and Namibian student refugees in Botswana during the period from 1 May 1980 to 15 July 1981. The 70 former student refugees from Zimbabwe have been permitted by the Botswana Government to complete their courses of study before returning home.

13. Refugees have continued to arrive in Botswana from South Africa and Namibia. the number of Namibian student refugees has increased during the latter part of the period, following the decision of the South African authorities to introduce

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military conscription in Namibia. The Government recorded an average monthly increase of 30 asylum seekers. During the period under review, 51 South African and 83 Namibian refugees arrived in Botswana.

Student refugees

14. Prospects for the departure of refugees from southern Africa accepted for resettlement and education are currently relatively limited, because some of the major private scholarship organizations have not been in a position to offer as many scholarships as in the previous years. Canada admitted 12 student refugees for resettlement and another refugee was resettled in Norway. In addition six refugees are currently pursuing higher education in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and three in Kenya. During the reporting period, 110 South African refugees under the auspices of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and 39 students of the same nationality under the auspices of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), as well as 28 Namibians from the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), left Botswana for further studies in the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Lesotho.

15. As at 15 July 1981 a total of 99 student refugees from South Africa and Namibia had been admitted to educational institutions in Botswana. The 82 South Africans, 63 boys and 19 girls, pursue courses at the University College, the Health Institute, the Agricultural College, the polytechnic and secondary schools in Botswana. The 11 Namibian boys and 6 girls also attend these institutions, except the University College. In addition, 121 South African and 122 Namibian refugees at Dukwe were awaiting admission at the end of June 1981. Thus the total number of student refugees was 342.

16. A total of 120 South African and Namibian student refugees currently attend classes at the Education Resource Centre at Dukwe. The Centre provides an opportunity for students who, because of age, language problems or poor educational background, cannot be admitted into secondary schools, to upgrade their education to "O" level through tutor-assisted correspondence courses, thus making them eligible for post-secondary education or direct employment. To facilitate the eligibility of others for further training or direct employment, it is hoped that a multipurpose science laboratory, a technical and scientific library and qualified regular teaching staff will be provided in 1982 from funds donated by the international community.

17. In 1980, a total of \$119,000 was allocated by UNHCR for scholarships at the secondary level to these student refugees. For 1981 UNHCR has allocated \$131,000 for the benefit of 100 student refugees from Namibia and South Africa. During the period under review, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) has also provided 35 scholarships. The African-American Institute and the Botswana Lutheran Liaison Committee also offered scholarships. The Otto Benecke Stiftung has recently offered to sponsor approximately 50 Namibian and South African student refugees for technical training in the Federal Republic of Germany, while about 52 others are expected to go to Cyprus for technical training later this year.

Welfare of student refugees

18. All student refugees attending secondary and post-secondary schools are generally accommodated at the institutions they attend, while those who await admission into higher educational institutions are virtually all accommodated at Dukwe Settlement, where food, health care and basic needs are provided. The Government of Botswana, in a bilateral agreement with the Norwegian Government, received a grant to construct 155 individual dwelling houses at Dukwe, the construction of which will benefit the whole refugee population, including students. Student refugees in formal educational institutions receive clothing, pocket money and books in addition to their scholarship.

19. All refugees in Botswana continue to be included in the national health scheme. Student refugees at Dukwe are served by the health clinic staffed by two nurses and visiting medical officers. Patients are referred directly to Francistown district hospital when necessary. The Botswana Council for Refugees (BCR) continues to provide counselling services for refugees. Two of the three counsellors are permanently based at Dukwe, while the counsellor at Gaborone visits student refugees enrolled in educational institutions in all parts of the country.

20. During the period under review the social counsellors at Dukwe dealt with adjustment problems of the refugees, in particular amongst the South Africans who, being of mainly urban background, have had difficulties settling into a rural area. The Chief of the Counselling Section at UNHCR headquarters recently visited Botswana to examine how to improve educational counselling. A nursery school and a primary school have been set up within the settlement for the benefit of refugee mothers, who can now pursue some education and training.

