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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Assistance to student refugees in South Africa
Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 36/170, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to continue 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 the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner, to keep the matter under review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.
3. The High Commissioner, on 19 July 1982, delivered a statement to the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council, in which he also apprised the Council of the measures taken by UNHCR to assist Namibian and South African refugee students in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia.
4. Educational assistance remains a priority objective for UNHCR in the search for durable solutions to the problems of refugees. Training, in all its forms, is a requisite for attaining self-reliance, which is vital to the success of any durable solution. In southern Africa this type of aid assumes special importance since it seeks to compensate for the denial of equal educational opportunities of which young people are victims under the system of apartheid in South Africa, and in Namibia. At the same time, UNHCR prepares the refugee students from Namibia and South Africa to become constructive citizens upon their return to an independent Namibia and to their legitimate place in South Africa. All these educational programmes are undertaken with the active participation of the front-line States, whose liberal asylum policies are invaluable assets to UNHCR.

II. APPEALS FOR ASSISTANCE AND RESPONSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

5. 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 July 1982 in response to that appeal, amounted to \$US 15,950,833. The list of the contributions is given in annex I.
6. 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 \$US 8,651,336 as at 15 July 1982. The details are given in annex II. In addition, a number of scholarships were awarded to enable those refugees to study in the asylum countries and abroad.

7. Annex 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.

III. BOTSWANA

A. General situation

8. The present report covers the period from 15 July 1981 to 30 June 1982 and deals exclusively with Namibian and South African student refugees. Botswana continued to receive Namibian and South African student refugees. A total of 134 (111 South Africans and 23 Namibians) were recorded by the Botswana authorities during the reporting period.

Student refugees

9. Prospects for departures of southern African refugees accepted for resettlement and education remained limited for a variety of reasons. Major resettlement countries felt that they could take no more as they first wished to integrate those whom they had accepted in previous years. The world economic recession also played a crucial role in the decisions of both private scholarship organizations and resettlement countries. Three Namibians were accepted for resettlement in the United States of America under the auspices of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), some 69 left Botswana for various countries, notably the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, to take up resettlement and/or educational opportunities. Of these, 53 were members of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, 9 members of SWAPO and the rest were members of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) from South Africa.

10. Thirteen Namibian student refugees returned to Botswana after completing their studies abroad. Twenty-seven Namibians and 26 South Africans left Botswana to take up vocational training courses in the Federal Republic of Germany under the sponsorship of the Otto Benecke Foundation. Twenty-six South Africans and 22 Namibians left for Cyprus where they were expected to take up vocational training courses using facilities provided jointly by UNHCR and the Cypriot Government. This group should have left for Cyprus much earlier but had to delay their departure until the facilities had been made ready.

11. A total of 30 southern African student refugees are enrolled in institutions of higher learning throughout Botswana. Of these, 26 are South Africans and 4 are Namibians. They attend courses at the University College of Botswana, the polytechnic, the National Health Institute, the agricultural and teacher-training colleges. A further 26 South African students attend secondary schools together

with 11 Namibians. Two hundred twelve student refugees at Dukwe settlement were either awaiting placements or attending courses at the Educational Resource Centre (see para. 15 below). Of these, 122 were South Africans and 90 were Namibians.

12. For 1981, UNHCR allocated an initial amount of \$US 100,000 to cover scholarships for 40 students who were already enrolled and an intake of 45. Some 84 student refugees benefited from this allocation, of whom 24 completed their secondary school cycle and 12 were expelled for a variety of reasons, including misbehaviour, inability to adapt to boarding school conditions and personal difficulties. This represented a total UNHCR expenditure of \$US 86,069.

13. Due to financial constraints the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) did not offer new scholarships. The Botswana Lutheran Liaison Committee and the World University Service (WUS) offered a few scholarships to Namibians and South Africans for short-term vocational training courses and university studies in Botswana.

