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ON ASSISTANCE
TO REFUGEES
IN AFRICA

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The refugee situation in Africa: Assistance Measures Proposed

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INTRODUCTION

The General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session adopted resolution 35/42 which, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to convene at Geneva on 9 and 10 April 1981, at the ministerial level, an International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa.

Immediately following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 35/42 African Governments were requested to submit to the secretariat of the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa their project proposals for alleviating the strain on their resources and infrastructures caused by the presence of refugees within their borders. The expected submissions were meant to complement those which had been reviewed and approved by the governing bodies of those United Nations agencies which were assisting in this regard, including the Executive Committee of UNHCR. This information has been collated by the Conference secretariat and constitutes its main document, entitled "The Refugee Situation in Africa: Assistance Measures Proposed" (A/CONF.106/1). The document has already been despatched to invited Governments in order to facilitate their participation in the meeting.

Since the Conference document was published, the secretariat has received a limited number of submissions from Governments which were either unable to meet the original deadline or which are now in a position to elaborate on initial project proposals. A number of new emergencies have also arisen. In addition, country chapters have been written on a number of countries which have not presented additional proposals to the Conference. This was done in order to reflect more accurately the refugee caseload and the assistance activities of UNHCR and other United Nations bodies throughout Africa.

The revised estimate of new requirements amounts to a total of \$100,419,268. Consequently, the revised total estimate now amounts to \$1,247,938,260. A summary table of the new or revised estimates amounting to \$100,419,268 is attached at Annex I. At Annex II is an updated Summary of Total Estimates thereby replacing Part II Annex I of document A/CONF.106/1.

Annex I
Summary of New or Revised Assistance Measures

Country	Requesting/ Implementing Agency	Purpose	Value (in US dollars)
Chad	UNHCR	Repatriation and limited assistance to returnees	8,700,000
Equatorial Guinea	Government	Integration of 50,000 returnees	5,000,000
Kenya	Government	Revised budget (\$1,542,268) for additional assistance to refugees and infrastructure support	369,268 (additional funds required)
Nigeria	UNHCR	Emergency assistance to Chadian refugees	1,100,000
Sudan	Government	Food assistance 1981-84 for refugees	73,500,000
Zaire	UNHCR	Emergency assistance for 80,000 Ugandan refugees	8,000,000
Zambia	a) UNHCR	Emergency assistance to Angolan refugees	600,000
	b) Government	Additional integration assistance to refugees	3,150,000
		Totals:	
		a) Governments	82,019,268
		b) UNHCR	18,400,000
		Grand Total of New and Revised Proposals	100,419,268

ALGERIA

INTRODUCTION

Algeria, with an area of 2,382,000 square kilometres, is one of the larger African countries. It has a population of 17 million and a per capita gross national product of \$1,760.

According to a recent communication from the Algerian Government, there are about 150,000 refugees from the Western Sahara currently in the Tindouf region. In addition, Algeria has given hospitality to over 1,000 other refugees, mainly of Latin American origin.

I. GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

In spite of the sacrifices involved in supporting Sahrawi refugees, but mindful of the heavy burden which the care of refugees imposes on other African countries, the Algerian Government has decided not to submit projects for additional humanitarian assistance to ICARA.

II. APPROVED CURRENT PROGRAMMES

The non-Sahrawi refugees live in urban areas. Many are employed and earn their own living, while others, especially the elderly, are assisted, according to their needs, through local integration, education and/or supplementary aid projects.

The Sahrawi refugees, many of whom are women, children and old people, live in tents. In the past, UNHCR has provided assistance outside the General Programmes; however, following a review of the situation in 1980, refugees from Western Sahara will henceforth be assisted under UNHCR's General Programmes.