The Education Resource Centre at Dukwe Refugee Settlement

21. The activities of the Education Resource Centre have been widened with the introduction of evening classes and special English courses for Namibian and Angolan refugees, and UNHCR continues its attempts to minimize the disruption caused by the transfer of its activities from Gaborone to Dukwe. The Government of Botswana submitted a project proposal, for the construction and equipment of a multipurpose science laboratory and technical library for the Centre and the provision of qualified staff, to the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva on 9 and 10 April 1981. Such facilities for student refugees at the Centre should enhance their eligibility for direct employment or further relevant training.

B. Progress in project implementation

Project 1. Facilities for 50 southern African refugees at the University College of Botswana

22. The 50 places reserved for student refugees under this project for the academic year 1980/81 have not all been filled owing to the lack of qualified candidates. An improved Education Resource Centre with competent and regular staff

should enable candidates to improve their skills to meet admission requirements. At present, a total of 43 student refugees are studying at the University College under this project, 17 of them South Africans.

Project 2. Secondary school building programme

23. Both secondary schools, at Moshupa and Palapye respectively, mentioned in last year's report are now fully operational. The final cost estimates are now being determined, but the current estimate of the costs for both schools is \$5.9 million.

Project 3. Dukwe Settlement

24. The initial antipathy to their new environment which was demonstrated by some urban refugees gradually changed into acceptance and, more recently, to a positive commitment to the achievement of local integration through participation in self-reliance projects. These took the form of income-generating projects or intensive training for future employment. Transport, health and educational services were provided, while agricultural, community development and supplementary feeding programmes were continued for the benefit of all the refugees at Dukwe, including students. The crafts workshops (particularly for tailoring and carpentry), the bakery, the poultry-raising project, the horticultural and other ventures operated by refugees now produce and sell goods and services both within the settlement and to the surrounding areas. The Office of the High Commissioner allocated \$350,000 in 1980 and has allocated \$400,000 in 1981 for the Dukwe Settlement project.

C. Other student matters

25. During the period under review, the issues raised under this section in the last report have largely been resolved. There is now adequate vacation accommodation for all student refugees at schools or university in Botswana. The Pan Africanist Congress had requested that student refugees at Dukwe be engaged in formal study or technical training prior to their departure from Botswana. The facilities currently offered by the Education Resource Centre prepares students for "O" level examinations in the pure sciences, social sciences and the humanities.

26. The planned establishment of a technical library and a science laboratory and the employment of qualified staff should ensure more examination successes by student refugees. These facilities should also adequately respond to the request by the representatives of the African National Congress for intensive courses in mathematics and science for student refugees.

27. During the review period, the Botswana Government intensified security arrangements in the settlement to protect all refugees.

IV. LESOTHO

A. General situation

28. Despite its delicate geopolitical situation, the Government of Lesotho maintains a very liberal policy towards asylum seekers, strictly observes the fundamental principle of non-refoulement, promotes the reunion of refugee families, and issues Convention Travel Documents to eligible refugees who wish to travel abroad for resettlement, education, employment or family reunion. The Government's policy on refugees is to promote their early integration into Lesotho life. Student refugees continue their education in Lesotho in institutions ranging from primary schools to the National University, and are provided with adequate accommodation.

Legal, educational and social counselling to student refugees

29. In February 1981, Lesotho acceded to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees without any reservations. The documents have now been transmitted to and accepted by the Secretary-General, who has duly deposited these instruments. This accession merely formalizes Lesotho's liberal policy towards refugees and asylum-seekers. The Government, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, intends to enact comprehensive national refugee legislation shortly, and also plans to issue identity cards to 2,000 individuals who have been formally granted asylum in Lesotho. The Refugee Counselling Service in the UNHCR Branch Office provides legal, educational and social counselling to student refugees.

