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**UNHCR activities financed by
voluntary funds:
Report for 1987-88 and proposed
programmes and budget for 1989**

Part I. Africa

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)



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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS:
REPORT FOR 1987-88 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND
BUDGET FOR 1989

Part I. Africa

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

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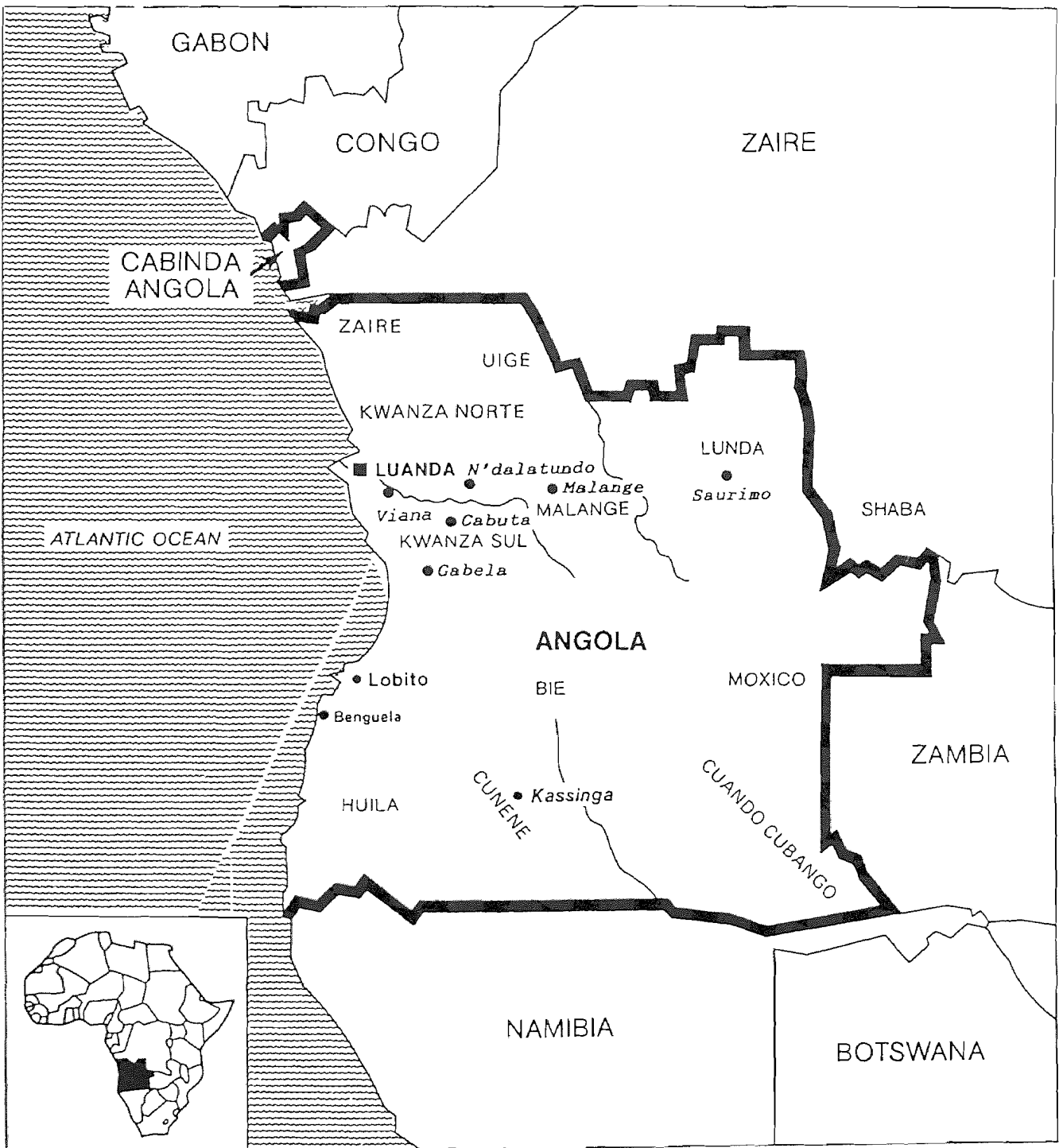
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Note: The boundaries shown on all maps in this document do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

ANGOLA

Area.....1,246,700 sq. km
 Estimated population.....8,980,000 (mid-86)
 Population density.....Approx. 7.2 per sq.km
 Rainy season.....Approx. November-April



- Capital
- Town or village

1.1 ANGOLA

Country Overview

Refugee population and developments

1.1.1 At the end of 1987, an estimated 91,200 refugees were living in Angola. This figure reflects a decrease from that for 1986, due to the repatriation of 936 Zairian refugees under the auspices of UNHCR, mainly in the last quarter of 1987. The refugee population is composed of 69,000 Namibians, 10,000 South Africans and 12,200 Zairians. No important population movement is reported; the provinces of Kwanza-sul and Malange are still the areas where the refugee population is most heavily concentrated.

Aims and achievements of past assistance programmes

1.1.2 In 1987, projects relating to basic needs, education, health and transport were carried out entirely satisfactorily. In addition, 150 dwellings were built as part of the "do-it-yourself" building programme. These projects were carried out despite the backdrop of internal insecurity and the loss of valuable equipment and material. In some cases, projects for the benefit of Namibian refugees in the agricultural, building and vocational training areas were delayed.

1.1.3 For the last three years the programme of assistance for the South African refugees has concentrated on agriculture, with the development of the Malange farm, at a distance of 150 km from the provincial capital of the same name. Owing to the insecurity prevailing in the area, all the activities have suffered serious delay. One consequence of this situation was that it was not possible to recruit the foreign experts needed for carrying out the projects. Another consequence was felt in the transport sector, where some vehicles were destroyed following armed attacks, though activities in this sector proceeded as planned in 1987. All the purchases of vehicles were effected as scheduled, and it was possible to make provision for the maintenance of the vehicles. The Reception and Vocational Training Centre at Viana was equipped and furnished in the context of the same programme.

1.1.4 As for Zairian refugees, assistance continued to be given in 1987 to the agricultural communities which had been gradually established since 1987 in various localities and this assistance reinforced the activities aiming at self-sufficiency. However, about 5,000 refugees have expressed the wish to return to Zaire. UNHCR will arrange their return by air via Luanda-Kinshasa-lubumbashi as soon as the necessary agreements between the authorities of Angola and Zaire have been finalized.

Summary of current programmes and proposals for 1989

1.1.5 No material changes have occurred in the general aim of the programme of assistance for the Namibian refugees. The principal objectives are: meeting basic needs, the improvement of health, raising living and educational standards through appropriate instruction and through vocational training in the workshops specializing in building, mechanical engineering, shoemaking and agriculture.

1.1.6 As regards the South African refugees, the assistance programme is still aimed at the development of farming. As a result of the armed attacks which had taken place in the area of the former farm of the African National Congress (ANC), the Government, in 1988, designated another farm at Kota, also situated in Malange province at a distance of about 60 km from the capital. In May 1988, it was possible to recruit two experts, one for

agriculture and the other for mechanical engineering. Accordingly, the active phase of the agricultural operation will start with the next rainy season, with adequate personnel support and supplies of appropriate agricultural material. In addition, a three-year poultry farming project is planned at the Kota farm; UNHCR will defray a share of the annual expenses as from 1988. In 1989, special attention will be given to repairs to some dwellings for workers on the farm and to the maintenance of the infrastructure of the Viana Centre, which is by now fully equipped.

1.1.7 For the Zairian refugees, the programme of local integration is being continued, in the form of the purchase of agricultural material and of seeds to be distributed annually in a particular camp or site. In 1988, another ambulance, to replace one which had been bought in 1981, will be allocated to the refugees in Malange (an ambulance had been allocated earlier to the refugees in Mawa, Santa Eulalia and Saurimo). In 1989, similar assistance will be provided to the refugees in the Moxico/Kwanza-sul camp. The purchase of two moulds for brick-making will facilitate housing construction. Two additional incubators will contribute effectively to the development of poultry farming and the production of eggs for consumption and sale.

Arrangements for implementation

1.1.8 The South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC) are UNHCR's partners in implementing projects, the former for assistance to the Namibian refugees and the latter for assistance to the South African refugees. The Secretariat of State for Social Affairs, a government agency, is UNHCR's partner for assistance to the Zairian refugees.

General Programmes

Local integration

1.1.9 The programme of local integration, in the form of assistance for the agricultural communities of Zairian refugees, now being implemented, will be continued 1989 with a view to helping them to achieve self-sufficiency. As their numbers have declined substantially, the Zairian refugees, when once regrouped, as planned, in three easily accessible sites (instead of six hitherto), will only need some ad hoc assistance from UNHCR. This is reflected in the proposed allocations of funds.

Multipurpose assistance

1.1.10 The revised allocations for 1988 and the allocations requested for 1989 for the Namibian refugees will make it possible to provide assistance in various forms. These allocations are to be reviewed, however, in the light of the findings of a multi-sectoral mission which will visit Angola in the course of the third quarter of 1988, with due attention to new and increased needs in many important sectors such as health, shelter, education and income-generating activities. The table below, which is based on current data, shows how the assistance is apportioned:

Assistance to Namibian refugees

<u>Sector</u>	1988 (US dollars)	1989 (US dollars)
Transport	669,237	600,000
Household needs	398,468	350,000

<u>Sector</u>	1988 (US dollars)	1989 (US dollars)
Health	58,000	650,000
Shelter/other infrastructure	302,500	500,000
Education	548,094	1,300,000
Agricultural production	439,701	198,000
Income-generating activities	134,000	252,000
Support and administration	50,000	150,000
TOTAL	2,600,000	4,000,000

1.1.11 The revised 1988 allocation for the South African refugees reflects the postponement until 1989 of the purchase of vehicles. The table below shows the budget breakdown for the two years in question.

Assistance to South African refugees

<u>Item</u>	1988 (US dollars)	1989 (US dollars)
Transport	250,000	121,000
Health	15,000	--
Agriculture	211,000	199,000
Shelter, infrastructure	--	200,000
Livestock farming 15,000	15,000	
Support and administration	36,000	65,000
TOTAL	527,000	600,000

1.1.12 In addition, the World Food Programme (WFP) has contributed assistance in the form of basic foodstuffs with an estimated value of \$ 5.2 million in 1988 and, together with other donors, is envisaging the possibility of making a more or less equivalent contribution of foodstuffs for the second half of the year.

Voluntary repatriation

1.1.13 In the context of the voluntary repatriation of Zairian refugees, about 5,000 have expressed the wish to return home; negotiations are at present being conducted with the Governments concerned in order to make final arrangements for the repatriation of these persons in 1988-1989. The initial allocation has accordingly been increased substantially in order to cover mainly food and health needs as well as transport. The 1989 budget is slightly lower. The budgets for the two years are likely to be revised in the light of actual developments.

Other forms of assistance

1.1.14 So far as urban refugees are concerned, the allocation in respect of supplementary assistance remains unchanged in 1988 and is included in the 1989 allocation for local integration.

Programme Support and Administration

1.1.15 The revised 1988 estimates show an increase due to the replacement of two vehicles, the acquisition of radio equipment and the installation of equipment for the Financial Management Information System.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ANGOLA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988		1989		PROPOSED
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		4,600.0
912.5	1,100.0	2,600.0	Multipurpose assistance	a) Various types of relief/transport and self-reliance assistance mainly in agriculture and self-help construction for Namibian refugees	4,000.0
441.5	644.0	527.0		b) Rehabilitation of new Malange farm site and support to related agricultural activities for South African refugees	600.0
23.5 a	-	-	Lower secondary educ.		
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		120.0
162.0	20.0	170.0		Travel and related costs of Zairian refugees	120.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		105.0
80.0	70.0	102.0	Local integration	Assistance towards self-reliance of Zairian refugees in rural areas	90.0
15.0	15.0	15.0	Supplementary aid	Temporary supplementary aid to individual refugees living in urban area	15.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		420.0
500.2	466.0	505.0		See Annexes I and II	420.0
2,134.7	2,315.0	3,919.0	Sub-total (1)		5,245.0
369.0	198.0	215.0	REGULAR BUDGET (2)		223.0
2,503.7	2,513.0	4,134.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		5,468.0

a/obligation incurred against overall allocation

BOTSWANA

Area.....600,372 sq. km
Estimated population.....1,130,000 (mid-86)
Population density.....Approx. 1.9 per sq.km
Rainy season.....Approx. October-April



1.2 BOTSWANA

Country Overview

Refugee population and developments

1.2.1 The total refugee population in Botswana at the end of 1987 was 5,200. Of these, about 4,200 were in Dukwi Refugee Settlement, located some 570 km from Gaborone and most of the remaining 1,000 were living in the main urban centres of Gaborone, Francistown and Selibe Phikwe. Apart from the estimated 3,775 Zimbabweans, other refugees of various nationalities mainly South Africans, Namibians and Angolans were residing in Botswana.

Aims and achievements of past assistance programmes

1.2.2 Despite the fact that the situation of the refugees has stabilized, material assistance will continue to be needed. In Dukwi, a number of projects such as dryland and poultry farming, horticulture, animal husbandry, carpentry, tailoring, bakery and brickmaking were promoted to encourage the refugees to become self-supporting. Since the majority of the refugees in Dukwi are of rural background, major emphasis was placed on agriculture. Seeds, agricultural implements and extension support were provided. However, these efforts have been seriously hampered by the drought which has prevailed over the last six years and agricultural productivity has remained low despite improvement in the water supply system for small-scale irrigation as well as domestic consumption. Outside Dukwi, a number of refugees were either assisted in finding wage-earning employment or were engaged in some form of self-employment or were receiving other assistance towards local integration, and voluntary repatriation. Counselling services and various forms of temporary assistance were also provided to individual refugees.

Outline of current programmes and proposals for 1989

1.2.3 The overall primary objectives of the 1988 programmes are to continue the process of consolidation of infrastructural development and the effective provision of social facilities at Dukwi, particularly in the education, sanitation, agricultural extension and community development sectors. Simultaneously, however, voluntary repatriation of Zimbabwean refugees, who form the majority of the refugee population, will be vigorously pursued. In this connection, it is worth noting that since December 1987, political developments in Zimbabwe have created conditions conducive to voluntary repatriation and added considerable momentum to the registration of Zimbabweans seeking to return home. Closer government involvement in programme planning and control will be pursued with a view to enabling the Government to take over the management and running costs of Dukwi Settlement. Efforts will also be made to enable the refugees to assume greater control and responsibility for the management and operation of the income-generating schemes. For refugees in the urban areas, continued emphasis is being placed on the provision of educational assistance and the development of self-sufficiency projects through loan schemes wherever feasible. Other refugees are assisted to resettle, mainly in other African countries.

Arrangements for implementation

1.2.4 In addition to the Government of Botswana, which continues to provide valuable financial and administrative support to Dukwi Settlement, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) continues to act as the main implementing partner for the settlement. The Botswana Council for Refugees is the principal implementing partner for assistance to urban refugees.

General Programmes

Local integration

1.2.5 In 1987, some individual refugees benefited from assistance under this programme in the form of local settlement grants for micro projects, as did rural refugees in Dukwi Settlement who benefited from the 1987 allocations. The 1988 allocation for individual refugees remains unchanged, whereas for Dukwi Settlement a slight reduction has been made in view of the prospects of voluntary repatriation of the Zimbabweans. A similar level of funding is proposed for 1989. The appropriation for individual assistance in 1989 includes primary and secondary education, micro-projects designed for self-sufficiency, as well as counselling services for refugees, funded in 1988 under different headings.

Other forms of assistance

1.2.6 The approved appropriation for lower secondary education in 1988 has been increased to cover 467 scholarships at lower secondary level as well as costs to complete the construction of the Junior Secondary School at Dukwi, which was rescheduled for 1988. The allocation for 1989 is included in the allocation for assistance to individual refugees.

1.2.7 The proposed allocation for resettlement in 1989 is slightly increased over 1988 to cater for the expected increase in departures of refugees to third countries. The allocation for voluntary repatriation has been slightly reduced in 1988 and increased in 1989 on account of greater repatriation movements. Further adjustments will be made according to future developments. The allocation for supplementary aid in 1988 remains unchanged while for 1989, care and maintenance assistance is expected to be reduced as more refugees become self-sufficient and find gainful employment or establish small projects of their own. The 1988 allocation is slightly reduced and for 1989 it is included in the allocation for local settlement for individual refugees. In addition to the above requirements, some \$ 350,000 worth of basic food supplies will need to be mobilized in 1988, largely through the World Food Programme (WFP), but also through bilateral contributions to sustain the refugee caseload.

Special Programme

Education Account

1.2.8 The allocations for the 1987 and those proposed for 1988-1989 academic years are designed to cover scholarship assistance to 14 beneficiaries.

Trust funds

1.2.9 Funds were obligated in 1987 for the construction of the Junior Secondary School in Dukwi.

Programme Support and Administration

1.2.10 Savings in 1987 were due to lower general operating expenses as the move into new premises did not take place in 1987.