Welfare of student refugees

14. All secondary and post-secondary schools of institutions in Botswana have boarding facilities. While the student refugees await placement, they live in Dukwe Settlement where they are accommodated and provided with food, health care and other basic needs. Under the existing bilateral agreement, the Government of Botswana received a further financial contribution for the construction of another 85 individual dwelling houses at Dukwe. In consultation with all parties concerned, the provision of monthly pocket-money to refugee dwellers at Dukwe was discontinued at the end of 1981. This move gave the refugees an impetus to start and expand their small-scale commercial projects in horticultural and poultry farming towards self-sufficiency. Agricultural tools and implements, seeds, day-old chicks and chicken feed were distributed to all interested persons and groups. Agricultural advice was readily available and utilized by the refugees.

Educational Resource Centre at Dukwe Refugee Settlement

15. During the reporting period, the attendance at the Educational Resource Centre was very poor. This was partly due to the fact that the majority had been selected for vocational training courses abroad and the interest generated by the prospects of resettlement opportunities. A review of the content and system of the Educational Resource Centre was initiated in order to adapt it to the changing situation. The multipurpose science laboratory was constructed and equipped from a contribution by the Norwegian Government. Owing to a lack of qualified refugees, the provision of staff for the technical library has not been embarked on. Those who were qualified and showed interest in the library left to take up scholarships abroad. In view of the availability of buildings which are under-utilized at the Dukwe primary school, consideration is being given to convert one of them to house the technical library.

B. Progress in project implementation

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

16. Owing to the continuing lack of qualified candidates, the 50 places reserved at the University College could not be filled in the academic year 1981/82. It is hoped that amongst 24 refugee students who completed their secondary school cycle, a few will qualify for university admission in the academic year 1982/83 which begins in August.

Project 2. Secondary school building programme

17. Both the junior secondary school at Moshupa and the senior secondary school at Palapye are functioning well. The Government's current cost estimates for the two schools exceed the original estimates by \$US 1,140,116 which was fully paid by UNHCR.

Project 3. Dukwe Settlement

18. Prospects of resettlement abroad brought an unsettled attitude towards self-reliance projects amongst refugees in Dukwe during the reporting period. This trend was arrested through a system of pre-screening and counselling in order to determine those who might have a chance of resettlement. The discontinuation of monthly pocket-money generated a willingness to start and intensify self-reliance projects mainly in the poultry and horticultural fields. A herd of cattle was introduced in order to provide milk to the vulnerable groups, and expert advice was obtained in order to expand and improve the bakery. Two social workers are stationed in Dukwe in order to provide individual and group counselling in areas such as health, education, employment and self-reliance projects. The allocation of \$US 400,000 for 1981 was fully utilized and for 1982 UNHCR has allocated \$US 649,885 for the Dukwe Settlement project.

C. Other student matters

19. In consultation with UNHCR, the Government decided to carry out an analysis of the refugees on a country-wide basis. It will assist in determining the number and structure of the refugee population by nationality, age group, sex, education, employment and state of health. It will also be useful in identifying needs leading to better counselling. Upon completion of this exercise, all refugees in Botswana will be issued with identity cards.

IV. LESOTHO

A. General situation

20. Despite its geopolitical situation, the Government of Lesotho has continued to exercise a liberal policy in granting asylum to bona fide asylum-seekers, strictly

observed the fundamental principle of non-refoulement, promoted the reunion of separated refugee families and issued United Nations Convention Travel Documents to refugees lawfully residing in Lesotho and who wish to travel abroad for purposes of resettlement, educational placement, employment or family reunion. In this respect, the Government's policy on refugees is to integrate them as quickly as possible into the life of the community. Owing to national security considerations, the Government does not desire any isolated centres or separate settlements for refugees in the country. With regard to refugee students, this policy has, in practical terms, been reserved by the securing of places in Lesotho's educational institutions ranging from primary schools to the National University, as well as accommodation in dormitories and private homes. In view of the increasing responsibilities related to the administration of refugee affairs in Lesotho, the Government has, in close co-operation with UNHCR, decided to establish a new Refugee Services Unit within the Ministry of Interior which would devote its entire time and resources to handle refugee matters.