Number of student refugees

30. In the last quarter of 1980, a planning consultant, under the auspices of UNESCO/UNDP, undertook a mission to Lesotho to determine the scope of refugee problems in Lesotho's educational establishments. The consultant estimated that the student population of refugees and asylum seekers numbered over 11,500. However, some of the asylum seekers have not registered with the Government and UNHCR. The Government of Lesotho estimated a total population of 11,000 refugees and asylum seekers. All needy refugees among the 2,000 individuals formally granted refugee status by the Lesotho Government continue to receive various forms of assistance from UNHCR. The findings of the consultant, in terms of refugee population in Lesotho's educational institutions, indicate that an estimated 9,000 refugees and asylum seekers may be attending primary schools; about 2,300 refugees and asylum seekers are also probably enrolled in secondary schools. Of the current enrolment of 235 foreign students at the National University of Lesotho, 175 are refugees. Of these, 105 are from South Africa and 1 from Uganda, and 69 are former student refugees from Zimbabwe who have been permitted by the Government of Lesotho to complete their studies. From the time of the last review mission in June 1980 until the end of April 1981, 282 student asylum seekers from South Africa arrived in Lesotho, while another 119 student refugees left the country for educational training abroad.

Welfare of student refugees

31. All refugees may avail themselves of the country's health facilities. The use of Government hospitals is encouraged and UNHCR pays the fees whenever a refugee needs specialist health care. Although separate health charges for nationals and non-nationals have recently been introduced, the Government is giving consideration to according refugees the status of nationals in respect of these charges. Counselling services for refugees are provided by the UNHCR Refugee Counselling Service at Maseru where two trained counsellors provide individual counselling. A small number of refugees stay with friends or relatives who have permanently settled in Lesotho, but many students obtain rented accommodation, individually or in groups. The new reception centre (Project 3) will alleviate the present shortage of accommodation.

Education

32. The Office of the High Commissioner is providing full scholarships for 33 refugees in primary schools 59 in secondary schools and 5 in technical schools. During the review period, 110 refugee students proceeded to the United Republic of Tanzania for technical training while five others are scheduled to obtain similar training in Cyprus. Five students left to pursue university studies in Canada, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany. A total of 82 candidates require admission into various educational institutions abroad, 4 at the higher secondary level, 24 at technical institutions and 54 at university. UNETPSA, the International Refugee Service, the African-American Institute, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD) and the Ecumenical Scholarships Programme provide scholarship assistance to the 175 student refugees at the National University.

33. School fees, uniforms and text books are paid for all student refugees up to high school level by UNHCR. On completion of high school, those students wishing to proceed to university normally apply for scholarships to UNETPSA, or any other sponsoring agency. The awarding agency pays tuition, boarding and allowances both during the scholastic year and the vacation periods.

B. Progress in project implementation

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

34. Following a request from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United States Government, through USAID, has made available an amount of \$1,103,896 to finance the construction and equipment of a 50-bed student hostel, six staff houses, a cafeteria complex and sewerage facilities at the National University of Lesotho. The Government and UNHCR have concluded an agreement to govern the implementation of this project, which started on 1 April 1981 and should be completed on 30 June 1982.

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

35. For the above project UNHCR allocated a total of \$954,010 to cover the expansion and improvement of 25 class-rooms, 7 laboratories, 11 staff quarters and hostel accommodation for 730 southern African student refugees in nine secondary schools in Lesotho. The execution of 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 accommodating 200 students at Thabeng High School, was completed in mid-1980.

36. Owing to the lack of building materials, the difficulty of obtaining suitable contractors to build the science laboratories, and escalated building costs, phase two of the project had to be modified, and one school was dropped from the project. Fourteen class-rooms, nine staff housing units and five laboratories were completed in December 1980, under phase two. The construction of a total of 21 class-rooms, 7 laboratories, 9 staff housing units and accommodation for 200 students was thus completed.

Project 3. Construction of a Refugee Reception (Transit) Centre at Maseru

37. The Government, with funds provided by UNHCR, is constructing a refugee reception centre at Maseru to provide temporary accommodation for up to 120 southern African refugees and asylum seekers. Counselling and orientation will be provided to the new arrivals at the Centre by UNHCR counsellors. The construction of the Centre, which consists of two hostels with separate dormitory facilities for males and females, two ablution blocks including toilets and showers, a laundry, a kitchen, a dining hall-cum-recreation hall, store-rooms and administrative offices has now been completed. Provisional expenditure is \$205,000. Installation of electricity and water supply and procurement of furniture, office equipment and kitchen utensils are scheduled for completion to enable the centre to become operational by June 1981. A UNHCR allocation of \$80,000 is available to cover recurrent costs for one year.