UNICR EXPENDITURE IN BOTSWANA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988			1989	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		40.0
66.8	50.0	50.0	Supplementary aid	Temporary care and maintenance to individual refugees	40.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		30.0
7.2	23.0	22.0		Assistance towards repatriation including travel	30.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		943.0
452.5	539.0	481.0	Dukwi settlement	Consolidation of infrastructure and services	(
33.8	50.0	50.0	Individual refugees	Temporary care and maintenance assistance to individual refugees	(
338.6	245.0	434.0	Lower secondary educ.	Provision of 467 scholarships	(
139.8 a	200.0	180.0	Counselling	Recurrent costs of counselling services	459.0
			RESETTLEMENT		20.0
29.6 b	15.0	15.0		Travel and related costs	20.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		188.0
170.7	201.0	202.0		See Annexes I and II	188.0
1,239.0	1,323.0	1,434.0	Sub-total (1)		1,221.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		71.2
37.7	71.2	71.2	14 scholarships at university level		71.2
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		-
31.2	-	-	Education		-
2.3	-	-	TRUST FUND FOR HANDICAPPED REFUGEES		-
71.2	71.2	71.2	Sub-total (2)		71.2
88.4	130.0	138.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		143.0
1,398.6	1,524.2	1,643.2	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		1,435.0

a/of which US\$ 203 incurred against overall allocation

b/of which US\$ 506 incurred against overall allocation

1.3 BURUNDI

Country Overview

Refugee population and developments

1.3.1 According to Government assessments at the end of 1985, the total number of refugees in Burundi was 267,477 persons. A complete nominal census of the refugees will shortly be carried out, co-ordinated by the Ministry of the Interior, with the aim of identifying the refugees and making it possible to distribute identity cards to them, in accordance with the 1951 United Nations Convention. Apart from the repatriation of 165 persons (87 Zairians, 54 Ugandans and 24 Rwandese), no major change was recorded in 1987. The refugee population is made up principally of Rwandese, who arrived in the 1960s and early 1970s, and of a certain number of Zairians. Those living in rural areas, whose number has been estimated at 191,000, are in settlement areas in the districts of Muyinga, Cankuzo, Ruyigi and Rutana, where their social and economic conditions are more or less equivalent to those of the local population. A new settlement area has been established by the authorities at the Kayogoro site (province of Makamba) and the interest shown by the international donors in this rural settlement project should encourage its rapid development. In the towns, there are still major problems of employment and survival owing to scarcity of jobs available and the increased tendency to reserve for nationals employment in all sectors, both public and private.

1.3.2 In 1987, UNHCR gave assistance, directly or indirectly, to more than 20,000 persons either on an individual basis or through support for development programmes. The acquisition by the refugees of identity cards will soon make it possible to determine the refugee population more accurately and to draw conclusions concerning its demographic, geographic and socio-economic composition.

Aims and achievements of past assistance programmes

1.3.3 UNHCR assistance to urban refugees in Burundi is directed towards the establishment of small income-generating projects for isolated refugees or groups of refugees having technical qualifications. About 100 persons have been assisted with a view to local settlement on the land in the interior of the country. Repatriation assistance was voluntarily requested and obtained by 165 persons. In addition, 63 cases were accepted for resettlement by the Governments of Canada and the United States of America. Lastly, some 2,000 needy persons were provided with medical treatment and temporary assistance.

1.3.4 In the rural settlement areas, assistance was focused on strengthening the infrastructure essential for the survival and the training of the refugees. After the phase of equipping Cankuzo hospital materially, it was officially opened and became operational for the benefit of the entire population of the province (140 beds available). Likewise, the water supply system at Mugeru, a reception area for many refugees of Rwandese origin, has been completely renovated at the same site. In the Kaniha Handicrafts Centre, a section for dressmaking pupils has been completely equipped. At Mishiha and Muramba, 120 young students have continued to have the benefit of training in the socio-educational centres. Lastly, in an endeavour to enable the refugees settled by the Government on the Kayogoro site to attain self-sufficiency rapidly, more than 500 families were given agricultural implements and seeds.

1.3.5 The annual programme of educational assistance provides for financial support for the operation of the Lycée de l'amitié (former Collège St. Albert), in which more than 300 young refugees are enrolled. Higher secondary education scholarships and higher education

scholarships, financed from the Education Account, have been granted to about 650 students. In the context of assistance to technical training and education, the Lycée de l'espoir has been given the equipment to set up an "Electricity" section.

Outline of current programmes and proposals for 1989

1.3.6 The main objectives of UNHCR assistance to the urban refugees, whose situation is the most critical, are still the promotion of self-sufficiency in the context of income-generating projects or the rural settlement locally of unskilled refugees. UNHCR has succeeded in drawing the attention of the international donors to the essential requirements in terms of water, health and education, so that the newcomers can be integrated into Kayogoro.

1.3.7 Increasing emphasis will continue to be laid on the technical training of the refugees. Equipment of the "Electricity" technical section in the Lycée de l'espoir will continue, as will the support to set up the Bujumbura Handicraft Production Centre, which will facilitate the employment there of qualified refugees. A handicraft workshop, sponsored by a non-governmental organization, will be established at the Lycée de l'amitié. In the same context, three classrooms will be restored and the granting of scholarships at various levels will also constitute an important component of the UNHCR programmes.

Arrangements for implementation

1.3.8 The UNHCR programmes in Burundi are implemented directly by the Branch Office, apart from the small-enterprise programme, in which the Ministry of the Interior is UNHCR's operational partner.

General Programmes

Local integration

1.3.9 The revised allocation for 1988 will make it possible to ensure the self-sufficiency of the Kamenge Handicrafts Production Centre equipped by UNHCR, to promote small local businesses designed to ensure the individual self-sufficiency of skilled refugees in towns, to distribute seeds at Kayogoro for the benefit of the refugees already resettled by the Government and to provide primary level education for children, pending the development of the social and economic infrastructure of the site. As regards this programme, which will be implemented by UNDP/Burundi, the Branch Office will follow closely the co-ordination of activities and of donor contributions. The funds requested for 1989 will enable the same activities to be continued, namely, the full equipment for the "Electricity" technical section in the Lycée de l'espoir, a contribution to the operation of the Lycée de l'amitié, scholarships at the secondary level, social counselling services and case-by-case assistance to the most needy refugees.

Voluntary repatriation

1.3.10 Since the repatriation of the Ugandans is almost completed, the funds requested will cover only a limited number of cases of individual repatriation to Zaire and Rwanda.

Other forms of assistance

1.3.11 The social counselling service at Bujumbura will continue to supply medical care and individual material assistance to the most needy urban refugees. A slight increase in the allocation for lower secondary education will enable the Lycée de l'amitié to continue

accepting, in addition to the most talented, the poorest of the refugee children from the interior of the country. These types of assistance will be included in the allocation for local resettlement from 1989 onwards.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.3.12 The estimate for 1988 has been slightly raised to allow for the increased number of refugees whose requests for assistance have been granted.

Programme Support and Administration

1.3.13 The increased requirements in 1987, met through transfers between allocations, were due to an upward revision of the local salary scales with retroactive effect. The downward revision of the 1988 estimates is due to reduced travel and requirements under equipment and non-expendable items. The 1989 initial estimates reflect a decrease in salary and common staff costs due to the discontinuation of two GL posts.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BURUNDI

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988		1989		PROPOSED
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		5.0
19.0	5.0	5.0		Travel & related costs of individual repatriation	5.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		316.0
75.8	156.4	228.0	Local integration	(Multisectoral assistance through counselling, education and the development of small-scale enterprises plus temporary supplementary aid to meet basic needs when required, mostly by urban refugees)	34.0
101.3	85.1	111.0	Lower secondary educ.		159.0
128.1	75.0	78.0	Counselling		81.0
49.5	50.0	50.0	Supplementary aid		42.0
			RESETTLEMENT		-
3.6 a	-	-			-
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		67.0
108.1	94.0	85.0		See Annexes I and II	67.0
485.4	465.5	557.0	Sub-total (1)		388.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		110.0
147.9	144.0	146.5	Scholarships for some 90 students in university and post-secondary education		110.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		-
-	-	50.0	Health		-
33.0	59.0	21.0	Programme support and administration		-
			Junior Professional Officer		-
0.7	-	-	TRUST FUND FOR HANDICAPPED REFUGEES		-
181.6	203.0	217.5	Sub-total (2)		110.0
182.5	118.0	132.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		136.0
849.5	786.5	906.5	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		634.0

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

1.4 CAMEROON

Country Overview

Refugee population and developments

1.4.1 The overall number of refugees in the Republic of Cameroon, as assessed by the Government at the end of 1987, stood at 53,600 of whom 53,200 are Chadians living in the northern and extreme northern provinces. This latter figure included 8,546 persons settled at the rural camp of Poli/Faro who continue to receive UNHCR assistance. Some 400 urban refugees of various nationalities and 69 Namibian refugee students are also being assisted in Cameroon. By the end of May 1988, about 2,300 Chadian refugees had voluntarily repatriated from the rural settlement of Poli/Faro following consultations and agreement between the Chadian and Cameroonian Governments, UNHCR and the refugee population. Presently, about 6,200 Chadian refugees remain at Poli/Faro.

Aims and achievements of past assistance programmes

1.4.2 The main activities in 1987 were focused on the expansion of arable land made available by the Government to the refugees at Poli/Faro for the cultivation of cotton, which remains the main source of income. Greater effort was also made to encourage the refugees to cultivate more staple food crops, with a view to making them self-sufficient in food. Whilst the cotton harvest was good, food crops, which are more susceptible to adverse climatic conditions, yielded a poor harvest. During the cultivation season, food assistance was provided by the World Food Programme (WFP).

1.4.3 The programme also continues to meet the requirements of the refugees as regards water supply, health and schools. In this respect, there were improvements in the water supply system through the installation of six boreholes, the construction of a health centre and the expansion of school buildings to accommodate increased numbers of children. The multipurpose assistance project was designed to meet the immediate requirements of needy urban refugees. In 1987, this programme also covered the cost of assistance in the voluntary repatriation of 346 Chadian refugees as well as costs for resettling 11 refugees in third countries. Namibian, Chadian and refugees of other nationalities also continued to receive educational assistance.

Outline of current programmes and proposals for 1989

1.4.4 For the rest of 1988 and in 1989, the promotion of voluntary repatriation of Chadian refugees will be continued. Concurrently, efforts to consolidate the local integration programme for those refugees who decide to remain in Cameroon will be continued. Improved agricultural practices, for example, through donation of seeds, fertilisers and provision of agricultural extension services are the main measures planned to be implemented by the parastatal agricultural company, SODECOTON, UNHCR and the refugees themselves. It is anticipated that the success of this venture would further decrease UNHCR's assistance programme for local integration.

1.4.5 Vulnerable groups, who are presently the sole beneficiaries of food aid, will continue to be assisted. As in the past, Namibian, Chadian and other refugee students, who are considered to be in need, will receive educational assistance. As for other urban refugees, a search for durable solutions is being initiated through training and establishment of small-scale enterprises.

Arrangement for implementation

1.4.6 The Cameroonian Government, with the co-operation of WFP, which provides food, continues to co-operate and support the refugee programmes. The local settlement programme at Poli/Faro is being implemented by three agencies: the Cameroonian Red Cross, which is responsible for agricultural and education sectors and other self-sufficiency activities, "Médecins sans frontières" (MSF) Switzerland, which is responsible for the health sector and "Architectes sans frontières" which is responsible for the construction sector, as well as the Presbyterian Church at Buéa, which takes care of educational assistance to Namibian refugees.

General Programme

Voluntary repatriation

1.4.7 Following the request of about 2,000 Chadian refugees wishing to be repatriated in 1988, a project financed from the overall allocation for voluntary repatriation was established. Prior to this development, voluntary repatriation assistance was provided from the multipurpose assistance project. In 1989, a lower appropriation is proposed for voluntary repatriation assistance.

Local settlement

1.4.8 The appropriation for the implementation of the rural settlement of Poli/Faro has been slightly revised upwards to allow for the completion of activities which were outstanding at the end of 1987. In view of the significant decrease in the number of beneficiaries and greater degree of self-sufficiency, a reduced amount is proposed for 1989.

Other forms of assistance

1.4.9 The 1988 appropriation for multipurpose assistance has been reduced as a result of a separate project being established for voluntary repatriation. In 1989, both the multipurpose assistance and the counselling projects will be included in the care and maintenance appropriation. The 1988 appropriation for multipurpose assistance is decreased due to a smaller number of beneficiaries while the appropriation for counselling is increased slightly to allow the purchase of a vehicle for the counselling service and to include the costs of travel to Angola for the commission to select Namibian students for educational placement. As a result of the decreased number of beneficiaries, the 1989 appropriation for secondary education remains at the same level as the revised 1988 allocation and it will be merged with the care and maintenance appropriation.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.4.10 In 1989, out of 80 beneficiaries, only 50 refugee students at university level will continue to receive assistance from the Education Account; the 30 refugee students at higher secondary level, as per the Executive Committee's decision (Document A/AC/702, paragraph 210 A(d)(vii)), will benefit from scholarship assistance funded by the Annual Programme. As a result, a reduced amount is proposed for 1989.

Trust funds

1.4.11 In addition to above, a food donation worth of \$ 420,149 was received from the Government of Switzerland during 1987 and 1988.

Programme Support and Administration

1.4.12 The 1988 revised estimates show an increase due to the replacement of one vehicle and the acquisition of equipment for the Financial Management Information System for Sub-Office Garoua. Funds for the replacement of furniture and one vehicle have been budgeted for in the 1989 initial estimates.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CAMEROON
(in thousands of United States dollars)

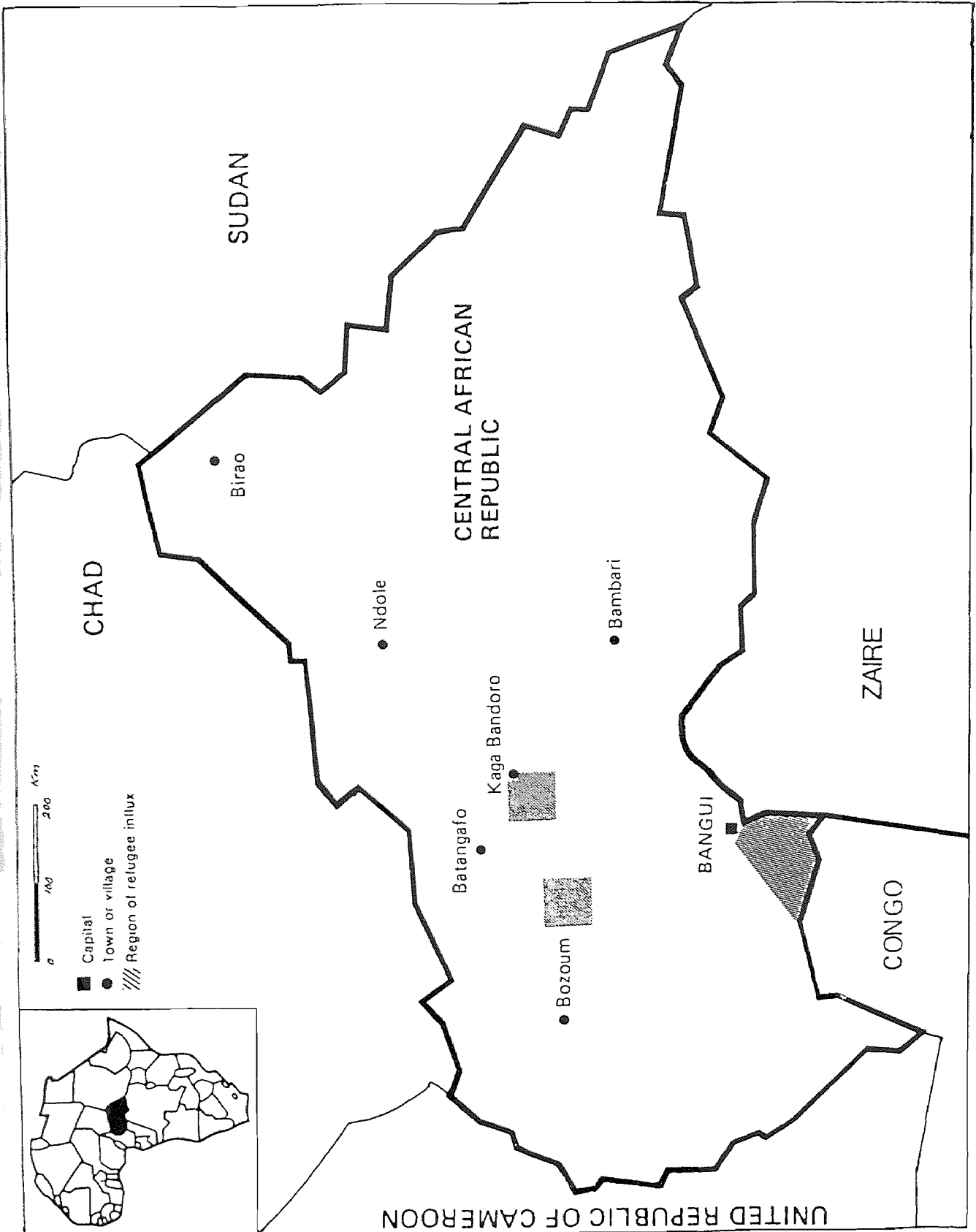
1987	1988	1989		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/PROJECT
			SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	430
45.0	40.0	35.0	Multipurpose assistance	(
452.7 a	403.0	340.0	Lower secondary educ.	(
33.0	33.0	36.0	Counselling	430
			Supplementary aid	(
0.3 b	-	-		(
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	120
		240.0 b	Assistance to Chadian refugees for voluntary repatriation	120
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	395
1,593.0	544.0	664.0	Local integration	395
			Assistance to Poli-Faro settlement for a reduced caseload	
			RESETTLEMENT	-
2.0 b	-	-		
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	502
442.7	460.0	511.0	See Annexes I & II	502
2,568.7	1,480.0	1,026.0	Sub-total (1)	1,447
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
255.6	242.6	240.0	University education	161
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
409.1	-	11.1	Food for Chadian refugees	-
57.6	65.0	56.0	Programme support and administration	56
			Junior Professional Officer	
2.9	-	-	TRUST FUND FOR HANDICAPPED REFUGEES	-
725.2	307.6	307.1	Sub-total (2)	217
152.1	118.0	126.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	131
3,446.0	1,905.6	2,259.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	1,795

a/of which US\$ 6,700 incurred against overall allocation

b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Area.....623,000 sq. km
Estimated population.....2,740,000 (mid-86)
Population density..... 4.4 per sq.km
Rainy season.....March/April-October/
November



1.5 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Country Overview

Refugee population and developments

1.5.1 Mainly due to the voluntary repatriation of Chadians to their country of origin, the number of refugees in the Central African Republic decreased to 4,254 by end of December 1987 compared to 12,951 reported in December 1986. The breakdown is as follows: 2,620 urban refugees in Bangui, of whom 2,541 are Chadians and 79 of other nationalities; 1,001 Chadian refugees at Boubou Settlement and about 620 as well as 13 other refugees of various origins in the northern part of the country. The trend towards repatriation of the Chadian refugees will continue and the number of refugees should decrease further.