Number of student refugees

21. At the end of May 1982, the Lesotho Government's formal approval of the report on the scope of refugee problems in Lesotho's educational establishments, prepared by a consultant in February 1981 under the auspices of UNESCO/UNDP, was still awaited. The Government will also reply to UNESCO's suggestions to create a post of statistician to assist the UNHCR Representative in Lesotho with the maintenance of an up-to-date data bank on refugee students, preferably to be established by the Government and filled by a Basotho national. The Government estimates that there are 11,500 refugees of whom, 1,055 were of concern to UNHCR in 1981. In early 1982, 52 refugee minors receiving assistance from UNHCR were registered in primary schools; at the same time 33 refugees were registered in secondary schools under UNHCR sponsorship; out of the over-all 1981/82 enrolment of 190 foreign students at the National University of Lesotho, 31 are refugees; of whom 28 are from South Africa, 2 from Uganda and 1 from Namibia.

22. From the time of the last review mission in April 1981 until the end of April 1982, new asylum-seekers from South Africa had been arriving in Lesotho at an average rate of about 30 to 35 per month. In the period under review, a total of 173 refugee students left the country for educational training abroad.

Health

23. All bona fide refugees in Lesotho are included in the national health scheme which provided medical treatment at low costs. The nominal fee which is charged at the beginning of a treatment is met by the UNHCR fund administered by the Ministry of Interior. Separate hospital rates for nationals and aliens have been introduced. The Government is therefore still considering whether refugees would be treated as aliens or nationals in respect of medical charges. Whenever specialist treatment is required, arrangements are usually made, if necessary with hospitals outside the country, for appropriate treatment. Related travel costs, and medical and pharmaceutical expenses are submitted to UNHCR for settlement.

24. As a follow-up to the programme for the International Year for the Disabled Persons (IYDP) in 1981, the Government Hospital in Maseru has identified a number of refugees suffering from physical, mental or social disabilities. The existence of this group of handicapped refugees warrants the establishment of a comprehensive programme for their treatment and rehabilitation for the 1983 calendar year, so as to enable them to live a more independent life, and consequently better to integrate themselves into the society.

Counselling

25. Counselling services for refugees is provided by the UNHCR Refugee Counselling Service in Maseru. Two trained counsellors are employed to handle individual counselling. Both are located in Maseru. The UNHCR counsellors are assisting the staff of the refugee reception centre in their efforts to extend basic counselling to the newly arrived asylum seekers who are accommodated at the centre. It is hoped that funds will be secured from potential donors to assist UNHCR in strengthening the capacity of the counselling service in order to enable the service to extend educational counselling effectively and efficiently to student refugees.

Accommodation for refugees

26. After a brief stay of up to six weeks in the reception centre in Maseru, most refugees have been able to find rented accommodation. Some, however, stay with friends or relatives who have permanently settled in Lesotho. Refugees who do not live at the reception centre or who do not stay with friends or relatives, are usually able to find rented accommodation at reasonable cost.

Education

27. Of the estimated 500 South Africans in Lesotho High Schools, 118 are student refugees who report regularly to the Ministry of Interior and the UNHCR Refugee Counselling Service and are known to attend Lesotho's educational institutions. There are 52 students in primary schools, 30 in secondary schools, four at vocational/technical training centres, and 32 at university. Three hundred candidates were placed, since the last report outside Lesotho in Bulgaria, Canada, Guinea, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America.

28. Furthermore, 22 candidates were assessed to require non-local placement since the beginning of the academic year. A total of 156 foreign students, of whom 32 are bona fide refugees at the National University of Lesotho, received scholarships in 1981/82 from:

- (a) UNETPSA (100);
- (b) World University Service (31);
- (c) Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (13);
- (d) Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (6);

(e) Africa American Institute (5);

(f) Ecumenical Scholarships Programme (1).

Subsistence and personal amenities

29. Because of the recurring lack of scholarship resources at the primary, secondary and technical/vocational training levels in Lesotho, UNHCR is providing for school fees, books, stationery, uniforms and living allowances for all refugee students up to the first cycle of secondary education. On completion of high school, those students who wish to proceed to university, normally apply for scholarships through UNETPSA, World University Services (WUS) or another sponsoring agency. The awarding agency usually pays, in addition to tuition, boarding and allowances both during the scholastic term and the vacation periods. The combined total costs of two projects covering the needs at the primary, secondary and technical/vocational training levels for the 1982 calendar year amounts to \$US 88,000.