Project 4. Expansion of the Lerotholi Technical Institute

38. The creation of the three additional workshops at the Lerotholi Technical Institute will permit courses to be given in tailoring, dressmaking and upholstery for some 200 student refugees. The construction of the workshops is scheduled for completion by the end of July 1981, at an estimated cost of \$251,929. The construction of two staff houses, which is a component of the project, is virtually completed. A UNHCR allocation of \$49,000 is available to cover recurrent costs at the Institute for one year and the Government is expected to assume full responsibility for recurrent costs at the beginning of 1982.

C. New projects proposed to the international community

Project 1. Establishment of a mathematics-science "crash" programme

39. The Government continues to reserve 20 per cent of annual admissions to the National University for student refugees. However, the number of qualified applicants continues to fall short of this quota since most of the student refugee applicants lack the admission requirements for science courses at the National University of Lesotho and the National Teacher Training College. The Government is planning a remedial programme to rectify this situation.

40. This proposal is designed along the lines of the mathematics-science programme organized for Lesotho nationals under the United Nations Special Economic Assistance Programme for Lesotho. The proposed project should include the expansion of class-rooms, laboratories, student hostels, staff housing, production of equipment and remuneration for three expatriate teachers for a period of three years, at an estimated cost of \$150,000. The Government believes that the project may be financed under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

Project 2. Educational assistance to student refugees in primary, secondary and vocational training institutions

41. In 1980, UNHCR provided scholarships for 103 eligible South African student refugees in primary and secondary schools. During the current academic year, UNHCR is sponsoring 97 such refugees. The Government has asked UNHCR to continue to extend assistance to some 110 destitute refugee children up to the first cycle of secondary education, i.e., the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate level. The cost of this project, estimate at \$85,000 in 1982, is being considered by UNHCR.

Project 3. Expansion and improvement of recreational facilities of the Student Centre at the National University of Lesotho

42. The present recreation facilities and equipment need some basic improvement and expansion in order to meet the requirement of a growing residential student population, of which refugees constitute a significant proportion. The Government therefore forwarded, through UNHCR, a proposal to donors which envisages expansion and improvement of the existing sports facilities and a student centre at an estimated cost of \$130,000.

Project 4. Promotion of small-scale enterprises for refugees in Lesotho

43. Efforts to facilitate early integration of refugees into the society continue. However, the Government believes that refugee education is a means to self-reliance through gainful employment. Accordingly, the Government has submitted a proposal for the creation of small-scale enterprises for refugees, which aims at the establishment of over 100 small business units at Maseru and other locations in Lesotho. The total estimated cost of the project, \$1.5 million over a period of four years, was submitted to the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa for financial support from the international community.

D. Other student matters

44. The first student refugees who arrived from South Africa, following the events of June 1976 at Soweto, constituted a relatively homogeneous group. The new student refugees come from the Homelands as well as from the cities of Johannesburg, Capetown, Pretoria, Durban, Bloemfontein and East London. Their ages are between 8 and 25 years. The majority attended primary school or have disrupted their "Bantu" education at the secondary or university level. As resettlement opportunities for student refugees are becoming scarce, the international community could help the Government of Lesotho to promote employment-expansion programmes and to expand its educational establishments so as to absorb more refugees.

45. The Government of Lesotho continues to be concerned with the situation around its borders, especially the likely consequences of South Africa's "bantustan" policies, which could precipitate a new influx of student refugees into Lesotho.

V. SWAZILAND

A. General situation

46. The influx of refugees into Swaziland is almost exclusively from the Republic of South Africa and according to current government estimates there are approximately 6,000 refugees in the country. The majority, some 5,400 persons, reside in the rural refugee settlement at Ndzevane in south-eastern Swaziland on land purchased by the Government. In the refugee settlement, a primary school provides formal education for some 380 refugee children. The activity of UNHCR in Swaziland concentrates on the establishment of expansion of educational facilities in the country for the benefit of student refugees.