Aims and achievements of past assistance programmes

1.5.2 During 1987, UNHCR's main activity was the repatriation of Chadian refugees. Despite the logistic difficulties, 1,047 Chadians were assisted to return to their country of origin; 11 others were resettled and 1,741 have been locally integrated. All those who were repatriated took with them the proceeds of their harvest and also received UNHCR assistance specifically designed to ensure their immediate reintegration into their local community.

1.5.3 As a result of the mass repatriation, the rural settlements at Boya, Daya and Fah were virtually emptied and the remaining refugee population at Boubou attained some degree of self-sufficiency through harvesting of cotton, cassava, sesame and other crops. Nevertheless, pending total withdrawal of UNHCR assistance, a contribution towards procurement of seeds, fertilizers and for maintenance of existing infrastructure has been made.

1.5.4 In Bangui, assistance to urban refugees continued to be rendered through the counselling services, which were reinforced in October 1987. 2,361 refugees were assisted towards local integration from the multipurpose assistance project. With regard to education, a total of 178 refugees received scholarships at secondary and university levels.

Outline of current programme and proposals for 1989

1.5.5 The main objective remains the voluntary repatriation of Chadian refugees. Between January and end of April 1988, 714 Chadian refugees were assisted to return home. It is expected that this trend will continue. The refugees who wished, however, to remain at Boubou settlement were given technical support and advice in setting up a co-operative to ensure the continuing functioning of the community services such as the school, medical centre and the water system.

1.5.6 Assistance activities for urban refugees are continuing. Local integration efforts for individual refugees, for whom socio-economic solutions cannot be found in the urban areas, will be intensified in the rural settlement. Selected refugees would be assisted through loans to set up small-scale enterprises.

Arrangements for implementation

1.5.7 The "Association française des volontaires du progrès" (AFVP) implemented the agricultural and site maintenance programme for the rural settlement at Boubou during 1987. The Ministry of Health and Social Service supervises the medical programme and the Ministry

of Education is involved in the implementation of the education assistance projects. Specifically in Bangui, the multipurpose assistance project is implemented by the Central African Red Cross and the education programme is implemented by the "Conférence épiscopale centrafricaine".

General Programmes

Voluntary repatriation

1.5.8 In view of the higher number of Chadians who sought assistance for repatriation, the 1988 allocation for voluntary repatriation had to be substantially increased. As of 30 April 1988, 714 Chadians have been assisted to return home. In the expectation that all refugees wishing to repatriate will have done so by the end of 1988, no allocation is proposed for 1989.

Local integration

1.5.9 As a result of the continuing departure of Chadian refugees, the 1988 allocation for Boubou rural settlement was decreased substantially. However, efforts are being made towards the local integration of urban refugees living, mainly, in Bangui. Provisions are made in 1989 under the care and maintenance appropriation for the establishment of a loan scheme for the creation of small-scale enterprises for individual refugees. In 1989, requirements for the higher secondary education assistance will be included under the annual programme, as per the Executive Committee's decision (Document A/AC/.96/702, paragraph 210A(d)(vi)). The total number of beneficiaries planned for the two levels would be reduced from 104 in 1988 to 75 in 1989 and provision is included in the local settlement appropriation.

Other forms of assistance

1.5.10 To best tackle the problems of urban refugees, the counselling services provided by the Central African Red Cross are to be reinforced through the addition of a part-time supervisor. UNHCR, in conjunction with the Central African Red Cross, would establish the policy and guidelines to facilitate the functioning of the Counselling Unit. In 1989, the cost of maintaining the counselling service will be covered by funds under the care and maintenance allocation. This allocation would also cover the costs of promoting individual enterprises, assistance to co-operatives, technical and vocational training for refugees and assistance to needy refugees pending alternative arrangements. As most of the refugees were repatriated, the appropriation for lower secondary education in 1988 has been revised downward to cover residual on-going scholarships.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.5.11 With the continuing repatriation of Chadian refugees, the total number of beneficiaries of education assistance at the higher secondary and university levels for 1988 has been revised downward from 190 to 90, with a corresponding downwards adjustment of the appropriation.

Programme Support and Administration

1.5.12 In the course of 1988, one P5, one P2 and two GL posts will be discontinued and redeployed to meet needs in other Field Offices.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

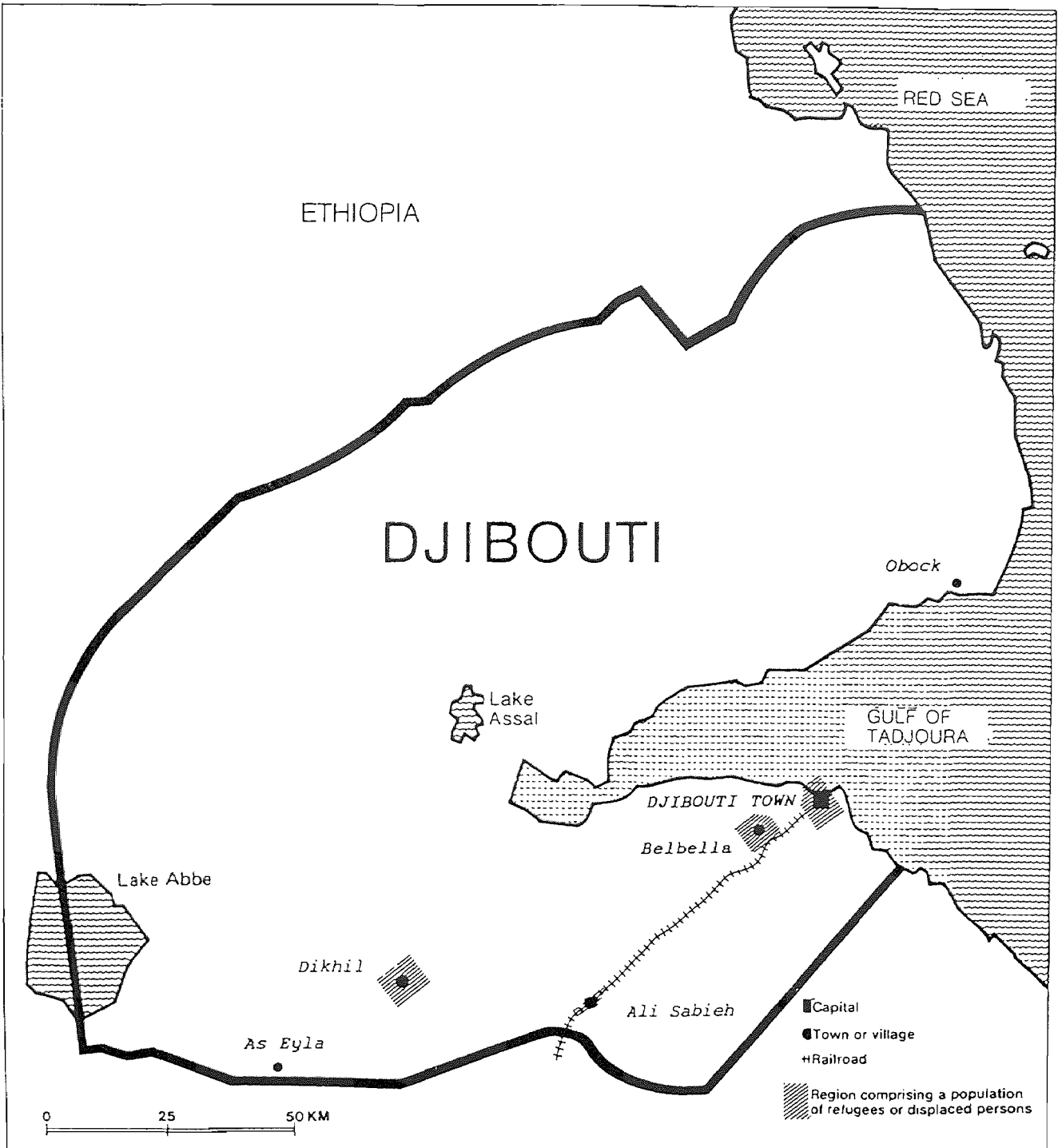
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988	1989		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECT
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	315
185.3	293.9	226.0	Multipurpose assistance	(1) 315
43.2	70.0	98.0	Counselling	(1) Running costs of counselling services
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	-
621.4	45.0	138.0		
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	117
749.5	145.0	71.0	Local integration	(1) Operational support for Kagabanboro
32.3	49.2	34.0	Lower secondary educ.	(1) Scholarships at lower and higher secondary levels
1.2 a	-	-	Legal assistance	(1)
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	248
399.2	297.0	310.0		(1) See Annexes I and II
2,032.1	900.1	877.0	Sub-total (1)	680
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)	
274.6	285.0	140.0	EDUCATION ACCOUNT	-
0.7	-	-	TRUST FUND FOR HANDICAPPED REFUGEES	-
275.3	285.0	140.0	Sub-total (2)	(1)
2,307.4	1,185.1	1,017.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)	680

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

DJIBOUTI

Area.....21,783 sq. km
Estimated population.....460,000 (mid-86)
Population density.....Approx.21.1 per sq.km



1.6 DJIBOUTI

Country Overview

Refugee population and developments

1.6.1 At the end of 1987, the Government estimated that there were 13,139 refugees in Djibouti, mainly Ethiopians, of whom 11,688 lived in the Dikhil camp while the remainder resided in the Balabala area of Djibouti-Ville. By the end of 1987, a total of 3,591 persons had returned to Ethiopia voluntarily under the auspices of UNHCR since December 1986. Meanwhile, the 80 refugees from Ali Sabieh camp who had decided not to return home had to be transferred to Dikhil camp. A comprehensive census of the refugee population in Djibouti was undertaken between the months of July and November 1987 and the analysis of the census data is under way. There was no influx of refugees into Djibouti during the first half of 1988. Ali Sabieh camp has now officially been closed and handed over to the Government of Djibouti.

Aims and achievements of past assistance programmes

1.6.2 The physical, economic and social obstacles which confront the Republic of Djibouti limit the possibilities of local integration for refugees who are granted asylum there. Therefore, as in the past, UNHCR has continued throughout 1987, to provide care and maintenance assistance to these refugees. The objectives which were fixed for the assistance to refugees during 1987 have been largely achieved through the implementation of various programmes of assistance: legal assistance, administrative and logistic support to operational partners to cover the health, educational and training needs of refugees, shelter, assistance to vulnerable groups as well as supplementary aid to those refugees awaiting resettlement. In this context, the voluntary repatriation operation, which started at the end of 1986, was continued actively throughout 1987 and has permitted the voluntary return to Ethiopia of over 3,630 persons. Resettlement constitutes a practical solution for only small groups of refugees; those eligible for family reunion or accepted for reasons of personal security. In 1987, 52 persons were resettled in Canada, Norway, Australia, United States, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Other refugees were assisted with lower secondary education, assistance under the programme for rehabilitation of handicapped refugees or counselling advice.

Outline of current programmes and proposals for 1989

1.6.3 The goal of the current year's multipurpose assistance programme is to improve further the standard of preventive health care and nutritional status of refugees, particularly those in the vulnerable groups, and the quality of educational services to enable refugees to improve their language and vocational skills. A fundamental parallel exercise is being implemented with the prior approval and full co-operation of the Government: the analysis of the census results to identify persons who are refugees and the reactivation of the programme of voluntary repatriation of refugees to Ethiopia. The results of the last two operations should lead to a gradual but ultimately significant reduction in the refugee population by the end of 1988. It is likely that some among the current estimated refugee population may be found not to be of concern to UNHCR. Every care will be taken, however, to ensure that they continue to receive the required assistance for a limited period to avoid unnecessary hardship. The subsequent stage, which is scheduled to start during the first half of 1989, will seek to identify among the refugee population those persons who have expressed the wish to repatriate voluntarily to Ethiopia, those who are eligible and have expressed the wish to be resettled, and those who still have genuine claims to be assisted under UNHCR's assistance programme. It is also expected that there will be

some refugees who show evidence of being materially self-reliant in Djibouti and are, therefore, no longer in need of material assistance from UNHCR. For all the above exercises, due attention will be paid to the international protection and material needs of each individual.

Arrangements for implementation

1.6.4 The "Office national d'assistance aux réfugiés et sinistrés" (ONARS) is the principal implementing agent for the Government's programmes of assistance to refugees. Constructive dialogue and participation in the training programmes organised by UNHCR, has permitted the staff of ONARS to understand UNHCR's programme management principles and to apply them to the efficient and effective delivery of assistance programme. Under agreements reached with the Government, certain projects are being implemented by voluntary agencies including "Dienste in Ubersee" (DUE), "Opération handicap internationale" (OHI) and the local Churches. The World Food Programme (WFP) continues to provide basic food rations to the refugees.

General Programmes

Multipurpose assistance

1.6.5 The 1988 appropriation covers assistance towards the improvement of community and preventive health care as well as nutritional and educational facilities. The allocation also serves to finance the administrative and logistic needs for the receipt and storage of food commodities for the refugees. It also provides the vital needs of the community in Dikhil, such as shelter and safe drinking water.

Care and maintenance

1.6.6 In accordance with the modified types of assistance, the allocation proposed for 1989 includes legal assistance, counselling services, education and assistance to handicapped refugees. The cumulative allocation proposed for 1989 is slightly lower than 1988 due to the expected decrease in the caseload. In addition to the above requirements, some \$ 820,000 worth of basic food supplies needs to be mobilized in 1988, largely through WFP, but also through bilateral contributions to meet the basic food needs of the caseload.

Voluntary repatriation

1.6.7 The relative decrease in the revised allocation for this programme in 1988 is due to the temporary suspension of the programme. The programme was suspended to reassure the remaining refugees of the voluntary nature of this exercise, particularly as the census undertaken in connection with the programme had led to some concern among the refugee population. The programme will, however, be resumed in the second half of 1988 and the appropriation would be increased if necessary. The appropriation proposed for 1989 reflects an estimate of the needs which would be reviewed in the light of actual developments at the appropriate time.

Other forms of assistance

1.6.8 The proposed allocations for supplementary aid to provide temporary assistance to individual urban refugees, assistance to handicapped refugees for rehabilitation therapy and for the strengthening of the Government's eligibility committee with funds from legal assistance, will remain at the same level as original approved budget for 1988. An allocation for counselling services, which provides detailed guidance to individual refugees

in their search for an appropriate durable solution, can be decreased due to the reduction in the caseload. However, a slight increase for lower secondary education is needed to cover the increase in daily transport cost of refugee students. In 1989, the above types of assistance as well as the higher secondary education, previously financed from the Education Account, are included under the care and maintenance appropriation.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.6.9 No change from the initial allocation is required in 1988. In 1989 the same level of assistance is planned and included under the care and maintenance allocation in the General Programmes.

Other trust funds

1.6.10 In 1987, donations of food amounting to \$ 356,486 were received which benefited the refugees in Djibouti.

Programme Support and Administration

1.6.11 The increased requirements in 1987, met through transfers between allocations, were due to higher common staff costs and the replacement of one more vehicle than budgeted. The revised 1988 estimates show an increase due to the acquisition of equipment for the Financial Management Information System and the replacement of two vehicles and other office equipment. Normal replacement of two vehicles is budgeted for in the 1989 initial estimates.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN DJIBOUTI