B. Progress in project implementation

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

30. Following a request from UNHCR, the United States Government, through USAID, has made available an amount of \$US 1,103,896 to finance the construction and equipping 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 supervise the implementation of this project which started on 1 April 1981 and is due to be completed on 30 September 1982.

31. The implementation of the project has progressed very well, and it is hoped that all work will be completed on schedule. The construction and equipping of the six staff houses proceeded so fast that by March 1982 all six houses were occupied. The construction of the two student hostels has also been completed and students will move in at the beginning of the 1982/83 academic year. Work on the sewerage project has reached an advanced stage. While work on the extension of the cafeteria is progressing well, the whole complex should become operational as from September 1982.

Project 2: Operation of the Refugee Reception Centre in Maseru

32. The construction and equipping of the facilities as originally planned was completed in September 1981. At present, 120 beds and related items, such as mattresses, blankets, storage cupboards, have been made available to cater for the accommodation of asylum-seekers. There are recreational facilities as well as a vegetable garden.

33. The project has alleviated the problems of newly-arrived asylum-seekers, such as initial accommodation and orientation in their country of first asylum and this

which has allowed them to settle down more easily. Basic food requirements have been provided and no cases of malnutrition among the residents have been reported. The staff of the centre has rendered some basic counselling to the inmates and regular meetings have been held with the UNHCR Counselling Service in Lesotho with the view to discussing general counselling problems as well as individual cases which demanded special attention.

34. Under the 1982 allotment, UNHCR has earmarked an amount of \$US 55,677 to enable the Government to meet the recurrent costs of the Centre during the 1982 calendar year.

Project 3: Expansion and equipment of the Lerotholi Technical Institute

35. The creation of three additional workshops at the Lerotholi Technical Institute will permit the provision of courses in tailoring, dressmaking and upholstery for some 200 refugee students. This includes an estimate of those completing secondary education and those expected to be rehabilitated in Lesotho who would wish to benefit from the type of training to be provided under this project. The main purpose of this project is to enable refugees to acquire new job skills so that they may compete better with nationals in the labour market as well as to increase their opportunities for self-employment.

36. The completion of the facilities and provision of equipment at the Institute is one year later than originally planned. In addition to two staff houses, three workshops for courses in tailoring, dressmaking and upholstery with a total floor space of 426 square metres have been completed. The procurement of equipment and initial training material, including 48 working tables, 5 upholstery machines and 10 sewing machines, has been finalized.

37. After some delays, the Government has now finalized all technical preparations leading to the start of the Vocational Training Programmes in dressmaking, tailoring and upholstery in July 1982. Teaching staff members are being recruited and student candidates for the courses will be selected in due course. According to the Government, at least one third of the total annual enrolment in each programme will be reserved for refugee students who wish to specialize in dressmaking, tailoring and upholstery.

38. UNHCR has contributed \$US 41,789 towards the costs during the 1982 calendar year. However, the Government is expected to assume full responsibility for recurrent costs at the beginning of 1983.

Project 4: Expansion and improvement of recreational facilities of the Students Centre at the National University of Lesotho

39. While the imminent expansion of student accommodation will enable refugee students to reside on campus even during the vacations, the present recreational facilities and equipment need some basic improvements and expansion in order to meet the requirement of a growing residential student population of which refugee and foreign students constitute a significant proportion.

40. Because of the heavy demand for recreational facilities, the Government has forwarded to UNHCR, for submission to potential donors, a project proposal which envisages expansion and improvement of the existing sports facilities, student centre and creating a new gymnasium which would cater for indoor games and crafts. The total cost of renovating the existing student centre, constructing the gymnasium and purchasing related sports equipment is estimated at \$US 130,000, of which UNHCR may, subject to the availability of funds, contribute some \$US 50,000.

Project 5: Establishment of a mathematics/science "crash" programme

41. Despite the continuing allocation of 20 per cent of the total annual enrolment in the university to foreign students, the number of qualified student refugees falls short of this quota for admission received by the University. The University is in the process of reviewing applications it had received for enrolment in the 1982/83 academic year.