Number of student refugees

47. Statistics on the student refugee population in Swaziland are currently based on information from the Government and on cases registered with UNHCR. The estimated student refugee population as at 30 June 1981 was 1,158 persons. All except five are South Africans. There are no Namibian student refugees in Swaziland and only three students are former refugees from Zimbabwe.

Former student refugees from Zimbabwe

48. During the period under review five students from Zimbabwe left Swaziland to return home. Of those who remained in the country two are attending university and one is a student at Mpaka High School. The Government has permitted former student refugees from Zimbabwe 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

49. Most of the student refugees at the secondary school are either boarders at the UNHCR-financed Mpaka High School or are accommodated in other boarding schools in Swaziland. A few other secondary school students reside in rented accommodation, while those studying at the university live on its campus. All expenses related to accommodation of student refugees, throughout the year, are borne by UNHCR or UNETPSA.

Education

50. The 1,158 students believed 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	6	1	7
University College of Swaziland	7	2	9
Various public primary schools	672	-	672
Various public secondary schools	86	-	86
Secretarial College	4	-	4
Ndzevane Rural Refugee Settlement Primary School	380	-	380
	<u>1,155</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1,158</u>

51. A further 12 student refugees from South Africa await admission into educational institutions, 2 at the post-graduate level, 5 for undergraduate training and 5 at technical institutions.

Scholarships

52. In the 12-month period under review, 167 student refugees received scholarship assistance for their education as follows:

<u>South Africans</u>	<u>Zimbabweans</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Placement</u>
93	2	95	Local secondary schools and universities
72	-	72	Primary schools excluding Ndzevane Primary School
<u>165</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>167</u>	

All 380 pupils at the Ndzevane Primary School at the Rural Refugee Settlement benefit from all forms of UNHCR assistance, including education.

Subsistence and personal amenities

53. The student refugees at Mpaka High School and other secondary schools in Swaziland are provided with food, accommodation, personal allowances and basic personal amenities. Others receive a monthly subsistence from individual scholarship agencies or the Council of Swaziland Churches.

Health

54. In cases of illness student refugees are encouraged to use a government hospital, for which UNHCR meets the cost. The Reception and Resource Centre for refugees and asylum seekers, which will be located at Mawelawela, should contain facilities for counselling refugees, including students.

B. Progress in project implementation

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

55. The Mpaka High School, a co-educational institution for which UNHCR had obligated a total of \$1,480,000 for construction, equipment and recurrent costs by December 1980, continues to provide secondary education for student refugees in Swaziland. During the current reporting period UNHCR also allocated \$64,000 to provide scholarships to needy student refugees, including those at the school. The scholarships cover tuition and examination fees, provision of books, uniforms, pocket money and personal and travel allowances for the student refugees. The Government of Swaziland has, since January 1981, assumed financial responsibility for the recurrent costs of the school.

Project 2. Expansion of facilities at the University College of Swaziland

56. The Government's request of \$825,000 for the expansion of facilities at the University College of Swaziland at Kwaluseni was submitted to the recent International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa. The Office of the High Commissioner is continuing its efforts to secure contributions from donors for this project. The proposed project aims at the construction and furnishing of a student hostel and staff houses, expansion and equipment of the library, a science laboratory and the laundry, as well as the provision of teaching aids. Such an expansion should enable the Government of Swaziland to sustain its recently promulgated policy of a preferential quota of between 10 and 15 per cent of admissions in favour of student refugees.

New projects being financed by UNHCR

Project 3. Vocational and technical facilities at Mpaka High School

57. The resources of Mpaka High School are currently being expanded by the construction and equipment of vocational and technical training facilities from a UNHCR allocation of \$332,800 in 1981. Such facilities would provide training and instruction in technical drawing, metalwork, commerce, automobile repair and building construction for student refugees.

Project 4. Construction of a primary school at Ndzevane Rural Refugee Settlement

58. As part of an integrated rural development programme for the refugees at Ndzevane, UNHCR has allocated \$278,200 for the construction and equipment of a primary school. The school will augment the facilities at a temporary school in the Settlement.