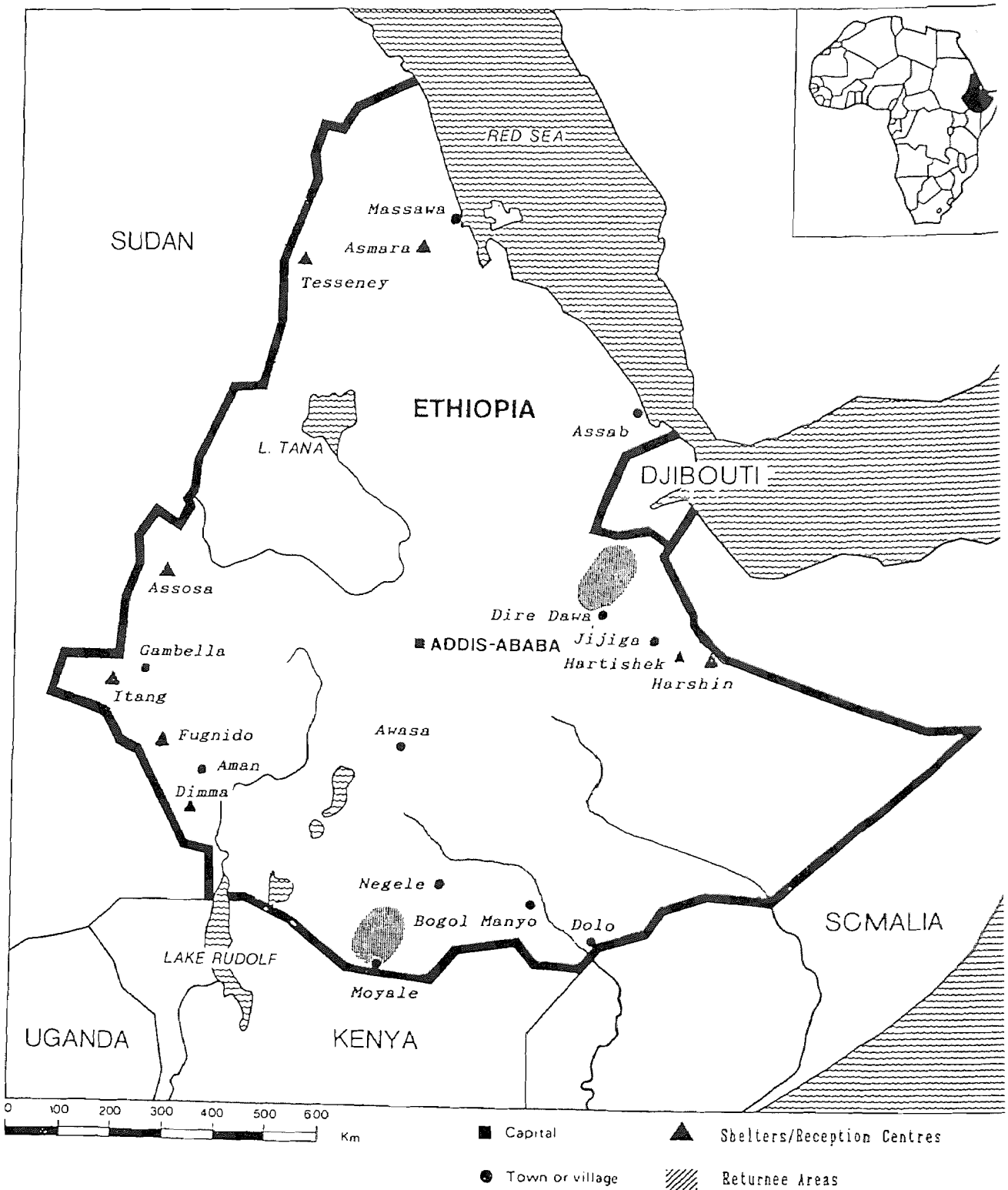
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988			1989	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		1,272.0
1,367.5	918.3	932.0	Multipurpose assistance	Multisectoral care and maintenance assistance for 11,600 Ethiopian refugees in Dikhil camp	1,214.0
13.0	10.0	13.0	Lower secondary educ.	Scholarships for 14 refugee students	22.0
51.5	33.0	33.0	Legal assistance		
476.8	504.0	399.0	Counselling		
20.0	18.0	18.0	Assistance to handicapped refugees		
92.0	50.0	50.0	Supplementary aid	Temporary assistance for individual urban refugees	36.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		30.0
102.6	60.0	40.0		Travel and related costs for voluntary repatriation of individual refugees mostly to Ethiopia	30.0
			RESETTLEMENT		-
19.5 a	-	-			
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		268.0
277.8	237.0	275.0		See Annexes I and II	268.0
2,420.7	1,830.3	1,760.0	Sub-total (1)		1,570.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
9.8	9.8	9.8	EDUCATION ACCOUNT		-
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
356.5	-	-	Food for Ethiopian refugees		-
			Programme support and administration		
94.6	164.0	58.0	Junior Professional Officer		58.0
4.0	-	-	TRUST FUND FOR HANDICAPPED REFUGEES		-
464.9	173.8	67.8	Sub-total (2)		58.0
280.4	224.0	236.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		244.0
3,166.0	2,228.1	2,063.8	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		1,872.0

a/obligation incurred against overall allocation

ETHIOPIA

Area.....1,221,900 sq. km
 Estimated population.....44,930,000 (mid-86)
 Population density.....Approx. 36.8 per sq.km
 Rainy season.....Approx. June-October



1.7 ETHIOPIA

Country Overview

Refugee population and developments

1.7.1 The influx of Sudanese refugees into western Ethiopia continued unabated throughout 1987 while a new influx of Somali refugees was registered in south-eastern Ethiopia resulting in an unprecedented increase in the refugee population in the country. According to Government estimates, there were 310,500 refugees in Ethiopia at the end of 1987, of whom 250,000 were Sudanese, 60,000 Somalis and 500 urban refugees of various origins. A total of some 256,000 refugees were assisted by UNHCR; 236,000 Sudanese and 19,500 Somali refugees in five refugee camps while close to 500 refugees of various origins were in Addis Ababa area. The Government estimates that by mid-June 1988 there were at least 342,000 refugees residing in Ethiopia.

1.7.2 The first five and a half months of 1988 have witnessed an influx of 52,000 Sudanese refugees, mostly severely malnourished. The average daily influx for this group has risen sharply from 209 in October 1987 to 473 in May 1988. The population assisted by UNHCR has risen to a total of 329,700 as of mid-June 1988, of which 329,200 are rural refugees living in camps. The breakdown of this latter figure is as follows: 35,000 Somali refugees, in Jijiga, south-eastern Ethiopia, 294,200 Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia: 198,000 in Itang, 35,700 in Dimma, 26,700 in Assosa 33,300 in Fugnido and some 500 refugees of various origins, in Addis Ababa. At the time of writing, the influx of both categories of refugees had increased dramatically, particularly with respect to Somalis. These most recent developments will be the subject of special information reports and appeals to the donor community.

Aims and achievements of past assistance programmes

1.7.3 UNHCR assistance to Sudanese refugees in the past was designed to provide care and maintenance support to refugees in Itang and Dimma, and to strengthen the efforts made by these refugees towards the achievement of a certain measure of self-reliance through the consolidation of the existing agricultural settlement and the development of new ones.

1.7.4 Despite major logistic problems such as poor road conditions, unavailability of sufficient trucks for hire and limited financial and staff resources, most of the vital needs of new arrivals were catered for, and 80 per cent of the planned food rations were delivered to the camps and distributed to the refugees.

1.7.5 With the sudden acceleration of the influx in Dimma and Itang, and the new emergency situation which necessitated the creation of Assosa and Fugnido in May and December 1987, the implementation plan had to be revised. Emergency relief assistance was incorporated, and the emphasis of the programme shifted, consequently, towards meeting the vital emergency needs of new arrivals in terms of food, shelter, health, sanitation and water. Within the limits of available funds, construction and expansion of clinics, warehouses, offices and educational facilities were completed. In Itang, 7,609 individuals were successfully settled as agro-pastoralists under the scheme started in 1986.

1.7.6 A major achievement of 1987 was the management of the sudden influx of some 20,000 Sudanese refugees into Assosa by the Joint UNHCR-Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) task force. The dedication and initiative of the refugees in adapting to their new environment greatly contributed to the success of the operations.

1.7.7 UNHCR assistance to Somali refugees since July 1987 was entirely of an emergency relief nature; designed to respond to the basic needs of these refugees for food, health care and potable water.

1.7.8 Efforts for ensuring a regular supply of water to the Somali refugees has, however, proved to be a very difficult task. Water development efforts, notably well drilling in the Hartisheik area, have been unsuccessful, and water has consequently to be trucked from Jijiga, 68 km away from the camp site. A key element in the success of all these emergency operations was the prompt and sustained material support provided by various non-governmental organizations in Ethiopia under the co-ordination of the Christian Relief and Development Association (CRDA).

Outlines of current programmes and proposals for 1989

1.7.9 The continuing influx of Sudanese and Somali refugees into south-western and south-eastern Ethiopia has resulted in a situation where immediate emergency measures and a major reorganisation of the delivery of assistance will prove indispensable. Technical missions by the UNHCR nutritionist, public health officer and water engineer were undertaken during the first half of 1988 to draw up sectoral plans for emergency response, emergency preparedness and for the medium-term assistance which has been incorporated into the master plan of operations.

1.7.10 Existing resources have been allocated and actions are being taken to strengthen the ability and readiness of UNHCR Field Offices to deal with future emergencies. Care and maintenance assistance is being provided to those refugees in the camps. In addition to food distribution, the current operation plan for the benefit of the Sudanese refugees aims at the improvement of the major roads from the supply centres to the camps, the construction of adequate storage capacity to accommodate a minimum of three months' buffer stock of food and other relief items in all camps and the establishment of an independent and professionally-managed fleet of heavy-duty trucks.

1.7.11 This revised programme also envisages the improvement of drainage, water supply, environmental sanitation and health care services, as well as the promotion of relief substitution activities to enable refugees to achieve a measure of psychological self-assurance and material well-being.

1.7.12 The health services and supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes at the four camps are being progressively strengthened and are already yielding positive results, notably in the reduction of the level of malnutrition, and in morbidity and mortality rates. The priority in the 1988 assistance programme has, therefore, been set to meet urgently and effectively the vital and basic needs of the continuing influx of new arrivals.

1.7.13 As a result of the extremely dynamic refugee situation in Ethiopia, all existing camps have already exceeded by far their carrying capacity. They are situated on poor swampy or dry land, which offers no viable possibilities for agricultural settlements, and renders high the cost of even the most modest water development scheme.

1.7.14 In order to improve both the delivery of services and material self-reliance, it is essential that additional and better land be granted by the Government. This would allow the implementation of the programme planned for the second half of this year and the whole of 1989: the closure of all existing camps to new arrivals; reorganizing them in villages of no more than 20,000 refugees each and the opening of new, properly planned camps to accommodate new arrivals and the excess population from existing sites.

1.7.15 Somali refugees, especially the new arrivals, are being moved from Harshin to Hartishiek, where it will be possible to determine more precisely their numbers through re-registration upon their arrival at the new site. Thereafter, they will receive appropriate forms of assistance during the second half of 1988 and in 1989.

Arrangements for implementation

1.7.16 The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA), designated by the Government to be responsible for all refugee and returnee matters in Ethiopia, acts primarily as a policy-making body and does not normally involve itself in actual implementation of assistance projects, except in case of emergency.

1.7.17 The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC)-UNHCR Co-ordination Office and the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) are the principal implementing partners in Ethiopia, responsible for the overall management of UNHCR's assistance programme for refugees separately in each of the various refugee camps. The Ministry of Health implements health and sanitation sectors in Hartisheik, while the Ministry of Education implements the education programme in Itang. The Ethiopian Orthodox Church (DICAD) implements the projects aimed at assisting urban refugees. Some other voluntary agencies, i.e. Swiss Disaster Relief and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) provided assistance on specific sectoral areas during the emergency response phase in south-west Ethiopia. The World Food Programme (WFP) continues to supply basic food assistance to all refugees in Ethiopia.

1.7.18 A significant feature of the programme in Ethiopia is that the UNHCR found itself exceptionally and temporarily, though, inevitably, involved in the implementation of the projects in order to provide prompt and effective responses to the perennial emergency refugee situations in Assosa, Fugnido, Itang and Jijiga.

1.7.19 The United Nations Emergency Planning and Preparedness Group (UNEPPG), continues to play an important role in supporting the UNHCR emergency operations and in mobilizing material support from WFP and other United Nations agencies.

General Programmes

Local settlement

1.7.20 The originally approved allocation of \$ 14.14 million for 1988, based on the estimated population of 130,000 persons, was fully obligated by May 1988. Judging, from the rate of the new arrival of refugees, it is estimated that the refugee population assisted by UNHCR will increase to a minimum of 350,000 persons by the end of December 1988. The proposed revised allocation has become necessary to cover the substantial increases in the essential needs for effective relief assistance; domestic items, medicine and medical equipment, heavy-duty trucks, communications equipment, and water supply systems. The proposed initial appropriation for 1989 is lower than the proposed 1988 revised appropriation on the expectation that the transport costs will be reduced and the refugee population will remain at the same level as at the end of 1988. However, as events in June/July have resulted in a significant increase in the refugee population, an addendum to this chapter will be necessary. A summary by sectors is as follows:

Sector	<u>Summary of Activities</u>	1988 Revised <u>Allocation</u> (in US dollars)	1989 initial <u>Allocation</u> (in US dollars)
Food	Purchase of nutritive and complementary food; fruits, sugar and salt. Purchase and operation of grinding mills.	667,172	430,931
Transport and logistics	Purchase and operation of heavy-duty trucks, light vehicles and rental of heavy-duty trucks to transport food and relief items. Clearance and handling charges. Construction, maintenance and/or hire of warehouses. Purchase and operation of generators.	13,865,222	11,168,503
Domestic items and household support	Daily requirements such as soap, kitchen utensils, water jars, blankets and clothing.	2,624,030	2,345,699
Water	Purchase of materials and equipment for emergency and long-term water supply systems. Drilling wells, installation and operation of water supply systems and water tankers.	1,504,794	849,359
Sanitation	Construction of latrines, garbage disposal pits and surface water drainage. Vector control.	639,892	816,079
Health and nutrition	Purchase of drugs and medical equipment. Upgrading and operation of health centres, clinics, supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres.	4,785,899	2,256,015

Sector	<u>Summary of Activities</u>	1988 Revised <u>Allocation</u> (in US dollars)	1989 initial <u>Allocation</u> (in US dollars)
Shelter and other infrastructure	Purchase of tents housing materials and provision of hand tools. Repairs and improvement of camp facilities and access roads. Construction and development of new sites.	1,250,325	651,483
Education	Construction and maintenance of classrooms. Provision of school supplies and teachers salaries.	877,321	621,958
Crop production	Provision of agricultural tools, equipment, seeds and fertilizer.	330,481	335,263
Forestry	Provision of seedlings and materials and environmental control.	118,123	147,803
Registration	Photographic equipment for identification and supplies.	290,399	226,321
Agency operational support	Salaries of implementing agencies' staff. Maintenance of administrative vehicles and facilities. Construction of offices and staff housing. Purchase of office supplies.	1,366,642	1,257,686
Project personnel		1,473,000	1,914,000
	Total	29,793,300	23,021,100

1.7.21 In addition to the above requirements, some \$ 31.7 million worth of basic food supplies needs to be mobilized in 1988, largely through WFP, but also through bilateral contributions, in order to address the nutritional needs of the refugee population.

Individual refugees

1.7.22 In 1989 this allocation will also cover the requirements for secondary education, counselling services and supplementary aid.

Voluntary repatriation

1.7.23 The allocation for 1988 is reduced in relation to the actual needs. A slightly increased allocation is proposed for 1989, based on the higher number of refugees and the increase in transport costs.

Other forms of assistance

1.7.24 In 1988, the allocation for lower secondary education had to be increased due to a higher number of beneficiaries. The allocation for counselling may be reduced slightly. For 1989, a reduced allocation is proposed to cover similar assistance measures as well as supplementary aid and will be incorporated into the allocation for local settlement assistance to individual refugee cases.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.7.25 Twelve refugee students are receiving scholarships to pursue university studies for the 1987/1988 academic year. The same level of assistance is planned for 1989.

Assistance to returnees from Djibouti, Somalia and the Sudan

1.7.26 Since the inception of the special programme in December 1986, 4,940 Ethiopian refugees have returned home from Somalia and 3,591 from Djibouti under UNHCR auspices by the end of March 1988. In addition, some 25,000 refugees returned spontaneously from the Sudan. These returnees were assisted to reintegrate around their home areas with food rations for up to 12 months, as well as agricultural tools, seeds, materials for home construction and livestock. The programme has now been extended until the end of December 1988 and a new project has been established to cover the period. Based on experience gained in recent years, it has become clear that the overall rehabilitation operations in favour of the population of the Ogaden should be examined in a global manner. A study to this end has, therefore, been commissioned. The results of this study will be the source of specific project ideas, which will be developed jointly by UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It had, however, been indicated that the Government would retain the initiative in attracting donor interest in such project ideas, it being understood that UNHCR will pursue, when appropriate, those activities within its competence and mandate, and thereby play a supportive catalytic and promotional role to the Government's initiatives.

Logistic support for UNHCR assistance programmes in Ethiopia

1.7.27 In early December 1987, UNHCR received a Special Trust Fund contribution of \$ 5.3 million for the establishment of the first phase of a reliable and effective transport network to serve the logistic needs of UNHCR's assistance operations in Ethiopia. UNHCR is in the process of procuring heavy-duty trucks with trailers, dump trucks and platform trucks, all of which will be put into service in July 1988. For phase two, it is envisaged that a central mechanical workshop, a spare parts store, mobile workshops and warehouses would be constructed. Funds for this second phase will be solicited from donors, which should also enable the Office to invite the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) to manage the operations in the initial stages.

Other trust funds

1.7.28 In 1987 the total value of food donations in cash and in kind, channelled through UNHCR, amounted to \$ 3.3 million. During the first five months of 1988, food donations,

amounting to \$ 4.47 million, were received and utilised. Other in-kind donations of vehicles, mobile warehouses, used clothing, kitchen utensils, blankets, tents and plastic sheeting have also served to respond to the emergency needs of the continuing refugee influx.

Programme Support and Administration

1.7.29 The increased requirements in 1987, met through transfers between allocations, were due to higher common staff costs, an upward revision of the local salary scale and additional costs in the expansion of the office premises in Dimma. In the revised 1988 estimates, funds have been budgeted for the opening of Field Offices in connection with the influx of southern Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia, the higher contributions to the joint services of the United Nations in Addis Ababa and an increase in travel to the western regions. The replacement of vehicles and office equipment has been budgeted for in the 1989 initial estimates.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ETHIOPIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988			1989	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION PROJECTED
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		10.0
23.8	27.7	5.0		Voluntary repatriation of individual cases mostly to Sudan	10.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		23,501.1
46.8	45.0	45.0	Individual refugees	Local integration of refugees in Addis Ababa	40.0
12,406.9	14,140.0	29,793.3	Rural settlement	Multi-sectoral assistance for Sudanese and Somali refugees in rural settlements	23,021.1
120.0	100.0	142.0	Lower secondary educ	Scholarships at higher and lower secondary levels	142.0
176.0	227.1	214.1	Counselling	Operational costs of counselling services in Addis Ababa	120.0
371.5	330.0	330.0	Supplementary aid	Assistance to individual refugees in Addis Ababa and medical referral cases from settlements	170.0
			RESETTLEMENT		26.0
27.5	29.0	28.0		Regional resettlement co-ordination activities with OAU Bureau for African Refugees	26.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		666.0
609.2	560.0	750.0		See Annexes I and II	666.0
			EMERGENCY FUND		-
400.0	-	-	Assistance to Sudanese refugees		
272.5	-	-	Assistance to Somali refugees in Jijiga		
14,454.2	15,458.8	31,307.4	Sub-total (1)		24,203.1

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ETHIOPIA (continued)

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988		1989	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
SUMMARY DESCRIPTION				
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
69.2	70.0	68.7	Post secondary and university education for 12 refugee students	68.7
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	-
3,297.0	-	4,470.2	Food	
70.0	-	-	Medical assistance	
5,343.5	-	-	Logistics support	
43.2	-	3.3	Blankets	
43.4	-	-	Multipurpose assistance	
1,195.8	-	-	Transfer of assets & activities in the Hararghe Region	
-	-	18.5	Vehicles	
-	-	96.2	Mobile warehouses	
			Programme support and administration	
34.4	162.0	56.0	Junior Professional Officer	62.0
			ASSISTANCE TO RETURNEES FROM DJIBOUTI, SOMALIA AND SUDAN	
3,308.6	-	6,922.8	Programme support and administration	6,825.0
		559.0		447.0
			EMERGENCY RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO RETURNEES TO ETHIOPIA	
725.8	-	-	Operations	-
484.5	-	-	Programme support and administration	-
14,615.4	232.0	12,194.7	Sub-total (2)	7,402.7
189.3	152.0	171.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	177.0
29,258.9	15,842.8	43,673.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	31,782.8

of which US\$ 1,039 incurred against overall allocation

1.8 KENYA

Country Overview

Refugee population and developments

1.8.1 The total refugee population in Kenya increased in the course of 1987 from 8,046 as of January 1987 to 10,182 at end of December 1987. This figure consisted of 5,456 Ugandans, 2,012 Ethiopians, 1,989 Rwandese and 725 refugees of various other nationalities. By the end of March 1988, the total refugee population has increased to 10,588, mostly due to the continuing arrival of Ugandan refugees. These Ugandan asylum-seekers, of rural background, had entered along the western border near Busia and some 700 of them were temporarily settled at Igara, 40 km from the border in a camp administrated by the Kenyan Red Cross. They were subsequently moved by the Government to the Thika Reception Centre, near Nairobi, which accommodates new asylum-seekers. In spite of this development, in 1987 the large majority of refugees in Kenya continued to be of urban origin and are living in or around Nairobi or Mombasa.