42. In view of the fact that most of the refugee students do not possess the requisite admission requirements, especially in science subjects, the Government proposes to expand the existing enrolment capacity of the Lesotho Science Pre-Entry Course. This is at present funded by the European Community and executed by the National University of Lesotho in partnership with the Free University of Amsterdam.

43. The Lesotho Government's educational planners are at present working out the technicalities and requirements under this proposed project, and will submit a concrete project submission for funding to potential donors in the course of the 1982 calendar year.

Project 6: Procurement of medical equipment to strengthen the facilities of the hospitals in Lesotho

44. All bona fide refugees in Lesotho are included in the national health scheme which provides medical treatment at low cost. In order to be prepared to continue to extend medical and dental services to the increasing number of refugees as well as to Basotho nationals in need of such care, the Government, in due course, will seek funding from potential sponsors for procurement of medical equipment aimed at strengthening medical facilities in Lesotho.

C. Other student matters

45. Although most of the new refugee students are still of urban background, they do not originate from one large location in South Africa. Their origins range from the bantustans to the big urban conglomerations of Johannesburg, Cape Town, Pretoria, Durban, Bloemfontein and East London. Their ages range from 8 to 25 years. The majority of the students are primary school-going children and those who have abruptly disrupted their "bantu" education at the secondary and university levels. Some are too old to fit into Lesotho secondary education. Others are torn between adherence to the traditional way of life which still prevails in some of the "bantustans" and the ghettos of urban South Africa. Many are single but a few are accompanied by the spouses.

46. Owing to this diversity of background and experiences, the problem of refugee students has taken new dimensions in terms of the complexities of the demands for a variety of basic individual needs. The problem is aggravated by the differing interests of refugee students. It is comparatively easier to assist those who wish to further their studies in Lesotho and thereafter integrate fully into the social fabric of the country than those who intend to use Lesotho as a transit country. Academically-related resettlement opportunities for student refugees are becoming rare. Clearly, therefore, the ideal solution is for the international community to help the Government of Lesotho to promote proposals for self-employment as well as to expand its educational establishments in order to absorb more student refugees.

V. SWAZILAND

A. General situation

47. The influx of refugees into Swaziland is almost exclusively from the Republic of South Africa and according to current Government estimates there are approximately 6,700 refugees in the country. The majority, some 6,230 persons, reside in the rural refugee settlement in Ndzevane in south-eastern Swaziland on land provided by the Government. In the refugee settlement, a primary school provides formal education for some 853 refugee children. The activities of UNHCR in Swaziland concentrate on the establishment or expansion of educational facilities in the country for the benefit of refugee students.

Number of refugee students

48. Statistics on the student refugee population in Swaziland are based on information from the Government and on cases registered with UNHCR. The estimated refugee student population as at 30 June 1982 was 1,022 persons. All except five are South Africans.

Former refugee students from Zimbabwe

49. During the period under review two students from Zimbabwe left Swaziland to return home. The Government has permitted former refugee students 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. One is still in Swaziland studying at Mpaka High School.

Accommodation for refugee students

50. Most of the refugee students 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 the campus. All expenses related to accommodation of refugee students, throughout the year, are borne by UNHCR or UNETPSA.

Education

51. The 1,022 students 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	8	1	9
University College of Swaziland	7	-	7
Institute of Health Sciences	2	-	2
Various public primary schools	46	-	46
Various public secondary schools	80	-	80
Secretarial College	10	-	10
Private Studies - DEMS and Mlalatin	15	-	15
Ndzevane Rural Refugee Settlement			
1. Primary school	758	-	
2. Nursery school	95	-	853
	<u>1,021</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,022</u>

A further 12 refugee students from South Africa await admission into educational institutions, 1 at the post-graduate level, 9 for undergraduate training and 2 at technical institutions.

Scholarships

52. In the 12-month period under review, 137 South African refugee students received scholarship assistance for their education as follows: 91 in local secondary schools and universities, and 46 in primary schools excluding Ndzevane Primary School. All 853 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 refugee students at Mpaka High School and other secondary schools in Swaziland are provided with food, accommodation, personal allowances and basic amenities. Others receive a monthly subsistence from individual scholarship agencies or the Council of Swaziland Churches.