Assistance will include the improvement of existing health facilities, including the provision of equipment and infant food, the expansion of primary school facilities, and a number of self-reliance projects. A total of \$1,674,600 is thus envisaged for these types of assistance in 1981.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

SUMMARY TABLE OF ESTIMATES

ALGERIA

(In US dollars)

ASSISTANCE	REFUGEES	RETURNEES	TOTAL
I. <u>GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE</u>			
II. <u>APPROVED 1981 CURRENT PROGRAMMES</u>	1,674,600		1,674,600
Total	1,674,600		1,674,600

CHAD

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Chad covers an area of 1,284,000 square kilometres, has a population of 4.2 million (1977) and an annual per capita GNP of \$130. Located in the Sudano-Sahelian zone, it is landlocked and ranks among the low-income countries of the world. The annual inflation rate between 1970-1977 was about 6.6 per cent and the growth rate during the same period was about 0.8 per cent. About 14 per cent of the total population is of urban origin; life expectancy is around 43 years.

Against this background of economic difficulties, Chad has since 1979 been the theatre of a destructive civil war which, compounded by the effects of severe drought, resulted in the stoppage of all productive economic activity in the country. In addition, the war led to the massive exodus of several hundreds of thousands of Chadians who sought refuge in the neighbouring countries. According to respective Government estimates, there are approximately 100,000 Chadian refugees in Cameroon assisted under ongoing UNHCR programmes; approximately 100,000 in Nigeria of whom some 12,000 are being assisted under the newly-established UNHCR emergency programme; approximately 6,000 in the Central African Republic assisted under ongoing UNHCR programmes and 8,000 in the western region of the Sudan who are receiving assistance under a UNHCR-financed emergency programme.

Since the cessation of hostilities in December 1980 it appears that there has been a gradual evolution in the situation. Many refugees, especially those in Kousseri in northern Cameroon, are returning to N'Djamena, the capital of Chad, which has suffered much damage during the war, and consequently where basic infrastructural facilities - housing, health care, schools - are at present inadequate to meet the needs of the returning population. In addition, there is a general shortage of food for the local population.

Recently, there have been indications that other groups of Chadian refugees in Nigeria and in the Central African Republic would be willing to repatriate but would also be faced with the difficult living conditions in other parts of the country. A group of 500 Chadian refugees have already expressed the desire to repatriate in the very near future and are requesting assistance from UNHCR.

Following an appeal from the Government of Chad for international humanitarian assistance, the United Nations Secretary-General sent a United Nations inter-agency mission to visit the country in order to evaluate the urgent humanitarian assistance needs. Given the complexities of the tasks to be accomplished, it was noted that the participation of several United Nations agencies in their respective areas of competence would be necessary to develop and implement a comprehensive rehabilitation and reconstruction programme. UNHCR would carry out activities falling within its usual sphere of competence, that is, voluntary repatriation and initial rehabilitation measures.

Within this context, UNHCR has prepared a limited programme of assistance for about 120,000 returnees mainly residing at present in Kousseri (Cameroon). This programme, the cost of which may reach \$8.7 million, would commence as soon as the required specific data are available and would cover the needs until the end of 1981. In accordance with any large-scale repatriation, proportionate reductions would be made in Current Approved Programmes in the countries of present asylum. It is not possible, however, to specify at this stage how many Chadian refugees wish to return home.

I. ASSISTANCE MEASURES PROPOSED

A. Direct assistance for returnees

It is proposed to cater for basic initial rehabilitation needs of the returnees by providing them, to the extent required, with relief items such as food, blankets, clothing and household goods of primary necessity. These commodities are in short supply in all parts of the country following the breakdown of commercial activity during the war. At the same time, it is noteworthy that the greater part of the returnee population has been destitute and entirely dependent on international assistance in refugee camps over several months.

Assistance is also proposed to enable the returnees to repair or reconstruct their homes which have in most cases been completely destroyed during the fighting. Construction materials such as roofing and nails would therefore be provided. In addition, in order to enable a proportion of the returning population, especially those of rural origin living in the vicinity of N'Djamena, to establish themselves rapidly in productive activity, sets of hand-tools would be distributed. It is therefore envisaged that some 3,000 families would receive hoes, axes and machetes so that they can begin work in the fields in the June 1981 planting season.

As a result of its geographical position, Chad is entirely dependent on supply routes and facilities of the neighbouring countries - Cameroon, Nigeria, the Central African Republic - the most efficient outlet being the Cameroon port of Douala. Transport and related costs are therefore relatively high. There are storage facilities in and around N'Djamena; however, funds will be required for repair and maintenance, as well as supervision of the warehouses.