1.8.2 A total of 123 refugees voluntarily repatriated during 1987, of whom 116 were Ugandans and seven were Ethiopians.

Aims and achievements of past assistance programmes

1.8.3. 1987 was a year of transition from evaluation and assessment to programme consolidation. The overall objective of UNHCR operations in Kenya was to promote local integration amongst the urban refugee caseload by developing self-reliance activities and by strengthening formal and non-formal education and training. Job placement by the Refugee Service Unit of the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK/RSU) was undertaken to assist a number of skilled unemployed refugees to start small business projects. Efforts will take time to show results, however, and care and maintenance assistance continued to form an important part of the UNHCR programmes in Kenya.

1.8.4. In August 1987, UNHCR fielded a mission to re-evaluate its assistance programme. The mission recommended a reorientation of assistance and proposed an action plan for the reduction of supplementary assistance in favour of self-reliance activities. Simultaneously, UNHCR initiated an analysis of the caseload handled by NCCCK/RSU, which was conducted by the Department of Sociology of the University of Nairobi. This survey has provided exact data on the refugee caseload and is serving to define the new direction UNHCR assistance should take. Along with this development, the assistance programme implemented by the NCCCK/RSU has improved as a result of management changes. In September 1987, UNHCR responded to an emergency situation arising from the influx of refugees from Uganda. Emergency needs were met through the help of the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), which donated tents and other relief items.

Outline of current programmes and proposals for 1989

1.8.5 For 1988 the main objective in Kenya is to consolidate progress in shifting refugees towards self-reliance, using the proposed new directions in programming and the new management at NCCCK. In March 1988, UNHCR fielded a further technical mission to Kenya to review current durable solution activities. Findings indicate the need to modify or restructure job placement activities, the rural settlement, small business projects, loan schemes and vocational training programmes; "Case Management by Objectives" strategy is being introduced in 1988 in order to ensure efficiency and effectiveness.

1.8.6 During the year, UNHCR took the lead in organizing a meeting of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) engaged in refugee activities in Kenya with a view to better co-ordinating assistance. In the educational field, emphasis was placed on vocational and technical training, a direction that fits in well with the new Kenyan education system with its technical-skill oriented syllabus. The Special Programmes for Assistance to Refugee Entrepreneurs in Kenya (SPAREK) continued to be developed with the assistance of the International Labour Office (ILO). The aim of this project is to provide small business loans to refugees. Those with viable proposals received training and guidance in project formulation with follow-up. The SPAREK project will gradually be localised and the ILO management will be phased out by the end of 1988. UNHCR is negotiating with the Government the allocation of land in the rural areas outside the Central and Rift Valley Provinces where refugees of rural background could be located. The scheme, if successful, could also attract refugees from urban centres to the rural areas. During 1988, UNHCR also reviewed rural settlement schemes which had potential for local settlement of refugees. One project was not implemented as the land was found to be unsuitable for rain-fed agriculture. Another project, with some 60 acres of land, is to be expanded.

Arrangements for implementation

1.8.7 UNHCR's major implementing partners in Kenya continue to be the National Council of Churches of Kenya through its Refugee Service Unit (NCCCK/RSU), and the Kenya Catholic Secretariat (KCS). NCCCK is responsible for welfare and local settlement while KCS handles education. Negotiations are under way with the Government to delegate the responsibility for running the Thika Reception Centre to the Kenya Red Cross Society. The Government will continue to co-ordinate refugee activities at the Centre and throughout the country in general.

General programmes

Emergency assistance

1.8.8 During the latter part of 1987, \$ 16,500 was drawn from the Emergency Fund to assist a group of rural Ugandans who crossed the border into Western Kenya, of whom some 700 were subsequently moved to Thika Reception Centre. Care and maintenance costs for this group for 1988 and 1989 have been incorporated in the Reception Centre budget.

Local integration

1.8.9 This important appropriation is the thrust of UNHCR's attempts to achieve a better rate of self-sufficiency amongst the urban caseload. For 1988, the initial allocation of \$ 465,000 has been increased to \$ 534,000 following a careful technical and management review and in accordance with the following breakdown:

(i) Primary education - In 1987, UNHCR assisted 813 pupils at primary level. Similar assistance, provided to some 900 students in 1988, will continue in 1989. The expenditure includes registration fees, school materials, uniforms, books and stationery.

(ii) Language training - In order to assist non-English-speaking refugees (mainly Ethiopians, Rwandese and Somalis), who face an additional handicap when looking for local employment, UNHCR finances courses in English and Kiswahili: these courses are attended by some 150 student refugees who are provided with books, stationery and transport allowances.

(iii) Individual local integration - Assistance is being provided under a scheme to encourage self-employment through a small enterprise development project (SPAREK) which provides loans and technical assistance to potential refugee entrepreneurs.

(iv) Reception Centre - Additional funds are required in 1988 and 1989 to provide support for the 700 Ugandan refugees of rural background who were transferred from the border to Thika in late 1987. The Centre also continues to cater for the needs of new asylum-seekers, pending a decision on their status.

1.8.10 For 1989, an allocation of \$ 886,000 is proposed, an amount which, in addition to the above, includes assistance to students at the lower and higher secondary level (which was previously accounted for under the Education Account but which is now, following the Executive Committee's recommendation, accounted for under the General Programme appropriation).

1.8.11 Care and maintenance - For 1989, this appropriation will cover the assistance given to some 550 refugees (i.e. 200 mandate cases and 350 new arrivals) who were previously assisted under the supplementary aid appropriation. It will cover also the assistance provided previously under the handicapped component of the programme as well as counselling.

Other forms of assistance

1.8.12 Although assistance is geared towards self-reliance, it will be necessary to continue supplementary aid in view of the increase in both the number of asylum-seekers and refugees who have not been granted full refugee status by the Government and are, thus considered under the UNHCR mandate. None the less, a slight reduction in the allocation for 1988 is proposed. Refugees who have permanent disabilities continue to receive assistance under the project for the handicapped. Components of this project also help cases from neighbouring countries in the region who are sent to Nairobi for specialized medical care or treatment. Counselling services for the benefit of refugees are being slightly increased in 1988 due to the increased number of mandate cases who require attention. The appropriation for voluntary repatriation has been reduced in 1988 on basis of the actual movement registered during the first months of the year. The same reduced amounts are foreseen for 1989. The appropriation for resettlement is adjusted downwards in 1988 and 1989.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.8.13 In 1988, the allocation has been revised as the number of beneficiaries was higher than originally foreseen. In 1989, assistance for post secondary education will be included in the Annual Programme and the number of beneficiaries for Education Account reduced to 15.

Programme Support and Administration

1.8.14 The increased requirements for programme administration costs in 1987, met through transfers between allocations, were due to additional costs for the purchase of vehicles and office equipment. In the revised 1988 estimates, funds have been budgeted for higher staff costs due to the establishment, through redeployment, of a P2 post of Associate Administrative Officer, the replacement of one vehicle, the acquisition of additional equipment for the Financial Management Information System, the acquisition of office equipment and furniture related to new staff. The 1989 initial estimates reflect an increase in staff costs and funds for the replacement of one vehicle.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN KENYA
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988		1989	
UNITS	APPROVED ALLOCATION/	REVISED ALLOCATION/	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
ESTIMATED	INIT. ESTIM.	ESTIMATE		PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	780.0
448.6	266.0	230.0	Supplementary aid	Subsistence allowance for new arrivals and mandate refugees, mentally or socially handicapped
257.4	230.0	240.0	Assistance to handicapped refugees	Cost for handicapped refugees from neighbouring countries who are referred to Kenya for medical treatment
353.1 a	512.0	488.0	Counselling	Administrative and related costs of counselling services
3.8 b	-	-	Legal assistance	
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	10.0
19.0	30.0	20.0		Promotion of voluntary repatriation
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	886.0
70.9	-	-	Individual refugees	Local integration of refugees,
151.3	-	-	Primary education	Primary education, language training, loan
396.6	395.0	393.0	Lower secondary educ.	scheme and running costs for Thika Reception Centre
17.7	465.0	534.0	Language training	
152.8	-	-	Reception centre	
			RESETTLEMENT	118.0
249.8 c	151.0	128.0		Resettlement preparation costs
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	483.0
386.3	389.0	468.0		See Annexes I and II
			EMERGENCY FUND	
76.5	-	-	Assistance to Ugandan refugees in Busia area	
583.8	2,438.0	2,501.0	Sub-total (1)	2,277.0

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN KENYA (continued)
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988		1989	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION PROJECT
SUMMARY DESCRIPTION				
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
259.8	333.0	319.9	15 scholarships at university level	49.
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
			Programme support and administration	
37.1	46.0	56.0	Junior Professional Officer	56.
0.7	-	-	TRUST FUND FOR HANDICAPPED REFUGEES	
297.6	379.0	375.9	Sub-total (2)	105.
188.9	197.0	203.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	211.1
3,070.3	3,014.0	3,079.9	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	2,593.1

a/of which US\$ 8,028 incurred against overall allocation
b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation
c/of which US\$ 19,670 incurred against overall allocation

1.9 LESOTHO

Country Overview

1.9.1 According to recent Government estimates, the total number of persons in a refugee-like situation in the country is 4,000, of whom 300 were registered at the end of 1987 as refugees and some 250 received assistance from UNHCR. Almost all refugees in Lesotho are South Africans, the majority of whom are of urban background.

1.9.2 Since 1986, the Government, taking into consideration the geo-political and security situation of Lesotho, has adopted the policy of evacuation of newly-arrived South African refugees to third countries. In 1987, 152 new arrivals and 211 from the previous year who were awaiting departure were evacuated, mainly to Zambia and Tanzania. Difficulties relating to practical arrangements for evacuation, particularly flight connections, have virtually been eliminated. However, in order to minimize the length of their stay in Lesotho, expeditious processing by third countries, as well as the participation of more countries in accepting these evacuees, will considerably alleviate the potential build-up of South African refugees in Lesotho.

1.9.3 Assistance towards education, care and maintenance, self-sufficiency through income-generating activities and skills upgrading continued to be rendered to deserving and/or destitute resident refugees. At the end of March 1988, the implementation of the Small Enterprise Development (SED) project had been handed-over by the International Labour Office (ILO) to a local financial institution, the Lesotho National Development Bank. The Bank will administer the Revolving Fund and continue to be UNHCR's implementing partner for the entire project.

1.9.4 The Refugee Co-ordination Unit of the Ministry of Interior will continue to be UNHCR's main implementing partner. It will handle the administration of the Refugee Reception Centre, implement projects covering care and maintenance, education at the primary, vocational and lower secondary levels and serve on the Loan Committee for the restructured Small Enterprise Development project intended to benefit both refugees and returnees in Lesotho.

General Programmes

Local settlement

1.9.5 In view of the stable resident caseload, it has been possible to propose a reduction in the 1988 appropriation for local integration assistance to individual refugees for care and maintenance, education, skills training and income-generating activities. However, an increase was necessary in the allocation for the maintenance of the Refugee Reception Centre, which now requires major structural repairs, plumbing/drainage works and general renovation. Similarly, with the restructuring of the Small Enterprise Development (SED) programme to include participation by some Lesotho nationals, the need to raise the level of the Revolving Fund may require additional funding, for which alternative sources will be explored. For this purpose, a higher appropriation is foreseen for 1989 to cover the continuation of the expanded SED project.

Resettlement

1.9.6 Processing for resettlement in third countries for deserving individuals or families will continue on a case by case basis. By the end of April 1988, 18 cases had been

resettled. In view of the limited number of applicants, the 1988 appropriation has been reduced slightly and no appropriation is proposed for 1989.

Other forms of assistance

1.9.7 A reduction in the number of beneficiaries under supplementary aid in 1988 permitted a reduced allocation. Due to the relative stability in the number of the projected beneficiaries, the approved allocation for lower secondary education in 1988 is retained. Rising costs in personnel and other needs for counselling services have, however, necessitated an increase in the 1988 appropriation. For 1989, funding requirements for these assistance measures are included under the care and maintenance appropriation.

Care and maintenance

1.9.8 For 1989, a reduced appropriation is proposed for a care and maintenance project to cover the recurrent costs of the Maseru reception centre, the provision of supplementary aid to needy refugees, educational assistance at the primary and secondary levels and the personnel and other related costs of counselling services.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.9.9 The revised allocation for 1988 and the proposed appropriation for 1989, covering scholarship assistance to 16 students, remains unchanged.

Programme Support and Administration

1.9.10 In 1987 savings were made in general operating expenses.

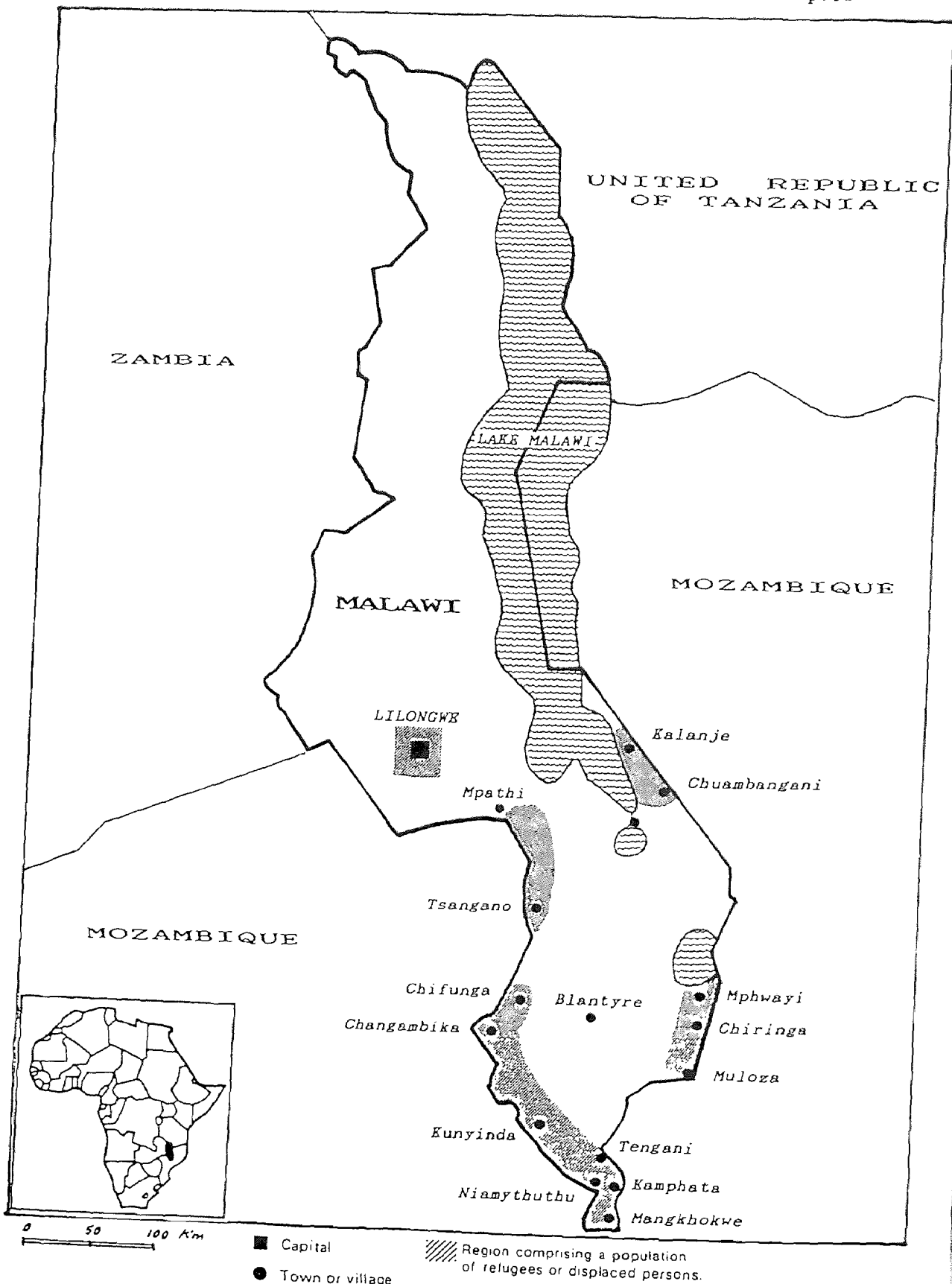
UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN LESOTHO
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988	1989		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	70.4
39.7	40.0	83.0	Transit and Reception Centre	70.4
24.9	40.0	29.0	Supplementary aid	
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	115.2
112.6	62.0	36.0	Local integration	115.2
12.1	12.0	12.0	Lower secondary educ.	
67.2	78.0	86.0	Counselling	
			RESETTLEMENT	-
87.2 a	30.0	10.0		
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	185.0
150.7	181.0	185.0	See Annexes I and II	185.0
494.4	443.0	441.0	Sub-total (1)	370.6
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
69.1	69.5	108.0	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 16 scholarships at post secondary and university levels	90.0
2.4	-	-	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	-
1.0	-	-	TRUST FUND FOR HANDICAPPED REFUGEES	-
72.5	69.5	108.0	Sub-total (2)	90.0
10.4	30.0	29.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	30.0
577.3	542.5	578.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	490.6

Of which US\$ 75,154 incurred against overall allocation

MALAWI

Area.....119,140 sq. km
 Estimated population.....7,280,000 (mid-86)
 Population density.....61.1 per sq.km
 Rainy season.....November-April



1.10 MALAWI

Country Overview

Refugee population and developments

1.10.1 There was a continued influx of Mozambicans into Malawi throughout 1987. The number of these refugees, who are mainly of rural background, increased from less than 100,000 at the beginning of the year to 401,600 by the end of 1987.