Health

54. In cases of illness, refugee students 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 Malindza (Mpaka) will contain facilities for counselling refugees, including students.

B. Progress in project implementation

Project 1: Mpaka High School

55. The Mpaka High School, a coeducational institution for which UNHCR had obligated a total of \$US 1,060,000 for construction, equipment and recurrent costs by December 1980, continues to provide secondary education for refugee students in Swaziland. During the current reporting period, UNHCR also allocated \$US 49,000 to provide scholarships for refugee students, including those at the school. The scholarships cover tuition and examination fees, provision of books, uniforms, pocket-money and personal and travel allowances for refugee students. 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 \$US 825,000 for the expansion of facilities at the University College of Swaziland at Kwaluseni was submitted to the 1981 International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA). UNHCR is continuing its efforts to secure bilateral 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 provisions 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 admission in favour of refugee students.

Project 6: New project proposed to the international community construction of a primary school in Swaziland

57. 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, apart from those in the rural settlement, 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.

C. Other student matters

58. Many local voluntary agencies continue to provide various types of assistance to refugee students. While some refugee students at University level are sponsored by the World University Service, others are sponsored by UNETPSA or a programme administered by UNDP. Under the project administered by UNDP, some South African refugee students were sponsored for primary and secondary education in Swaziland. Since 1981, when such assistance was discontinued to South Africans altogether, UNHCR has taken over financial responsibility for the education of the registered refugees.

59. 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

General situation

Number of refugees

60. During the period under review, a number of Namibian and South African refugees transited through Zambia on their way to other countries for education purposes and resettlement. There are currently 4,775 Namibians and 2,173 South Africans in the country.

South African student refugees

61. There are 31 South African student refugees under UNHCR sponsorship, of whom 26 are in primary school and the rest in secondary school. The Lutheran World Federation/Zambian Christian Refugee Service (LWF/ZCRS) sponsor eight students attending evening classes, and UNETPSA is sponsoring two at University level. These scholarships cover tuition, board, books, uniforms and vacation allowances. The expansion and equipment of the Makeni Resource Centre are nearing completion. The centre is used for the counselling and orientation of student refugees, among other purposes, and it has a library and sports facilities for the refugees.

Namibian student refugees

62. At the beginning of July 1982, the number of Namibian students was estimated at 2,500, of whom 2,000 are at the SWAPO Nyango Education and Health Centre. For 1982 UNHCR assistance to the Centre will amount to \$US 155,000. UNHCR, in co-operation with its implementing partner, LWF/ZCRS, is completing extra classroom and boarding facilities to cater for the increase in the student population. The number given does not include students assisted by the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

Former students from Zimbabwe

63. The LWF/ZCRS is sponsoring 13 student refugees at Nkumbi International College, and UNETPSA is also sponsoring 13 at university level, 6 at the National Resources Development College, and 2 in vocational training institutions.

Students awaiting placement in educational institutions

64. Seven Namibian students are awaiting placement in vocational training institutions, another ten in lower secondary institutions.

Expansion of Nkumbi College

65. Owing to the fact that there are an insufficient number of student refugees qualifying for admission to Nkumbi College, the expansion of the college is not being given priority. The situation is, however, kept under review.

VII. CONCLUDING REMARKS

66. Since the inception of the United Nations programme of assistance to student refugees in southern Africa much has been done to improve their condition and alleviate the burden carried by the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia.

67. The major part of the activities on behalf of these refugees are included in the normal activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees. As such, additional information on past and present activities as well as plans for future action is found in the High Commissioner's report to the General Assembly (E/1982/29). In addition, more detailed information is provided annually to the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme.

68. Although the situation of southern African refugee students has become somewhat more stable, it must be kept under constant review so as to ensure that appropriate assistance is being provided to these refugees. The Secretary-General will, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, continue to pay the closest attention to this situation.

ANNEX I

Government contributions earmarked for assistance programmes in Botswana,
 Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia as at 15 July 1982 in response to the
 High Commissioner's appeal of 8 June 1977

(United States dollars)

Donor	Amount
Canada	248,475
Cyprus	2,234
Denmark	320,221
France	51,010
Germany, Federal Republic of	1,286,443 a/
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 b/
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	<u>1,782,200</u>
Total	<u>15,950,833</u>

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

b/ Contribution in kind.