New project proposed to the international community: construction of a primary school in Swaziland

59. Following the recommendations of the 1979 Arusha Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa, a study reported that there are currently 670 refugees in primary schools in Swaziland, while less than half of the eligible Swazi children have access to primary education. In order to educate as many refugee children as possible, the Government is requesting funds from donors to construct, equip and cover the recurrent costs of a primary school for 280 pupils in Swaziland. The total estimated cost of the project is \$305,100.

C. Other student matters

60. Many local voluntary agencies continue to provide various types of assistance to student refugees. Student refugees who were previously assisted financially by the now defunct international University Exchange Fund (IUEF) are sponsored by the World University Service (WUS). Under a project administered by UNDP some South African student refugees were sponsored for primary and secondary education in Swaziland. Since 1981, when such assistance was discontinued, UNHCR has taken over financial responsibility for their education.

61. Student refugees residing in Swaziland continue to find it difficult to accept offers of further education abroad, since the Government does not as yet endorse the return clause on their Convention Travel Documents which would permit them to return to Swaziland after their studies. The matter is under consideration by the Government.

VI. ZAMBIA

A. General situation

Number of refugees

62. During the period under review, small numbers of Namibians and South Africans transited through Zambia for educational placement and resettlement in other countries. There are approximately 5,500 Namibian and some 3,500 South African refugees in Zambia.

South African student refugees

63. It remains quite difficult to obtain accurate statistics on Namibian and South African student refugees in Zambia because of their transient nature. There are, however, at present some 130 South African student refugees in educational institutions in the country. Of these, 9 are studying at the university and 7 others are in vocational schools, while 18 attend secondary schools and 95 are in primary schools. University students receive educational assistance from agencies such as UNETPSA and the African-American Institute, while the others are assisted directly by UNHCR. These scholarships include board, lodging, tuition fees, uniforms and vacation allowances. The Makeni Resource Centre, financed from UNHCR funds, has not only effectively solved the accommodation problems faced by these students but also serves as a venue for counselling and orientation of the refugees prior to their further education.

Namibian student refugees

64. The total estimated population of Namibian student refugees in Zambia as at July 1981 was 1,955 persons, 55 per cent of whom were females. Some 1,500 students, 55 per cent of them female, pursue secondary, vocational and technical training courses at the Nyango Centre. The Office of the High Commissioner has allocated \$150,000 in 1981 to provide assistance to these Namibians at the Centre.

65. Some 330 students, 40 per cent of them female, are enrolled at the United Nations Institute for Namibia to pursue courses in management, development studies, secretarial training and research. Efforts continue at the Institute to remedy the deficiency in the English language which is experienced by most Namibian students. Several graduates of the Institute are currently pursuing undergraduate and post-graduate studies at a number of universities.

66. A major problem faced by the Institute is how to secure placement opportunities for its graduates prior to their eventual return to Namibia. The Secretary-General invites the international community to assist in providing suitable employment opportunities for these students in the interim.

Former student refugees from Zimbabwe

67. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/184, the Zambian Government has allowed former Zimbabwean student refugees to continue their education in institutions in Zambia. There are currently 91 students in secondary schools, 49 students in technical and vocational institutions and 48 students at the University of Zambia who, on completion of their studies, are expected to return to Zimbabwe.

Students awaiting admission into educational institutions

68. There are currently nine South Africans awaiting admission to the University and another of the same nationality who wishes to study at a technical institute. A total of 60 Namibians await admission to educational institutions as follows: 56 to secondary schools, 3 to technical institutes and 1 to university.

Repatriation of former Zimbabwean refugees

69. The former Zimbabwean student refugees - 12,000 boys at Solwezi, North-Western Province, and 8,000 girls at Chikumbi, near Lusaka - have now been repatriated.

B. Recommended project

Expansion of facilities at Nkumbi International College

70. Because of the shortage of places in Zambia's public school system, efforts continue 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 320. 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 upgrade the building and equipment. The estimated total cost is \$320,000.

VII. CONCLUDING REMARKS

71. Since the start of the United Nations programme of assistance to student refugees in southern Africa, valuable assistance has been received from the international community to help host Governments in southern Africa provide accommodation, maintenance, care and education for the student refugees. The programme has helped improve the conditions of those student refugees and has alleviated the burden carried by the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia.