1.10.2 The influx continued during the first quarter of 1988 at a steady monthly rate of some 15,000 to 20,000. According to Government estimates, the number of Mozambicans in Malawi stood at some 472,000 by the end of April 1988. The majority of these persons are reported to be located in Nsanje (190,500), Ntcheu district (125,000) and Dedza district (68,500) and other districts within the central and southern parts of the country. By the end of May 1988, the total number had reached 532,700 persons, and by mid-year, over 600,000.

Aims and achievements of past assistance activities

1.10.3 Until the end of 1986, UNHCR's assistance programme in Malawi was of a limited magnitude and concentrated on care and maintenance of a few hundred urban refugees (mainly Mozambicans), who were assisted on an individual basis with subsistence allowances and school fees provided to them through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) office in Lilongwe. Following the massive influx of Mozambicans, which started during the second half of 1986, and in order to cope with this new situation, the Government of Malawi requested, in early 1987, UNHCR's direct involvement in the country. The entire UNHCR programme was then reviewed in terms of scope and magnitude. Its primary objective was focused on the provision of basic emergency assistance in the sectors of food, health and water to thousands of Mozambicans wherever they had settled spontaneously. This objective was reached through the strengthening of the administrative and technical capacity of the Malawi Red Cross Society and the granting of assistance to some technical government departments such as the Water Department. While UNHCR was expected to emphasize care and maintenance activities, the Government did not hinder refugees, on an individual basis, from seeking employment. However, agricultural activities on a large scale were not envisaged due to the lack of available arable land.

1.10.4 Towards the end of 1987 significant progress was made in formalizing Malawi's position with regard to refugees. The country acceded to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol and ratified the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention concerning refugees; the Government also initiated the development of national refugee legislation. Early this year, an Agreement on the Establishment of a Branch Office was signed, thus formalizing UNHCR's presence in Malawi. Since the beginning of 1988, this presence has been considerably strengthened with the opening of a Sub-Office in Blantyre and the deployment of Field Officers in the main districts hosting refugee populations.

Outline of current activities and proposals for 1989

1.10.5 For 1988, the main objective of UNHCR's assistance programme in Malawi is the consolidation of the assistance activities in the basic sectors with an effort to orient it towards limited self-reliance. The positive attitude of the host population towards refugees will be fostered, and the negative impact of the huge influx on the services and economy of the districts will be countered through judiciously selected programmes of assistance that benefit the local population at the same time as refugees (such as the rehabilitation and

expansion of existing medical facilities, of the water distribution system). In the area of international protection, efforts are being made to disseminate knowledge of the practice and procedures that govern the rights and duties of refugees.

1.10.6 Care and maintenance activities will be strengthened and, where necessary, expanded to meet the needs of the growing refugee population in the following sectors: food (with the World Food Programme (WFP) supplying most of the basic food commodities and UNHCR the required supplementary and therapeutic food); water (in order to achieve the planned target of one water point for 1,000 persons by the end of 1989); health and sanitation (where both preventive and curative measures will be catered for); shelter (with continued use of indigenous building material for individual houses, purchase of tarpaulins for reception centres as well as the constitution of a buffer stock of tarpaulins and plastic sheeting to meet any sudden large influx); clothing and domestic items (to be distributed to all new arrivals as well as refugees already in Malawi, if, and when necessary); logistics (where the internal transport system will be strengthened, and access roads improved); education (construction of schools and procurement of educational materials).

1.10.7 Efforts towards the achievement of self-reliance will be made through the enhancement of two categories of self-help activities: the expansion of kitchen gardening and introduction of fish-farming in order to improve the nutritional status of refugees and income-generating activities, such as handicrafts, tailoring, leather-work and soap-making. In late 1987, a joint Government-United Nations Development Programme-UNHCR "Programming Mission for Long-term Assistance to Areas Hosting Displaced Persons in Malawi" carried out a mission to that country. Its proposals include the strengthening of long-term development of infrastructure, income-generation - often in the form of agricultural programmes, and wage earning projects. UNDP has circulated the proposals to prospective donors, some of whom may consider possible future participation. In the meantime, the Office has included modest allocations for income-generation, reforestation, agriculture and fisheries in the 1988 and 1989 UNHCR programme budgets.

1.10.8 In addition to the above requirements, some \$ 29.3 million worth of basic food supplies needs to be mobilized in 1988, largely through WFP, but also through bilateral contributions, to sustain the refugee caseload.

Arrangements for implementation

1.10.9 Overall responsibility for refugee affairs remains with the Joint Operations Committee in the Ministry of Health, but several Government Ministries and Departments are directly involved in the implementation of the programme. These line departments are assisted by voluntary agencies, notably the Malawi Red Cross Society and other international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Christian Service Committee, Caritas, "Médecins sans frontières" (MSF), the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Save the Children Fund (SCF), who also make available funds and expert staff from their own sources for the benefit of the programme.

General Programmes

Multipurpose assistance/care and maintenance

1.10.10 In view of the continued high level of average monthly influx in 1988, it has been necessary to revise the initial appropriation from \$ 3 million to \$ 18.69 million. The funding of these additional needs has been sought through a Special Appeal for Mozambican refugees, pending the approval of the thirty-ninth session of the Executive Committee of this revised appropriation under the Annual Programme. The revised 1988 budget will primarily

cover the care and maintenance needs of the refugee population, mainly in food, transport, domestic needs, water, health and education sectors; it will also cover the costs of establishing small-scale income-generating projects as well as the expansion and rehabilitation of existing infrastructural facilities, notably in the water, health and education sectors.

1.10.11 For 1989 the same type of activities and assistance trends is foreseen. The sectoral breakdown of the proposed revised 1988 appropriation and projections for 1989 can be summarized as follows:

Sector	<u>Multipurpose Assistance</u> <u>1988</u> (in US dollars)	<u>Care and Maintenance</u> <u>1989</u> (in US dollars)
(a) <u>Food</u>	1,724,000	2,226,500
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic food requirements (such as sugar, salt) and supplementary foods (such as CSM, DSM, another local food called "Likuni Phala") 		
(b) <u>Transport and logistics</u>	4,123,000	5,400,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchase, rental and maintenance of trucks for inland transport of food and non-food items. - Construction, rental and maintenance of warehouses. - Road improvement. 		
(c) <u>Domestic needs/Household support services</u>	2,382,000	1,120,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchase of soap, clothing, kitchen utensils, water containers and blankets. - Payment of subsistence allowances to individuals. 		
(d) <u>Water</u>	1,820,500	2,250,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siting, digging and maintenance of boreholes and shallow wells. - Purchase of pumps/equipment and vehicles. 		
(e) <u>Sanitation</u> 236,500		138,500
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of pit and VIP latrines, waste removal, drainage systems and equipment. 		

Sector	<u>Multipurpose Assistance</u> 1988 (in US dollars)	<u>Care and Maintenance</u> 1989 (in US dollars)
(f) <u>Health/nutrition</u>	2,788,700	2,200,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction/renovation/expansion and maintenance of health facilities. - Purchase of drugs, equipment and vehicles. Administrative and staff costs of medical agencies. 		
(g) <u>Shelter</u>	827,000	300,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchase of tents and tarpaulins/plastic sheeting for reception centres. Buffer stock of tarpaulins for emergency situation. 		
(h) <u>Community services</u>	448,200	460,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of community development and social welfare services. - Purchase of equipment and vehicles. - Administrative and staff costs of agencies 		
(i) <u>Education</u>	699,000	1,075,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction/rehabilitation of schools, equipment supplies and allowances for teachers. 		
(j) <u>Crop production</u>	528,300	393,500
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of vegetable gardens and other small-scale agricultural activities. 		
(k) <u>Livestock</u> 197,500		391,600
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction/rehabilitation of dip-tanks and cattle market facilities. - Purchase of vaccines and equipment. 		
(l) <u>Fisheries</u> 105,500		51,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of fish farms and purchase of equipment for fishermen. 		

Sector	<u>Multipurpose Assistance</u>	<u>Care and Maintenance</u>
	<u>1988</u> (in US dollars)	<u>1989</u> (in US dollars)
(m) <u>Forestry</u>	395,700	473,500
- Clearing and planting (seed/seedlings) of land.		
- Purchase of equipment/materials.		
(n) <u>Income-generation</u>	40,500	100,000
- Purchase of tools and equipment (such as brickmaking machines).		
(o) <u>Operational support</u>	939,000	855,000
- Administrative and staff costs of agencies (JOC, MRC).		
- Purchase of equipment and vehicles.		
(p) <u>Project personnel</u>	1,392,000	1,295,000
- This covers project personnel and related operational costs.		
TOTAL	18,689,000	18,688,000

Voluntary repatriation

1.10.12 It is reported that some 7,000 Mozambicans returned spontaneously in 1987. A number of these persons were assisted with transportation and food by UNHCR. In 1988, voluntary repatriation continued to be mainly of a spontaneous nature, and the number of repatriants assisted by UNHCR had increased to 413 families who were provided financial aid for road transport and subsistence to the Mozambican border. This assistance is financed from the Overall Allocation in 1988 and a country appropriation is proposed for 1989. The possibility of establishing a tripartite mechanism is being reviewed by the Governments of Malawi and Mozambique and UNHCR in order to promote and facilitate voluntary repatriation, as and when appropriate.

Special Programmes

Other trust funds

1.10.13 Substantial contributions in cash and kind (food: 3,000 MT of rice, second-hand clothing and five prefabricated warehouses) were made available in 1987 by various donors. The cash contributions were used for the care and maintenance of the refugee populations in the sector of supplementary food, water, domestic needs, health, education, etc. For 1988, contributions for transport (purchase of trucks) as well as for food (i.e. sugar), have been received.

Programme Support and Administration

1.10.14 The requirements under programme support and administration in 1987 have been covered, as for assistance activities, under Special Programmes and General Programme (PAD). For 1988 and 1989 the requirements will be met through the trust funds component of the General Programme (PSA) and the General Programme (PAD).

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN MALAWI

(in thousands of United States dollars)

		1988		1989	
ED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		18,688.0
1.0	2,988.7	18,689.0	Multipurpose assistance	Multisectoral assistance to Mozambican refugees to meet basic needs and to improve infrastructural capacity of host Government to receive new arrivals	18,688.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		119.0
	-	50.0 a		To promote voluntary repatriation	119.0
0.0	2,988.7	18,739.0	Sub-total (1)		18,807.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
50.1	-	782.8	Assistance to Mozambican refugees		-
	-	164.0	Programme support and administration		160.0
50.1	0.0	946.8	Sub-total (2)		160.0
30.1	2,988.7	19,685.8	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		18,967.0

ation incurred against overall allocation

1.11 MOZAMBIQUE

Country Overview

Refugee population and developments

1.11.1 At the end of 1987, there were 392 refugees in Mozambique consisting mainly of South Africans, Chileans and East Timorians. Virtually all the refugee population is of urban background. Most of the Chileans came to Mozambique as "co-operantes", having had refugee status in their first countries of asylum. As their contracts come to an end, a number of them have been leaving the country, either to return to Chile or to resettle elsewhere.

Aims and achievements of past assistance activities

1.11.2 UNHCR direct material assistance in 1987 was extended to some 200 refugees. Due to the persistent economic difficulties in the country, self-sufficiency projects for refugees had little chance of success. As a result, a continued provision of care and maintenance assistance to needy refugees was necessary. The UNHCR operation in Mozambique also covers assistance to Mozambican returnees from neighbouring countries as detailed in paragraph 1.11.8 below.

Outline of current programmes and proposals for 1989

1.11.3 Progress towards refugee integration remains the overall objective of the programmes. In a country where unemployment among the nationals is very high, the opportunities for wage-earning employment for refugees are extremely limited. Small-scale enterprises for individual refugees would be promoted once the economic and security situation is stable. Meanwhile, refugees will continue to receive supplementary aid.

Arrangements for implementation

1.11.4 Arrangements are being made for all material assistance to individual refugees and counselling to be handled by the Christian Council of Mozambique (CCM), under a Tripartite Agreement between the Government, UNHCR and CCM. A counsellor, to be employed by CCM, will also supervise the implementation and progress of self-sufficiency projects.

General Programmes

Local integration

1.11.5 Precarious economic and security conditions limit the development of local integration activities, particularly in the sectors of agriculture for rural refugees and small-scale enterprises for urban refugees. The allocation approved for 1988 has, therefore, been cancelled.

Other forms of assistance

1.11.6 In view of the stable caseload, the 1988 initial appropriation for supplementary aid remained unchanged. In 1988, the appropriation for resettlement has been reduced slightly, due to the decrease in the number of South African refugees transiting through Mozambique to third countries. For the same reason, a reduced amount is proposed for 1989.

Care and maintenance

1.11.7 The proposed 1989 appropriation for care and maintenance for individual refugees will cater for continued supplementary aid to needy refugees, mainly South Africans, and to improve accommodation facilities for destitute resident caseloads, as well as for those in transit.

Special Programmes

Assistance to returnees

1.11.8 At the end of 1987, the number of Mozambican returnees from Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia increased from 15,000 persons to some 47,000 persons. To provide basic needs, UNHCR launched a Special Appeal of \$ 1.16 million in March 1987 for assistance to some 15,000 Mozambican returnees. This was revised in February 1988 to \$ 7.71 million in the light of the increased number of returnees, covering assistance over the two year period ending 28 February 1989. The overall aim of the programme is to facilitate the reintegration of the returnees. Sectors of assistance cover supply of basic and supplementary food, shelter, sanitation and health, agricultural activities, education, income-generation and agency support. The health and sanitation sectors are implemented by Nucleo de Apoio Aos Refugiados e Movimentos de Libertacao (NARML) in Tete and Chimioio. The World Food Programme (WFP) provides food for the returnee programme. The great majority are already settled on agricultural land and are being given assistance to attain self-sufficiency. Most of the externally displaced Mozambicans originate from districts bordering the respective asylum countries and would wish to return to their areas of origin as soon as the security situation improves. Unsatisfactory living conditions in refugee camps, camp-life fatigue and an improvement in the security situation in some areas have led to a continued but steady return of Mozambicans in 1988. Special groups, including former employees of various companies and civil servants, continue to repatriate voluntarily. As the security situation gradually improves, it is anticipated that the flow of returnees to border districts will increase and, as a result, a revised appeal would be necessary. In addition to the above requirements, some \$ 2.8 million worth of basic food supplies needs to be mobilized in 1988, largely through WFP, but also through bilateral contributions to meet the basic food requirements foreseen under the returnee programme. Moreover, to ensure that all needs, particularly in the area of food, are properly met, an appropriate UNHCR presence at the concerned locations is a prerequisite.