ANNEX II

Bilateral contributions as at 15 July 1982 in connexion with assistance programme for Southern African student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia as reported to UNHCR

(United States dollars)

Donor	Amount	Purpose
<u>A. Botswana</u>		
Friends Service Committee (United States of America)	5,000	Care and maintenance of refuges
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	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 (LWF)	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 (AACC)	2,380	Fees and maintenance of South African students
Botswana Lutheran Liaison Committee	234,746	Fees and maintenance of students from Namibia and South Africa
World University Service (WUS)	<u>89,980</u>	Scholarships
Total Botswana	1,261,596	

ANNEX II (continued)

Donor	Amount	Purpose
B. <u>Lesotho</u> a/		
African-American Institute) DANIDA) Federal Republic of Germany)	965,000	Africa Hall: 100 beds
Canada	886,000	Extensions to library
	443,000	100-bed hall of residence
Nigeria	405,000	80-bed dormitory
United Kingdom of Great 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	Prefabricated 30-bed dormitory
Total, Lesotho	4,748,000	

ANNEX II (continued)

Donor	Amount	Purpose
<u>C. Swaziland</u>		
Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)	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
Swaziland 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 (WUS)	<u>52,000</u>	Post-secondary scholarships
Total, Swaziland	552,870	

ANNEX II (continued)

Donor	Amount	Purpose
<u>D. Zambia</u>		
Otto Benecke Foundation	570,000	Scholarships
ILO	74,000	Scholarships and school equipment
Danish Volunteer Service	45,000	Salary of 2 volunteers provided to pre-school teachers' training course
UNICEF	85,400	Scholarships and school equipment
WEO	6,100	Scholarships
FAO	327,150	Scholarships
UNDP	167,200	Scholarships
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	121,900	Scholarships
African American Institute	46,500	Scholarships
Federal Republic of Germany	<u>645,620</u>	Scholarships
Total, Zambia	<u>2,088,870</u>	
Grand Total	8,651,336	*****

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.

ANNEX III

Summary of projects being financed by UNHCR or in
co-operation with UNHCR as at 15 July 1982

(United States dollars)

	Amount allocated
<u>A. 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):	641,700
4. Recurrent expenditures in 1982:	
(a) Care and maintenance of Southern African refugees	25,000
(b) Transport of South African and Namibian student refugees for further studies	55,000
(c) Counselling services	44,271
(d) Resettlement	4,000
(e) New multinational settlement at Dukwe	650,000
5. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	<u>25,000</u>
Total, Botswana	5,775,971 *****

ANNEX III (continued)

	Amount allocated
<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	954,010
(b) Construction of a reception and transit centre at Maseru	205,000
(c) Lerotholi 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:)	494,800
3. Recurrent expenditures in 1982:	
(a) Care and maintenance	200,000
(b) Counselling services	71,000
(c) Resettlement	44,100
(d) Recurrent costs for Transit Centre at Maseru	58,000
(e) Local settlement (including self-employment)	122,000
4. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	<u>62,000</u>
Total, Lesotho	<u>3,566,835</u> =====

ANNEX 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:)	1,989,200
Recurrent Expenditures in 1982:	
(a) Scholarships at lower secondary level	49,000
(b) Care and maintenance of Southern African refugees	95,000
(c) Counselling services	65,000
(d) Local settlement	35,000
(e) Resettlement	12,000
(f) Rural refugee settlement at Ndzevane	1,300,000
3. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	<u>40,000</u>
Total, Swaziland	5,398,000 =====

ANNEX III (continued)

Amount allocated

D. Zambia

1. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	108,000
2. Supplementary assistance project for South African refugees	35,000
3. Assistance project for Namibian refugees at Nyango Centre	305,000
4. Assistance project to ANC (South Africa) for development of ANC farm	600,000
	<hr/>
Total, Zambia	1,048,000
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E. Education of South Africans and Namibians in other countries

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)	<hr/>
	1,733,523
	<hr/>
	1,733,523
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GRAND TOTAL (A-E)	17,522,523
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