The return of large numbers of Chadians to their home country will place a strain on the local infrastructure which, as indicated earlier, has suffered extensive damage during the recent fighting. In N'Djamena, for example, as much as 90 per cent of the city was severely affected and nearly all the communal facilities have been destroyed. Given the vast scale and the complexity of requirements it is foreseen that a comprehensive programme of reconstruction involving several agencies of the United Nations would be necessary. However, in order not to deter those wishing to return in the near future from proceeding to their home country because of the lack of adequate facilities, certain infrastructure support measures may be necessary, particularly in the health and educational sectors, to facilitate the re-establishment and reintegration of the returning population.

The extent of participation of UNHCR will be limited to returnees and will be linked to the involvement of the other United Nations agencies in a reconstruction programme for the whole country. The programme will be subject to further interagency consultation.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

SUMMARY TABLE OF ESTIMATES

CHAD

(In US dollars)

ASSISTANCE	REFUGEES	RETURNEES	TOTAL
I. <u>GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE</u>	-	3,700,000*	8,700,000
II. <u>APPROVED 1981 CURRENT PROGRAMMES</u>	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	8,700,000	8,700,000

* UNHCR programme currently in planning stage

EGYPT

INTRODUCTION

The Arab Republic of Egypt has an area of just over one million square kilometres. The country is one of the most densely populated in Africa, with some 38 million inhabitants (1977). The per capita gross national product (1977) is \$320. Life expectancy is 54 years.

Although not a country of resettlement, Egypt has been receiving an increasing number of refugees, including many students, especially from the Horn of Africa, through UNHCR offices in Djibouti, Somalia and Sudan. Other refugees come from southern Africa. In addition, there are elderly refugees, mainly of Armenian and Eastern European origin, who have been in Egypt for many years.

I. GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE

Egypt has not made a request to ICARA for further assistance.

II. APPROVED CURRENT PROGRAMMES

Assistance to this caseload is administered by a Branch Office in Cairo.

There are over one thousand direct beneficiaries:

- (a) some 700 Africans who are, for the most part, either finishing their lower secondary education in Egypt or receiving secondary, technical or university education. Funds for the former come from UNHCR's General Programmes (237 beneficiaries), whereas funds for the latter (276 beneficiaries) fall under Special Programmes (the Education Account). There is a strong and steady demand among young refugees in East Africa for education/training in Egypt, but the facilities are unfortunately limited and admissions necessarily restricted in view of the great demand made on them by nationals;
- (b) some 400 other refugees, mainly of Armenian and East European origin, benefit from UNHCR's programmes. Many of these are elderly people whose needs include medical and, often, institutional care;
- (c) fewer than 10 South Africans are assisted, mainly from the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

The resettlement project is devoted mainly (but not exclusively) to the African caseload, which is comparatively young. When beneficiaries complete their education they cannot remain in Egypt and therefore have to find jobs and/or resettlement places elsewhere, often in the Middle East. In view of the individual problems faced by all categories of refugees, counselling has proved to be an indispensable stabilizing factor in their daily lives.

Assistance is also provided under supplementary assistance and local integration projects.

The total approved allocation under UNHCR programmes in Egypt for 1981 is \$1,696,700.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

SUMMARY TABLE OF ESTIMATES

EGYPT
(In US dollars)

ASSISTANCE	REFUGEES	RETURNEES	TOTAL
I. <u>GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE</u>			
II. <u>APPROVED 1981 CURRENT PROGRAMMES</u>	1,696,700		1,696,700
Total	1,696,700		1,696,700

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

INTRODUCTION

Equatorial Guinea is situated in the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa. The country has a land area of 28,051 square kilometres and a population of 327,000 inhabitants. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, palm oil and palm kernels.

Following the change of régime in Equatorial Guinea in early August 1979, there were indications that a considerable number of refugees from Equatorial Guinea, mainly in Gabon and Spain, intended to repatriate.

At the same time, the new Government appealed to the international community for assistance in the rehabilitation of the country and, specifically, to UNHCR to facilitate the integration of those of the former refugees who would return.