Programme Support and Administration

1.11.9 The decreased requirements in 1987 were due to savings in salaries and general operating expenses. The 1988 revised estimates show an increase in general operating expenses related to the opening of a Field Office in Chimioio and funds for the acquisition of computer and office equipment. In the 1989 initial estimates, funds have been budgeted for the replacement of one vehicle and equipment.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN MOZAMBIQUE

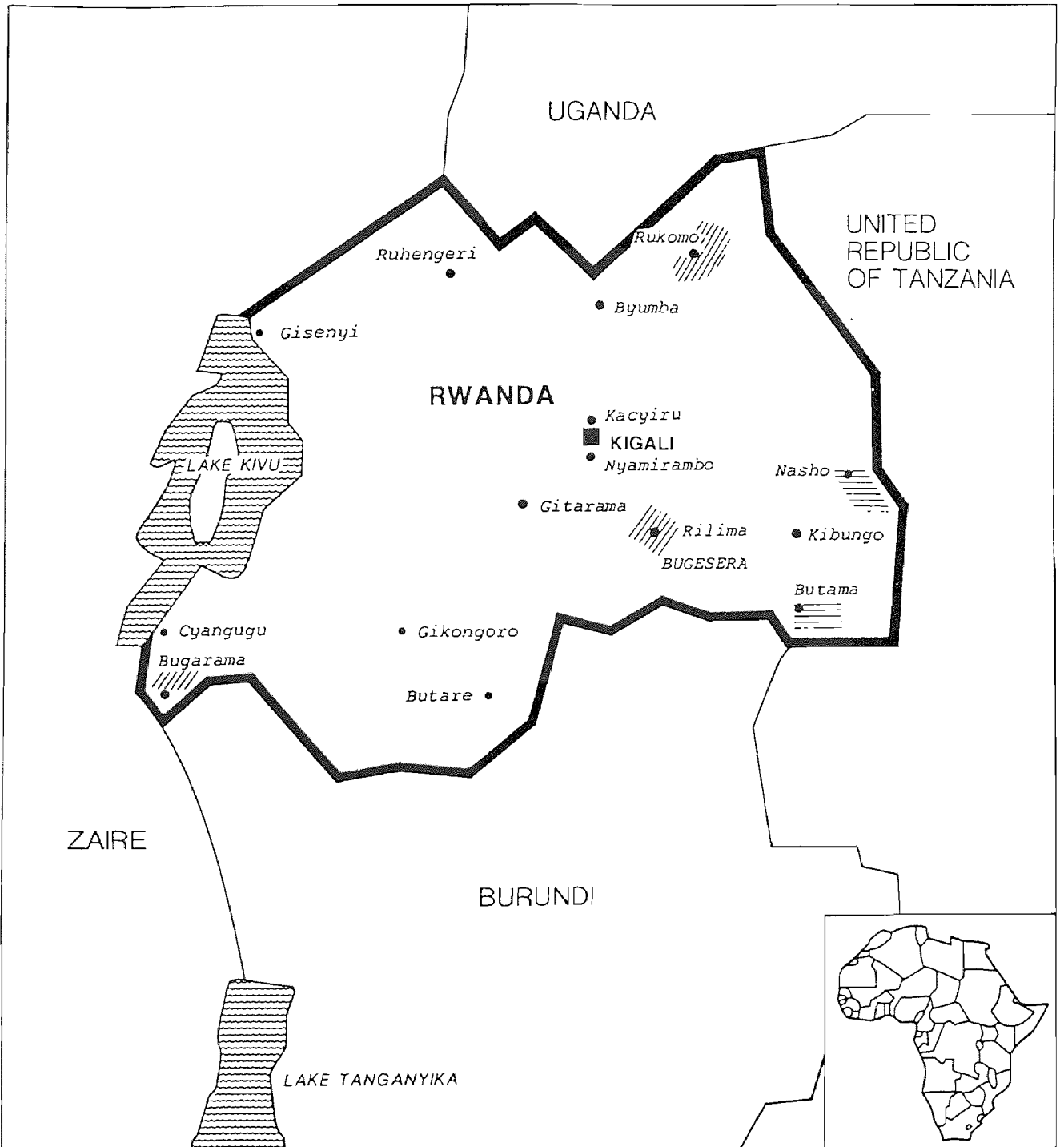
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988		1989	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
				PROPOSED ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	165.0
100.0	100.0	100.0	Supplementary aid	Care and maintenance for needy individual refugees 165.0
15.9 a		5.0 a	Legal assistance	
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	-
5.0	5.0	-	Local integration	
			RESETTLEMENT	22.0
77.7 b	25.0	23.0		Resettlement travel and related costs 22.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	230.0
195.1	189.0	237.0		See Annexes I and II 230.0
393.7	319.0	365.0	Sub-total (1)	417.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
2,165.1	-	3,165.0	Assistance to Mozambican Returnees	2,384.0
-	-	52.0	Shelter	-
			Programme support and administration	
33.4	49.0	49.0	Junior Professional Officer	49.0
2,198.5	49.0	3,266.0	Sub-total (2)	2,433.0
149.9	127.0	135.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	141.0
2,742.1	495.0	3,766.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	2,991.0

a/of which US\$ 19,977 incurred against overall allocation
b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

RWANDA

Area.....26,338 sq. km
 Estimated population.....6,270,000 (mid-86)
 Population density.....238.0 per sq.km
 Rainy season.....November-April



0 100 Km

- Capital
- Town or village
- ▨ Reintegration of returnees
- ▧ Region of (former) refugee influx

1.12 RWANDA

Country Overview

Refugee population and new developments

1.12.1 The number of refugees living in Rwanda is estimated at 19,500; most of them are of Burundi origin. The rural settlement zones at Rilima and Rukomo hold some 4,500 and 10,000 persons respectively. The number of refugees spontaneously settled at Bugarama, in the south west of the country, is probably about 1,000. There are about 4,000 refugees in the capital and its outskirts. In 1987, 88 new asylum-seekers were registered and 21 persons returned voluntarily to their countries of origin.

Aims and achievements of past assistance programmes

1.12.2 The activities of UNHCR during 1987 were focused on assistance towards local integration through the promotion of small income-generating enterprises, assistance for education and vocational and technical training and, for the most deprived, supplementary aid.

1.12.3 In 1987, the Kigali Accommodation and Transit Centre, intended to receive refugees in transit through that town and new asylum-seekers, was furnished and equipped. It became operational in October 1987, and has a reception capacity of 64 persons. The classes and workshops of the orphanage of the Rwandese Red Cross were likewise provided with furniture, equipment and machinery for woodwork training. The classes are operational and have some 30 orphan students. Eight primary-school classrooms were also set up at Rukomo and put at the disposal of the authorities. The warehouse at Kigali was similarly equipped for use in 1988 as a technical workshop. In addition, 2,813 refugees received UNHCR assistance locally; of these, 2,269 received case by-case assistance, 21 benefited from micro projects which were established, and 523 received assistance in the form of vocational training and education.

Outline of current programmes and proposals for 1989

1.12.4 Because of over population and saturation of agricultural land, local integration efforts are limited to the development of vocational or technical training. Priority is being given, therefore, to developing existing infrastructure and to assisting refugees' initiatives and creative schemes in the field of income-generating projects.

1.12.5 The three rural communal workshops financed under ICARA II began in 1988, as did the urban communal workshop at Kigali. Assistance to education, vocational and technical training and apprenticeships, backed by counselling, will contribute to the integration of these refugees.

Arrangements for implementation

1.12.6 Three voluntary organizations, Caritas, the Rwandese Red Cross and the Netherlands Development Assistance Association (SNV), have the task of implementing projects aimed, on the one hand, at promoting small-scale income-generating schemes and assisting the needy, through the various Caritas committees throughout the country and, on the other, at improving infrastructure and technical and vocational training under the supervision of UNHCR Branch Office. Assistance for education and for legal matters is provided by the Branch Office.

General Programmes

Local integration

1.12.7 A slight increase in the allocation approved for 1988 will render possible the development of self-reliance activities and the requisite technical help for the rural workshops financed under ICARA II, which have become operational, but with a slight delay arising from recruitment of a related expert. The urban workshop for woodwork training will complete this series of measures. For 1989, the assistance projects for rural and urban handicraft workshops will continue with a view to gradually becoming self-financing. Small income generating enterprises will likewise continue to be assisted. Education assistance will focus on technical and vocational training. The latter type of assistance, with supplementary aid for refugees in need, and for counselling, will be covered by the local integration allocation.

Other forms of assistance

1.12.8 The revised allocation for 1988 under the heading of supplementary aid takes account of the increased prices for items of prime necessity, but chiefly of the coverage in full of the accommodation, subsistence and basic requirements of a group of 74 asylum-seekers, pending durable solutions. Intensified contacts between UNHCR and the Government are envisaged during the year, with a view to finding solutions which would enable this group to cease being assisted by the international community. In addition, the Regional Social Services Officer will undertake a mission in the last quarter of 1988 in order to update the assistance criteria applied in respect of supplementary aid.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.12.9 The revised allocation for 1988 takes into account a higher number of beneficiaries (180) for this year. For 1989, the allocation envisages assistance to 40 beneficiaries only, who will be pursuing post-secondary studies.

Programme Support and Administration

1.12.10 The increased requirements in 1987, met through transfers between allocations, were due to higher common staff costs and additional requirements under general operating expenses for the maintenance of premises. The upward revision in the 1988 estimates also reflects an increase under general operating expenses for the maintenance of premises. The normal replacement of office equipment and furniture have been budgeted for in the 1989 initial estimates.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN RWANDA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

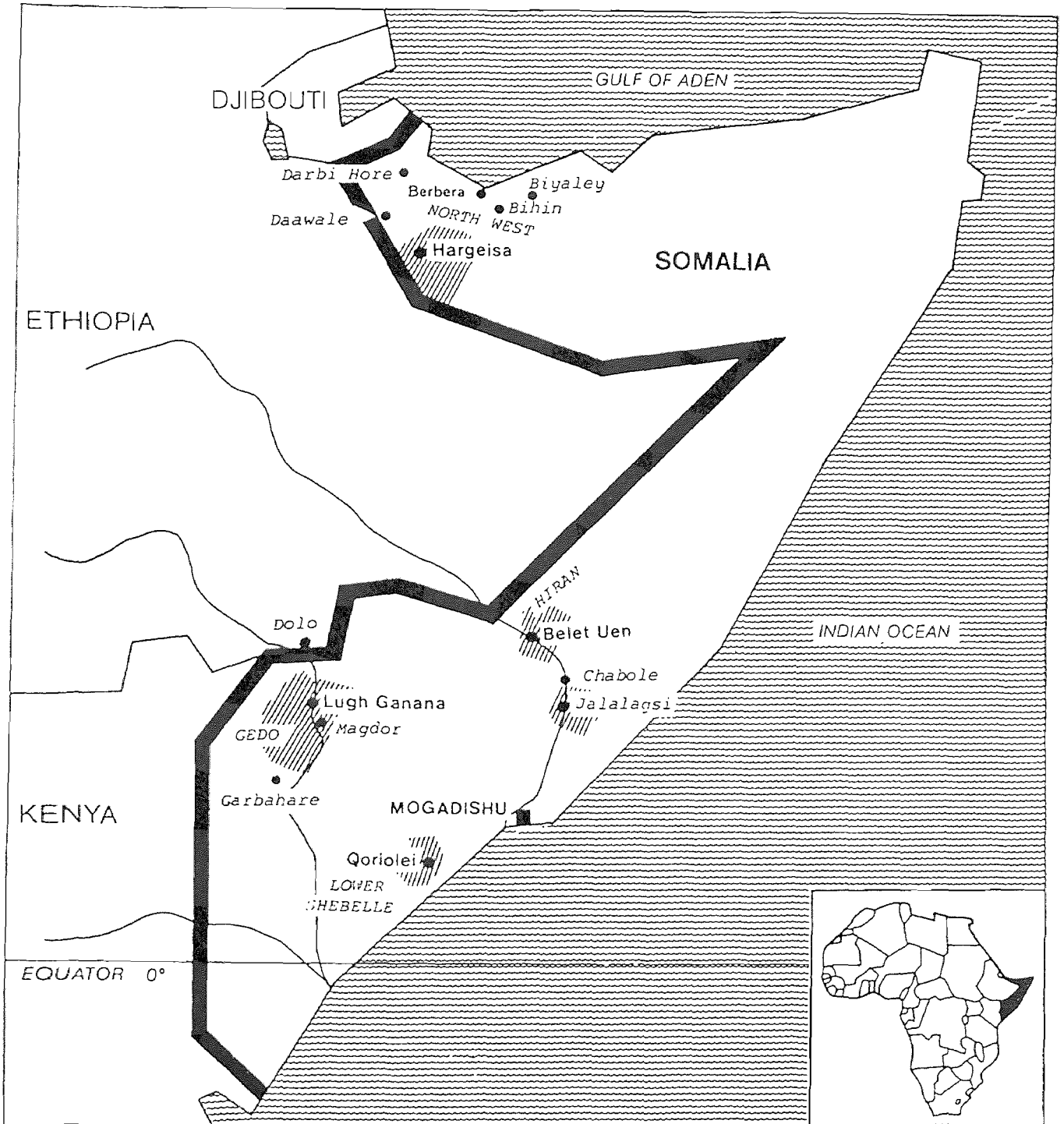
1987	1988		1989	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
				PROPOSED ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	5.0
5.0	5.0	5.0		Travel and related costs of individual repatriation
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	665.0
392.0	342.8	363.6	Local integration	Multisectoral assistance through counselling, education and the development of small-scale enterprises and rural and urban vocational workshops, plus temporary supplementary aid to meet basic needs when required, mostly by urban refugees
110.0	105.0	105.0	Lower secondary education	308.0
64.8	68.0	78.0	Counselling	235.0
45.1 a	35.0	121.0	Supplementary aid	74.0
				48.0
			RESETTLEMENT	-
4.4 b	-	-		
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	144.0
183.2	116.0	136.0		See Annexes I and II
804.5	671.8	808.6	Sub-total (1)	814.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
143.3	155.5	191.1	Scholarships for some 40 students in post-secondary education	108.1
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
			Programme support and administration	
43.4	65.0	104.0	Junior Professional Officer	4.0
186.7	220.5	295.1	Sub-total (2)	112.1
136.3	139.0	148.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	153.0
1,127.5	1,031.3	1,251.7	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	1,079.1

a/of which US\$ 113 incurred against overall allocation

b/obligation incurred against overall allocation

SOMALIA

Area.....637,657 sq. km
 Estimated population.....4,760,000 (mid-86)
 Population density.....Approx. 7.5 per sq. km



0 50 100 150 200 250 Km

■ Capital



Region comprising a population of refugees or displaced persons

● Town or village

1.13 SOMALIA

Country Overview

Refugee population and developments

1.13.1 The planning figure for refugees in Somalia has been established at 840,000, including the influx in the North-West region from the Ogaden which occurred between late 1984 and June 1986. Following an agreement concluded with the Government of Somalia in March 1987, a re-enumeration of refugees is presently being undertaken. The first phase, involving an aerial survey was completed in 1987, and the second phase, which consists of a socio-demographic survey, has begun. Results are expected during the first half of 1989. A large proportion of the refugees, all of whom are from Ethiopia, are women and children. They are accommodated in 44 centres located in four regions: 15 in the North-West, 12 in Gedo, 12 in Hiran and five in Lower Shabelle.

1.13.2 The organised voluntary repatriation programme from the Gedo region began in December 1986. By 31 May 1988, some 4,940 refugees had returned to the Sidamo Province in Ethiopia. The momentum of the operation lessened during the first half of 1988 and further efforts to promote repatriation are under way. These include a thorough review of assistance measures required under this programme. It is hoped that new developments in bilateral relations will contribute to the success of this programme. The assistance programme in North West Somalia was interrupted in the second quarter of 1988 as a result of security problems, the consequences of which are being reviewed.

Aims and achievements of past assistance programmes

1.13.3 In 1983, the Government of Somalia declared that, while voluntary repatriation remained the most appropriate long term solution for refugees in the country, a programme of local settlement could be formulated for those who did not wish to return and who could not attain self sufficiency in the centres where they were residing. Within this framework, a number of agricultural schemes were initiated and some 5,500 hectares of land have since been developed, involving over 15,000 refugee families. However, a number of constraints, mainly relating to availability of the land and of water, continue to affect progress in this sector. Since other self-sufficiency activities also had a limited impact, care and maintenance support has remained the largest component of UNHCR's programmes in Somalia.

1.13.4 The effects of the revaluation of the Somali Shilling from 157 to 99 to the US dollar, which took place on 15 October 1987, and of the increased cost of international procurement, necessitated a revision of the 1987 programme. Funds also had to be set aside for the move of the Emergency Logistics Unit/CARE (ELU/CARE) workshop in Mogadishu from its present location, due to a reorganisation of the port area. As a result, in 1987, some activities were scaled down and others deferred to 1988.

1.13.5 UNHCR participated in the United Nations inter-agency mission which visited Somalia in September 1987, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 41/138 of 4 December 1986. The mission's report (A/42/645) recommended a comprehensive programme of action for the promotion of refugee-related development projects to alleviate the ecological and infrastructural burden placed on Somalia as a result of the refugees' presence, including the identification of labour intensive schemes benefiting both refugees and the local population.

1.13.6 The German Agency for Technical Co-operation (GTZ) completed, on behalf of UNHCR, the appraisal of an area development project in Qoroley. The project proposal, which is being finalized, includes a pilot agricultural settlement scheme for 400 families,

complemented by road construction, water development and afforestation activities. It is anticipated that implementation could start during the second half 1988.

1.13.7 The appraisal of the Tug Wajale Rainfed Farming and Forestry Project was carried out in the last quarter of 1987 by a joint UNHCR/International Fund for Agricultural Development/World Bank mission. While the mission made detailed technical proposals, considerations relating to the proximity of the site to the border have prevented further progress.

Outline of current programmes and proposals for 1989

1.13.8 A major review of all aspects of UNHCR's programmes was undertaken in the first quarter of 1988 which led to a streamlining of assistance activities, particularly in the care and maintenance sectors. It was agreed to restrict the distribution of domestic items to emergencies, and concentrate the care and maintenance aspect of the programme on infrastructural assistance in refugee centres. Renewed efforts are under way to facilitate voluntary repatriation. Concurrently, a major programme is being elaborated to develop sectors leading to self-sufficiency. This covers area development, agricultural settlement and mini-settlement projects; a substantial increase in 1989 in non-agricultural income-generating activities and the promotion of community development projects. Dispersal of the refugees and reduction in populations in the centres to a level allowing economic viability is a key objective.

1.13.9 Approaches in respect of self-sufficiency follow recommendations set forth in the inter-agency mission report A/47/645 and involve a further strengthening of the inter-agency framework. In this context, co-operation with the World Bank is gaining ever increasing momentum, as evidenced by UNHCR's joint effort with the World Bank and the European Economic Community (EEC) to develop a comprehensive programme combining refugee-related and development needs. In addition to providing employment to both refugees and the local population, this programme aims at rehabilitating some of the physical damage to the environment and infrastructure caused by the presence of refugees and their livestock, while developing a range of durable economic assets for the economy of Somalia. Income accruing to refugees will enhance economic activity both within the camps and, more importantly, between refugees and the local population, thus leading to further job opportunities. The joint World Bank/EEC/UNHCR mission, which took place in February 1988, found scope for such projects in the forestry, rangeland and watershed management, irrigation and road construction sectors. Subsequent steps in the preparation/appraisal sequence are being taken, and it is expected that the project would become operational in the course of 1989.