72. Most of the projects recommended in the principal report (A/32/65) have been successfully completed. In some cases, changes in the original project proposals have been made, and in many instances, costs have been revised upwards.

73. The universities and secondary and technical schools in the asylum countries in southern Africa continue to provide opportunities for higher education to student refugees from South Africa and Namibia. Considerable assistance has been given since 1977 by the international community for the expansion of facilities in those institutions. However, much more could be achieved with greater financial resources, trained staff and educational material and equipment. It is hoped that the international community will continue its generous support towards the achievement of these objectives.

74. This appeal is particularly relevant to those projects, such as the expansion of facilities at the University College of Swaziland (originally proposed in 1977 in document A/32/65/Add.1, para. 26), which have yet to receive funds from the international community. Some new, related requirements have also arisen in the host countries which require financial support from the international community.

These, together with partially funded projects, appear in appendix IV to the present report. The Office of the High Commissioner will continue to make available details of these projects to interested donors.

75. The flow of student refugees from Namibia and South Africa to other countries in the region remains constant and these refugees will require international assistance for some time to come. As 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 financial support of the international community is hereby solicited.

APPENDIX I

Governmental contributions earmarked for Botswana, Lesotho,
 Swaziland and Zambia as at 15 July 1981 in response to the
 High Commissioner's appeal of 8 June 1977

(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><u>15 950 329</u></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 15 July 1981 in connexion with assistance programme for southern African student refugees, as reported to UNHCR (Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia)

(United States dollars)

Donor	Amount	Purpose
A. Botswana		
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
	38 890	Fees and maintenance of Namibian students
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation	22 650	Fees and maintenance of South African students
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation	7 142	Fees and maintenance of Zimbabwean students
All Africa Conference of Churches	2 380	Fees and maintenance of South African students
Botswana Lutheran Liaison Committee	3 972	Fees and maintenance of students
Total (Botswana)	940 842	

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APPENDIX II (continued)

Donor	Amount	Purpose
B. <u>Lesotho</u> a/		
African-American Institute) DANIDA) Federal Republic of Germany)	510 000	Phase 2, Africa Hall: 100 beds
Canada	886 000	Extensions to library
	443 000	100-bed hall of residence
DANIDA	455 000	Phase 1, Africa Hall: 100 beds
Nigeria	405 000	80-bed dormitory
United Kingdom of Great Britain Britain and Northern Ireland	348 000	Extensions to science- teaching facilities
	544 000	Extension of science block
	929 000	Extensions to lecture rooms and office block
	126 000	Scientific equipment
	102 000	Pre-fabricated 30-bed dormitory
Total (Lesotho)	<u>4 748 000</u>	

APPENDIX II (continued)

Donor	Amount	Purpose
<u>C. Swaziland</u>		
Swedish International Development Agency	25 070	Contribution for six months of primary and secondary education for student refugees
Mennonite Central Committee	4 194 <u>b/</u>	Food, clothing and accommodation
Swaziland Red Cross Society	2 736 <u>b/</u>	Clothing
Council of Swaziland Churches	20 801 <u>b/</u>	Food, clothing, rents, medicine
Swziland Refugee Relief Committee	3 009 <u>b/</u>	Food, rent, clothing
	84 000	50 tents for Swaziland
UNICEF	111 000 <u>b/</u>	Air freighting 50 tents, provision of educational and health facilities at Ndzevane settlement
UNDP-UNESCO	250 000	Educational assistance to South African students at lower secondary level <u>c/</u>
World University Service	<u>52 000</u>	Post-secondary scholarships
Total (Swaziland)	<u>552,870</u>	

APPENDIX II (continued)

Donor	Amount	Purpose
	<u>D. Zambia</u>	
ILO	74 000	Scholarships and school equipment
Danish Volunteer Service	20 000	Salary of 2 volunteers provided to pre-school teachers' training course
UNICEF	46 000	Scholarships and school equipment
WHO	6 100	Scholarships
FAO	327 150	Scholarships
UNDP	167 200	Scholarships
Lutheran World Federation	78 900	Scholarships
African American Institute	46 500	Scholarships
Federal Republic of Germany	645 620	Scholarships
	<u>1 411 470</u>	
Total (Zambia)		
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>7 653 182</u></u>	

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. Some 33 South African student refugees benefited from this project in 1980.