The UNHCR programme of assistance to returnees to Equatorial Guinea started in 1979 and continued through the greater part of 1980. Thereafter, at the Government's own request the implementation was assumed by government services. According to available figures, some 14,000 persons have benefited from that assistance.

I. GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

This project would provide assistance to reintegrate economically and socially some 50,000 returnees. The main objectives of the project are to provide:

- 1) Financial support and technical assistance with a view to reactivating agricultural production of food crops as well as of cocoa and coffee for export;
- 2) Funds and institutional support for the creation of small commercial enterprises;
- 3) Professional training with a view to postings in state administration and private sectors;
- 4) Financial support to cover expenses for the transportation of families and personal effects.

The duration of the project would be three years; it would be closely associated with the national programme of reconstruction. Its estimated cost is \$5 million.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

SUMMARY TABLE OF ESTIMATES

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

(In US dollars)

ASSISTANCE	REFUGEES	RETURNEES	TOTAL
I. <u>GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE</u>		5,000,000	
II. <u>APPROVED 1981 CURRENT PROGRAMMES</u>			
Total		5,000,000	5,000,000

GABON

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Gabon has an area of 267,667 square kilometres, with a population of 950,000 (1974 government estimate). In 1973, the gross national product totalled \$680 million and the per capita income of \$1,310 has been growing at an annual rate of 6.1 per cent.

I. GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

Gabon has not made a request to ICARA for further assistance.

II. APPROVED CURRENT PROGRAMMES

The number of refugees in 1980 was estimated at 30,000 persons. This number has decreased due to the continued repatriation of Equatorial Guineans. UNHCR continued in 1980 to provide assistance through multi-purpose assistance and language courses for refugee children at primary level. The approved allocation for similar UNHCR programmes in 1981 is \$134,800.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

SUMMARY TABLE OF ESTIMATES

GABON
(In US dollars)

ASSISTANCE	REFUGEES	RETURNEES	TOTAL
I. <u>GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE</u>			
II. <u>APPROVED 1981 CURRENT PROGRAMMES</u>	134,800		
Total	134,800		134,800

KENYA

I. GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

As indicated in the chapter on Kenya in the Conference document A/CONF. 106/1, the Government of Kenya has requested additional infrastructure support in the sectors of education and health due to the presence of refugees in the main urban centres. It was estimated that the cost of construction of primary schools would be \$160,000 while the estimated cost of clinic facilities was put at \$200,000.

Following further evaluation of the above projects, it is now estimated that the primary school would cost \$402,439 and that the establishment of the clinic facilities would require \$326,829.

In view of the above evaluation, the total cost of the Government of Kenya's additional assistance proposals for refugees is revised to \$1,542,268.

The 1981 Current Approved Programmes consist of \$2,261,400 approved by the UNHCR Executive Committee and approximately \$125,000 in basic food to be provided by WFP. The total of estimates for Kenya is therefore revised to \$3,928,668.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

SUMMARY TABLE OF ESTIMATES

KENYA
(In US dollars)

ASSISTANCE	REFUGEES	RETURNEES	TOTAL
<u>I. GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE</u>			
<u>1. Direct assistance</u>			
1. education (orientation course)	40 000		
2. transportation	23 000		
3. social welfare	750 000		813 000
<u>B. Infrastructure support projects</u>			
1. provision of primary school classroom	402 439		
2. provision of a clinic	326 829		729 268
Sub-total	1 542 268		1 542 268
<u>II. APPROVED 1981 CURRENT PROGRAMMES</u>	2 386 400		2 386 400
Total	3 923 668		3 928 668

MOROCCO

INTRODUCTION

Morocco has a population of 18.3 million spread over a land area of 447,000 square kilometres. The per capita gross national product is \$550.

I. GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

Morocco has made no request to ICARA for additional assistance.

II. APPROVED CURRENT PROGRAMMES

The refugees and displaced persons in Morocco, mostly of East European origin, numbered 322 in 1980. Other individual cases of various origins have been helped with requests for political asylum, resettlement arrangements, etc.

UNHCR's approved allocations in Morocco for 1981 amount to \$71,500.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

SUMMARY TABLE OF ESTIMATES

MOROCCO

(In US dollars)

ASSISTANCE	REFUGEES	RETURNEES	TOTAL
<u>I. GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE</u>			
<u>II. APPROVED 1981 CURRENT PROGRAMMES</u>	71,500		71,500
Total	71,500		71,500

NIGERIA

INTRODUCTION

As indicated in the chapter on Nigeria in the main Conference document, a large group of refugees from Chad is in need of urgent assistance. It is estimated that the refugees now number 100,000 - the majority women and children - of whom 12,000 are in camps in Borno State.

I. GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

An emergency programme to provide food, medicine, blankets, clothing and other necessities, at a cost of \$1.1 million, has been begun by UNHCR.

The UNHCR emergency programme would also provide for the purchase of two urgently needed ambulances to transport seriously ill patients from the poorly equipped camps to more adequately supplied medical centres.

The total of estimates for Nigeria is therefore revised to \$23,618,000.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

SUMMARY TABLE OF ESTIMATES

NIGERIA

(In US dollars)

ASSISTANCE	REFUGEES	RETURNEES	TOTAL
<u>I. GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE</u>			
A. <u>Emergency assistance</u>	1,100,000 *		1,100,000
B. <u>Direct assistance</u>			
1. shelter	13,510,000		
2. vehicles	180,000		
3. construction	3,910,000		
4. agricultural development	810,000		
5. feasibility studies	20,000		
6. administration	2,440,000		20,870,000
C. <u>Infrastructure support projects</u>			
1. support to the health sector	850,000		850,000
Sub-Total	22,820,000		22,820,000
<u>II. APPROVED 1981 CURRENT PROGRAMMES</u>	798,000		798,000
Total	23,618,000		23,618,000

* UNHCR programme already begun

SUDAN

I. GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

As a result of recent additional influxes of Ugandan refugees into southern Sudan and Chadians into western Sudan the Government considers it necessary to establish settlement programmes for a total of 100,000 refugees, for whom basic food rations would be required for a period of about three years. On current estimates, there are some 60,000 refugees in southern and western Sudan. In addition, funds are being requested to supply supplementary food items--essentially sugar, salt and tea - to all settlements which have not attained self-sufficiency. The value of this additional food assistance is estimated at \$73.5 million for the period 1981-1984.

This additional request brings the value of the request of the Government of Sudan for additional assistance to refugees to \$293,965,000. In consequence, the total of estimates for Sudan is revised to \$335,446,000.

In the chapter on the Sudan in the Conference document A/CONF.106/1 mention was not made of the Government's request to WFP for food assistance over a three-year period to some 125,000 refugees from Ethiopia. The agreement with WFP covering the provision of this assistance is now being finalized. The total cost of this programme is not yet available.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

SUMMARY TABLE OF ESTIMATES

SUDAN

(In US dollars)

ASSISTANCE	REFUGEES	RETURNEES	TOTAL
<u>I. GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE</u>			
A. <u>Emergency assistance</u>	4,541,200 *		4,541,200
B. <u>Direct assistance</u>			
1. food	73,500,000		
2. shelter	11,106,000		
3. water supply	11,264,000	97,000	
4. health/sanitation		600,000	
5. education	21,309,000	820,800	
6. transportation	3,047,000		
7. vehicles	1,333,000		
8. construction	6,037,000		
9. agricultural development	26,333,000	960,000	
10. community development	6,587,000		
11. administrative support	4,347,000		
			167,340,800
C. <u>Infrastructure support project</u>			
1. water supply southern Sudan	2,200,000		
2. expansion national health facilities	24,190,000		
3. strengthening national education system	48,263,000		
4. multi-purpose workshop	2,594,000		
5. communications	4,636,000		
6. upgrading integration Port Sudan	40,200,000		
			122,083,000
Sub-Totals	291,487,200	2,477,800	293,965,000
<u>II. APPROVED 1981 CURRENT PROGRAMMES</u>	41,481,000		41,481,000
Total	332,968,200	2,477,800	335,446,000

* UNHCR programmes already begun

TUNISIA

INTRODUCTION

A North African country 164,000 kilometres in area, Tunisia has a population of six million with a per capita gross national product of \$860.

I. GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

Tunisia has made no request to ICARA for additional assistance.

II. APPROVED CURRENT PROGRAMMES

A few hundred refugees, mainly of Spanish and Eastern European origin, have traditionally settled in Tunisia over the years and some 30 persons benefit regularly from UNHCR programmes. Following the recent events in Chad, nine Chadians have been added to this caseload.

The total allocation approved by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme for these projects in Tunisia for 1981 was \$23,200.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

SUMMARY TABLE OF ESTIMATES

TUNISIA

(In US dollars)

ASSISTANCE	REFUGEES	RETURNEES	TOTAL
<u>I. GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE</u>			
<u>II. APPROVED 1981 CURRENT PROGRAMMES</u>	23,200		23,200
Total	23,200		23,200

ZAIRE

INTRODUCTION

Under the chapter on Zaire in Conference document A/CONF.106/1, it is stated that an estimated 150,000 Ugandan refugees arrived in Zaire during the period 1979/1980. It is now reported that towards the end of that period a certain number of refugees spontaneously repatriated to Uganda. However, more than 80,000 Ugandans, mostly late arrivals who reached Zaire in or around October 1980, remained in the Haut-Zaire region.

I. GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

Following a request by the Government of Zaire, an assistance programme valued at some \$8 million has been begun by UNHCR to meet the immediate needs of this group in 1981 and to help the refugees attain self-sufficiency rapidly. The assistance requested comprises provision of food, domestic items, agricultural implements and seed, together with basic health and other communal facilities. Implementation of the programme is entrusted to the "Association Internationale de Développement Rural" (AIDR) which is executing an ongoing emergency assistance and local integration project for Ugandan refugees in Zaire.

In view of the new UNHCR-funded emergency programme (value \$8 million) the total estimates for Zaire are revised to \$ 103,872,200.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

SUMMARY TABLE OF ESTIMATES

ZAIRE

(In US dollars)

ASSISTANCE	REFUGEES	RETURNEES	TOTAL
<u>I. GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE</u>			
A. <u>Emergency assistance</u>	8,000,000 *		78,000,000
B. <u>Direct assistance</u>			
1. shelter	11,000,000		
2. domestic utensils	500,000		
3. food (basic)	1,000,000		
4. water supply	500,000		
5. health/sanitation	13,106,800		
6. education	18,301,900		
7. vehicles	15,980,500		
8. agricultural development	207,100		
9. community development	6,765,600		70,361,900
10. construction	2,500,000		
C. <u>Infrastructure support project</u>			
1. Bas-Fleuve subregion	10,250,500		
2. strengthening of the health sector	7,404,000		17,654,500
Sub-Total	96,016,400		96,016,400
<u>II. APPROVED 1981 CURRENT PROGRAMMES</u>	7,855,800		7,855,800
Total	103,872,200		103,872,200

* UNHCR programme already begun

ZAMBIA

INTRODUCTION

In the Western Province of Zambia there are over 10,000 refugees from Angola who have spontaneously settled in the area and who, till now, have not benefited from any sustained material assistance, due partly to the fact that they have not at any time been registered as refugees by the local authorities.

Access by the refugees to educational and health facilities in the area has been very limited, again due in part to their unclear registration as well as to the fact that few services exist in this area. Many of the refugees have also received little, if any, assistance in the agricultural sector (such as tools, seeds, fertilizers or extension services) and the level of their farming is often well below their national counterparts in the same area. Their precarious condition has also been worsened by the fact that as unregistered refugees they have, in many cases, not been able to supplement their income by taking on non-agricultural employment that might at times be available in the province.

The general situation of the refugees has considerably deteriorated in the last half year due to a drought in the province which has necessitated the launching of an emergency relief assistance programme (i.e., food, clothing and medical supplies) both for nationals and, more recently, for the refugees, who are particularly affected by problems of widespread malnutrition and diseases.

UNHCR has recently provided some \$100,000 for relief assistance to the Angolan refugees in the Western Province. It is envisaged that UNHCR assistance will be needed for at least another three to six months at an estimated cost of \$500,000. This will cover food rations and other immediate needs such as clothing, blankets, and medical supplies, including transport and distribution.

I. GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

However, in order to improve the general standard of living of the refugees to a level at which they can, on a sustained basis, meet their own basic needs, as well as to assure their access to minimal educational and health facilities, assistance of a longer-term nature is already envisaged. This will include the creation and improvement of school facilities (\$1 million), water supplies (\$300,000), health facilities (\$500,000), distribution of tools, fertilizers and seeds as well as agricultural extension services (\$1 million). Although a survey has already been undertaken to assess the needs of the group, a full-scale socio-economic survey of the refugees will be undertaken before the longer-term programme commences.

It is envisaged that implementation of this programme will take three years and will be done on the basis of a tripartite agreement between Lutheran

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

SUMMARY TABLE OF ESTIMATES

ZAMBIA

(In US dollars)

ASSISTANCE	REFUGEES	RETURNEES	TOTAL
I. <u>GOVERNMENT REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE</u>			
A. <u>Direct assistance</u>			
1. food (basic)	1,980,000		
2. water	387,000		
3. health	620,000		
4. education	2,176,850		
5. transportation	5,400,000		
6. vehicles	617,200		
7. agricultural development	1,305,600		
8. feasibility studies	114,000		
9. administrative support	824,950		
Sub-Total	7,525,600*		7,525,600 *
II. <u>APPROVED 1981 CURRENT PROGRAMMES</u>	1,940,600		1,940,600
Total	9,466,200		9,466,200

* of which \$600,000 is emergency UNHCR programme already begun

Annex II
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA
Summary table of assistance measures by country
(in US \$)

Country	Government Request for Additional Assistance					Approved (*), Current Programmes
	Emergency Assistance to refugees	Direct Assistance to refugees	Direct Assistance to returnees	Infrastructure Support Projects	Total	
Algeria	-	--	-	-	-	1,674,600
Angola	-	13,262,500	14,780,000	-	28,042,500	4,659,000
Botswana	-	252,000	-	-	252,000	783,900
Burundi	-	24,384,067	2,451,155	41,836,466	68,671,688	1,880,400
Cameroon	-	5,407,316	-	58,671,114	64,078,430	13,603,800
Central African Rep.	-	1,299,500	-	1,500,000	2,799,500	782,600
Chad	-	-	8,700,000	-	8,700,000	-
Congo	-	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000	50,000
Djibouti	-	3,098,210	-	4,788,000	7,886,210	7,167,300
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	1,696,700
Ethiopia	-	3,852,300	55,388,800	-	59,241,100	2,360,200
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	134,800
Ghana	-	not available	-	500,000	500,000	209,000
Kenya	-	813,000	-	729,268	1,542,268	2,386,400
Lesotho	-	1,660,867	-	-	1,660,867	1,475,500
Liberia	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	34,800
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	71,500
Mozambique	-	368,701	-	-	368,701	160,700
Nigeria	1,100,000	20,870,000	-	850,000	22,820,000	798,000
Rwanda	-	663,043	-	9,490,380	10,153,423	341,100
Senegal	-	647,743	-	-	647,743	896,500
Sierra Leone	-	not available	-	-	-	263,000
Somalia	64,670,000	158,764,800	-	48,372,000	271,806,800	158,400,000
Sudan	4,541,200	164,863,000	2,477,800	122,083,000	293,965,000	41,481,000
Swaziland	-	663,600	-	1,130,100	1,793,700	2,158,900
Tanzania	-	9,000,000	-	2,500,000	11,500,000	6,052,400
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	23,200
Uganda	-	3,075,330	5,000,000	-	8,075,330	1,194,500
Zaire	8,000,000	70,361,900	-	17,654,500	96,016,400	7,855,800
Zambia	-	7,525,600	-	-	7,525,600	1,940,600
Zimbabwe	-	-	5,824,800	3,000,000	8,824,800	30,000
TOTAL	78,311,200	496,333,477	99,622,555	313,104,828	987,372,060	260,566,200

(*) Comprises programmes of UNHCR, WFP and other UN agencies, to the extent that information was made available to the Conference Secretariat.