APPENDIX III

Summary of projects being financed by UNHCR or in
co-operation with UNHCR as at 15 July 1981

(United States dollars)

	Amount allocated
<hr/>	
A. <u>Botswana</u>	
1. Capital expenditure projects for refugees from southern Africa	4 200 000
2. Provisions of scholarships in Botswana at the junior secondary or vocational training levels	131 000
3. Other assistance measures (recurrent expenditures in 1981):	
(a) Care and maintenance of southern African refugees	23 000
(b) Transport of South African and Namibian student refugees for further studies	30 000
(c) Counselling services	46 821
(d) Resettlement	6 000
(e) New multinational settlement at Dukwe	400 000
4. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	45 000
Total (Botswana)	<u>4 881 821</u>

APPENDIX III (continued)

	Amount allocated
B. <u>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	954 010
(b) Construction of a reception and transit centre at Maseru	205 000
(c) Leretholi Technical Institute	251 929
(d) Expansion at the National University of Lesotho by providing:	
(i) Six staff houses	225 195
(ii) A student hostel	383 896
(iii) A cafeteria complex	389 610
(iv) A sewerage system	105 195
2. Other assistance measures (recurrent expenditures for 1981):	
(a) Care and maintenance	200 000
(b) Counselling services	52 000
(c) Resettlement	30 000
(d) Recurrent costs:	
(i) Leretholi Technical Institute	49 000
(ii) Transit Centre at Maseru	80 000
(e) Local settlement	6 000
3. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	45 000
Total (Lesotho)	2 976 835

APPENDIX III (continued)

	Amount allocated
<u>C. Swaziland</u>	
1. Capital expenditure project for refugees from southern Africa:	
(a) Mpaka High School	1 480 000
(b) Expansion of vocational and technical facilities at Mpaka High School	332 800
2. Other assistance measures (recurrent expenditures in 1981):	
(a) Scholarships at lower secondary level	64 000
(b) Care and maintenance of southern African refugees	116 000
(c) Counselling services	47 000
(d) Local settlement	35 000
(e) Resettlement	12 000
(f) Rural refugee settlement at Ndzevane (including \$278 200 for the primary school)	1 428 200
3. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	30 000
	<hr/>
Total (Swaziland)	3 545 000
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APPENDIX III (continued)

	Amount allocated
<u>D. Zambia</u>	
1. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	53 000
2. Supplementary assistance project for South African refugees	35 000
3. Assistance project for Namibian refugees at Nyango Centre	150 000
4. Assistance project to ANC (South Africa) for development of ANC (South Africa) farm	550 000
Total (Zambia)	<u>788 000</u>
<u>E. Education of South Africans and Namibians in other countries</u>	
1. Education in lower secondary, vocational and technical training schools in African countries (including costs relating to selection, transport and scholarships of South African and Namibian student refugees)	944 000
2. Proposed training of 57 South African and Namibian student refugees in Cyprus	293 000
Total	<u>1 237 000</u>
GRAND TOTAL (A-E)	<u><u>13 428 656</u></u>

APPENDIX IV

Summary of projects to be completed and new, related needs

(United States dollars)

Project No.	Title of project	Estimated amount required
<u>A. Botswana</u>		
2.	Construction of senior secondary school and junior secondary school	1 700 000
<u>B. Lesotho</u>		
1.	Mathematics-science programme	150 000
2.	Scholarship assistance to student refugees at primary, secondary and vocational institutions	85 000
3.	Expansion of recreational facilities at National University of Lesotho	130 00
4.	Promotion of small-scale enterprises	1 500 000
<u>C. Swaziland</u>		
2.	Expansion of facilities at the university	825 000
3.	Primary school	305 100
<u>D. Zambia</u>		
1.	Expansion of facilities at Nkumbi International College	320 000
Total		<u>5 015 100</u>