1.13.10 The Furjano refugee settlement project in Lower Shabelle was appraised by the World Bank in mid-1987. Subsequently, it was felt necessary to further review this appraisal to ensure replicability, sustainability and reduce the high per capita cost that the proposed semi-mechanized dryland farming would have entailed. The reappraisal was undertaken in early 1988 by a joint World Bank/EEC/UNHCR team which concluded that improved traditional rainfed farming was a potential alternative. A World Bank appraisal mission will be visiting Somalia to assess possible options suitable for the Furjano project.

1.13.11 Another development that will affect UNHCR's programme in Somalia is the planned construction of the Baardhere dam, as a result of which most of the refugee camps in the Gedo region will be flooded. In June 1988, discussions were under way between UNHCR, the World Bank and the Government of Somalia to formulate a plan which would lead to durable solutions for the affected refugees. The three components of this plan include the facilitation of voluntary repatriation, inclusion of the refugees in settlement areas connected with the dam and identification of other local integration possibilities. Construction of the dam will provide significant, if temporary, employment for refugees.

1.13.12 In order to develop a coherent planning framework for achieving durable solutions, a draft action plan has been prepared and is under discussion with the authorities. The plan aims at identifying refugees who wish to repatriate voluntarily and those who would rather opt for local settlement, in order to agree with the Government of Somalia on the type of practical measures which could renew the momentum towards voluntary repatriation and local self-sufficient settlement. Steps are proposed to determine intentions of refugee families together with a clear time-frame for adjusting assistance programmes accordingly.

1.13.13 Food assistance, co-ordination of which is ensured by the World Food Programme (WFP), will be about 142,000 metric tons in 1988 at an estimated cost of \$ 51 million. Following recommendations after a nutritional survey, rations have been revised upwards from 490 to 520 grs per person a day and steps have been taken to improve the timing of deliveries in the food pipeline. Food requirements will be reassessed once the results of the re-enumeration become available, and adjustments made wherever necessary upon establishment of a new distribution system.

1.13.14 Events in the North West Region led to an interruption of the assistance programme there at the end of May 1988.

Arrangements for implementation

1.13.15 UNHCR's assistance programmes in Somalia are implemented through the National Refugee Commission (NRC), an inter-ministerial body created by the Somali Government to co-ordinate the distribution of assistance to refugees. Refugee units were established within specific ministries to co-ordinate assistance in each sector. Implementation arrangements involve the Refugee Health Unit (RHU) for health care delivery; the Refugee Agricultural Unit (RAU) for agricultural programmes; the Institute of In-service Teacher Training (IITI) for primary education and teacher training programmes; the Refugee Adult Education Unit (RAE) for literacy and adult education programmes; the Women's Education Department for Family Life Programmes and the Refugee Water Supply Division (RWSD) for water supply assistance. Assistance in meeting immediate individual needs and the local settlement of refugees is provided by the NRC counselling offices, while refugee participation and self help are being promoted by the NRC Community Development Unit (CDU). The transport and distribution of the international assistance is undertaken by a specialized unit of the non-governmental organization CARE.

1.13.16 In the agricultural sector, voluntary agencies implement a number of mini-settlement schemes, as well as the programme at the centre for unaccompanied and handicapped children in Mogadishu. As mentioned earlier, two major projects are also planned for implementation by the World Bank in 1989. Procurement of supplies and equipment is carried out by UNHCR Headquarters.

General Programmes

Local integration

1.13.17 The 1988 appropriation has been reduced as rural settlement projects foreseen for implementation by a number of international agencies, together with the Ministry of Agriculture, had to be delayed. The revised appropriation for 1988 includes an allocation for the Quorioley area development project, and to cover appraisal costs of the World Bank in relation to Furjano settlement and the Income Generation Project for Refugee Affected Areas. It also covers a number of mini-settlement projects to be implemented by voluntary agencies; the construction of an access road to the settlement project at Sheikh Hikkam and storage

costs of agricultural equipment purchased for the Furjano project. The substantial increase for 1989 is linked to the projected growth in agricultural and income-generating activities. In the agricultural sector, it covers the start of both Furjano and Quorioley area development projects, as well as an increase in the number of mini-settlements. In the income generation sector, a diversification of activities and implementation arrangements is planned, which accounts for the increase from \$ 134,000 in 1988 to \$ 947,000 in 1989. The objective is to further increase income opportunities in order to gradually transform refugee centres into self-sustaining economic entities. The increased appropriation covers assistance, mainly education and income generation, previously recorded under multipurpose assistance but now being included under this heading. The sectoral breakdown of the revised 1988 and proposed 1989 appropriation for local integration is as follows:

Local integration (rural settlement) for Somalia

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Summary Description of Activities</u>	<u>1988</u> (in US dollars)	<u>1989</u> (in US dollars)
<u>Community service</u>	Re-enumeration Exercise (RMR)	179,000	94,000
<u>Education</u>	Assistance in the refugee camps for providing primary and adult education and promoting In-Service Teacher Training and Family Life Programmes	(under MA)	3,130,000
<u>Crop production</u>	The proposed 1988 revised appropriation covers the cost of the maintenance of the Furjano equipment, the beginning of a project in Quorioley (GTZ), the World Bank reappraisal missions for several projects (including Furjano) and projects to be implemented by SCF (USA) and World Concern. For 1989, in addition to the above activities, which will be significantly expanded, the RAU activities (which were previously under the MA appropriation) have been included in this LS appropriation	1,483,000	4,420,000
<u>Income generation</u>	To encourage refugees to undertake self-help activities in the refugee centres.	(under MA)	947,000

Local integration (rural settlement) for Somalia

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Summary Description of Activities</u>	<u>1988</u> (in US dollars)	<u>1989</u> (in US dollars)
<u>Agency operational support</u>	To finance purchase of technical equipment and material and to finance the technical support from United Nations Volunteers.	(under MA)	544,000
<u>Project personnel</u>		751,000	602,000

1.13.18 The proposed appropriation for local integration for individual refugees in 1989 includes also an amount for assistance for secondary education students which was previously recorded under the appropriation for lower secondary education.

Multipurpose assistance/care and maintenance

1.13.19 The following breakdown indicates the various sectors covered by this programme in 1988 and 1989. The marginal increase in the revised figure for 1988 reflects a number of diverse developments. The following factors increased costs: revaluation of the shilling; salary increases amounting to 42 per cent that could no longer be deferred and largely account for the higher figures in the transportation/logistics, education and health sectors; the move of the ELU/CARE workshop which was originally not budgeted, and the establishment of an access roads sub-sector. These increases were compensated for by a streamlining of activities and savings under the food, domestic needs and water sectors as well as the communal construction sub-sector. The 1989 proposals provide for a further 20 per cent salary increase. Current inflation trends suggest that more will be needed. Moreover, a number of unknown factors such as the outcome of the re-enumeration exercise or another substantial change in the exchange rate, mean that a major revision of the 1989 programme will be required as soon as developments allow. The sectoral breakdown of the revised 1988 and the proposed 1989 appropriations can be summarized as follows:

<u>Sectors</u>	<u>Summary Description of Activities</u>	<u>1988</u> Revision (MA) (in US dollars)	<u>1989</u> Proposal (CM) (in US dollars)
<u>Food</u>	To provide supplementary food commodities such as salt, citrus (1988) and fortified blended cereals (1989)	450,000	380,000
<u>Transport/logistics</u>	Purchase of trucks, trailers, vehicles, spare parts, workshop equipment, costs of transport of food and relief goods (fuel, lubricants, running costs) to all refugee centres. Fuel handling, harbour charges. Air charter costs. ELU/CARE running costs and alternative costs.	13,602,050	12,763,000

<u>Sectors</u>	<u>Summary Description of Activities</u>	<u>1988</u> Revision (MA) (in US dollars)	<u>1989</u> <u>Proposal</u> (CM) (in US dollars)
<u>Domestic needs</u>	To supply soap to all refugees, tarpaulins and blankets only for new arrivals/emergency situation.	382,500	200,000
<u>Water</u>	To maintain and improve water systems in all refugee centres.	1,990,700	2,026,500
<u>Health</u>	To prevent and treat major diseases in refugee centres and to promote primary health care.	2,260,000	2,350,000
<u>Shelter and infra-structure</u>	Maintenance costs of existing communal constructions. Rehabilitation of in-settlement roads and of access roads to refugees centres. Costs of more construction and equipment relating to the new ELU/CARE workshop in Mogadishu and completion of Berbera warehouse.	1,805,550	1,020,000
<u>Education</u>	To provide primary and adult education; develop in-service teacher training.	2,710,000	(under LS)
<u>Crop production</u>	To assist refugee farmers to improve and expand existing farms near refugee centres. This includes provision of tools, equipment, pumps etc.	730,300	(under LS)
<u>Income generation</u>	To encourage refugees to undertake self-help activities in the refugee centres.	134,400	(under LS)
<u>Agency operational support</u>	To provide NRC with administrative support. To finance technical support for the United Nations Volunteers (under LS in 1989). Technical equipment and material (under LS in 1989).	1,115,500	544,000
<u>Project personnel</u>		2,495,000	2,683,000

1.13.20 The 1989 allocation for care and maintenance includes costs which were previously accounted for under supplementary aid, counselling and assistance to handicapped refugees.

Repatriation

1.13.21 The revised 1988 and proposed 1989 appropriations reflect needs within Somalia as assessed in updating the special appeal launched in April 1987 for assistance to refugees returning to Ethiopia. They cover transportation costs of refugees by road from the Bur Dhubo area to the Dawa river, supplementary food and household items provided to the refugees prior to their departure, registration and documentation expenses as well as operational support to the project.

Other forms of assistance

1.13.22 The counselling allocation benefits in 1988 some 1,400 refugees in Mogadishu and Hargeisa; a small increase is proposed in 1989 for the purchase of a vehicle for the agency. The counselling costs are accounted for under the care and maintenance appropriation in 1989. Assistance to handicapped refugees covers the costs of the administration of a centre for 230 unaccompanied and handicapped refugee children. The 1988 allocation has been increased due to new implementing arrangements, but these foresee a phasing out of UNHCR assistance by 1990. The allocation for 1989 will remain at the same level as the 1988 revision, but will be complemented by a matching contribution from the new implementing partner. It also includes special assistance to some 100 children expected to be discharged during that year. The assistance to handicapped refugees is accounted under the care and maintenance appropriation in 1989. The assistance for supplementary aid remains unchanged in 1988 and in 1989; these costs are accounted under the care and maintenance appropriation in 1989.

1.13.23 The increased allocation in 1988 for lower secondary education provides 850 refugee children with assistance. This programme has been resumed following an evaluation financed by the Danish Refugee Council. It consists of payment of allowances to students and upgrading of school facilities. An increased allocation is proposed for 1989 to allow for an increase in the number of beneficiaries to 1,200. These education costs are accounted under local integration (individual refugees) appropriation in 1989.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.13.24 The 1988 allocation has been reduced as the number of scholarships granted has been diminished to 38 whereas it was initially foreseen to grant 94 scholarships for the 1988/1989 academic year. For next year, the number of scholarships is further reduced to 30 and the allocation is reduced accordingly.

Other trust funds

1.13.25 Further contributions in cash and kind have been made available by various donors to bring immediate aid to Ethiopian refugees in Somalia. In 1987, they mainly included food supplies (wheat flour, maize, maizeflour, DSM, vegetable oil, rice, dried lentils and pulses), some of which were purchased locally. The total value of food contributions made in 1987 through UNHCR for the programme in Somalia is estimated at some \$ 19.3 million. In addition, a portion of the costs related to the provision of trucks and trailers under the logistics/transportation sector was financed through trust funds. Another major item was the rehabilitation of the Luuq-Dolo road to facilitate the voluntary repatriation programme. For 1988, food contributions, estimated at some \$ 4 million, have already been recorded.

Programme Support and Administration

1.13.26 The increased requirements in 1987, met through transfers between allocations, were due to higher common staff costs as a result of staff rotation and the replacement of one more vehicle than budgeted. In the revised 1988 estimates, funds have been budgeted for an increase in general operating expenses due to higher rent, the cost of renovating/alterating new premises as the envisaged enlargement of the present office premises did not take place and the replacement of vehicles and other office equipment. In the 1989 initial estimates, funds have been budgeted for the replacement of vehicles, furniture and equipment, the acquisition of equipment for the Financial and Management Information System and the acquisition of computer equipment.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SOMALIA
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988		1989		PROPOSED
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		22,304.0
24,715.9	26,701.0	27,676.0	Multipurpose assistance		21,650.5
233.2 a	219.0	241.0	Counselling	()Multisectoral care and maintenance for refugees in	379.5
79.0	115.0	225.0	Assistance to handicapped refugees	()established camps	219.0
33.0	55.0	55.0	Supplementary aid		55.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		631.0
717.6 b	789.0	675.0		Assistance to refugees repatriating voluntarily to Ethiopia	631.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		9,939.0
1,191.0	3,716.0	2,413.0	Rural settlement	Assistance in refugee settlements for education, crop production and Income Generation	9,737.0
17.3	20.0	20.0	Individual refugees	Local integration and education assistance for individual urban refugees	20.0
120.7	100.0	150.0	Lower secondary educ.	Assistance for lower secondary education including school furniture and travel cost to and from the schools	182.0
			RESETTLEMENT		5.5
1.2 c	-	-		Assistance to resettlement cases	5.5
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		1,685.0
1,836.6	1,337.0	1,757.0		See Annexes I and II	1,685.0
28,945.5	33,052.0	33,212.0	Sub-total (1)		34,564.5

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SOMALIA (continued)

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988		1989		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
3.5	9.0	4.6	Scholarships for 30 students		3.7
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		-
20,780.8	-	4,015.3	Assistance to Ethiopian refugees		
			Programme support and administration		
87.6	94.0	84.0	Junior Professional Officer		84.0
4.5	-	-	TRUST FUND FOR HANDICAPPED REFUGEES		
236.8	-	-	ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS OF CONCERN TO UNHCR IN SOMALIA		-
21,113.2	103.0	4,103.9	Sub-total (2)		87.7
80.9	118.0	123.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		128.0
50,139.6	33,273.0	37,438.9	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		34,780.2

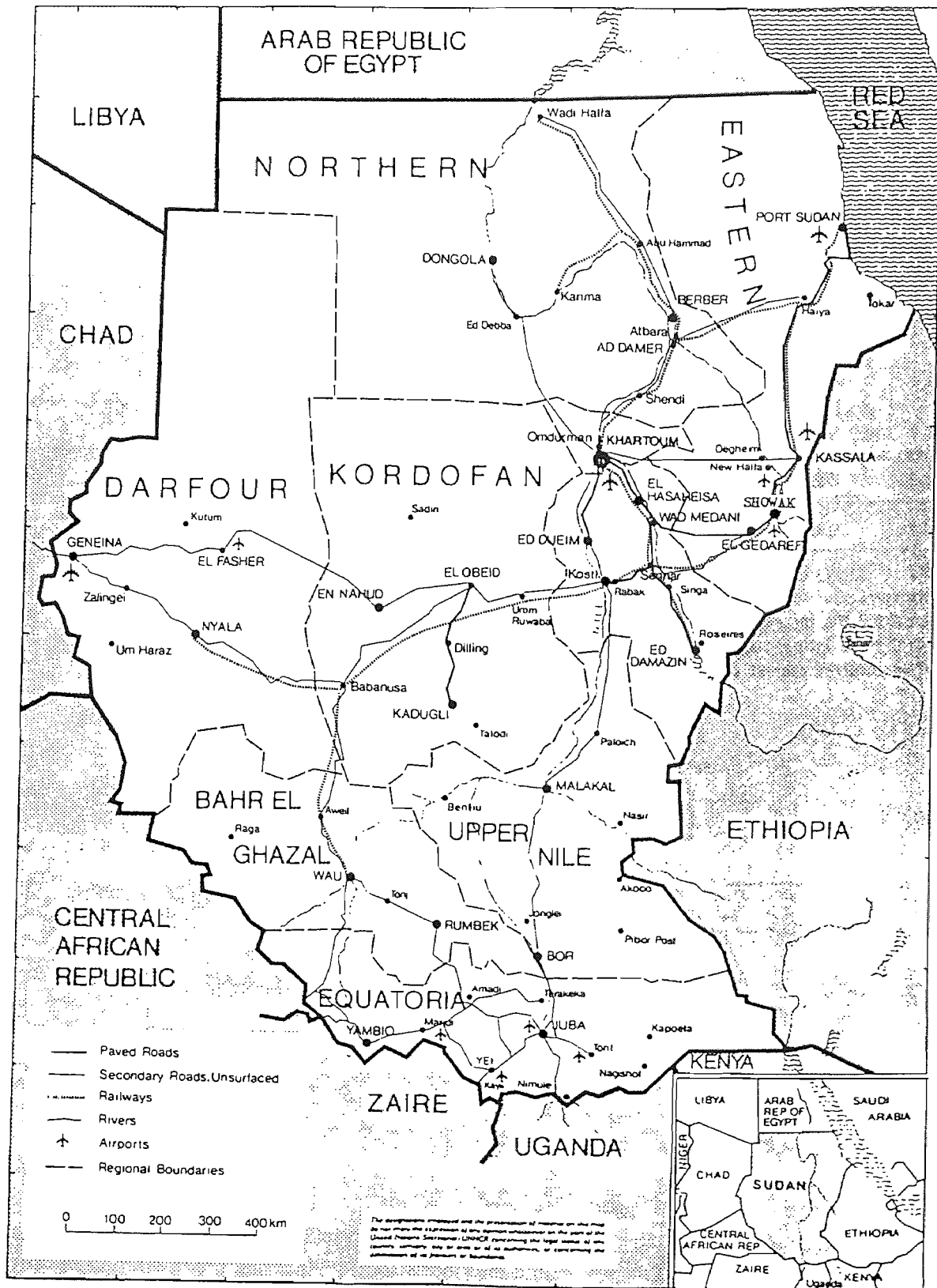
a/of which US\$ 7,806 incurred against overall allocation

b/of which US\$ 283 incurred against overall allocation

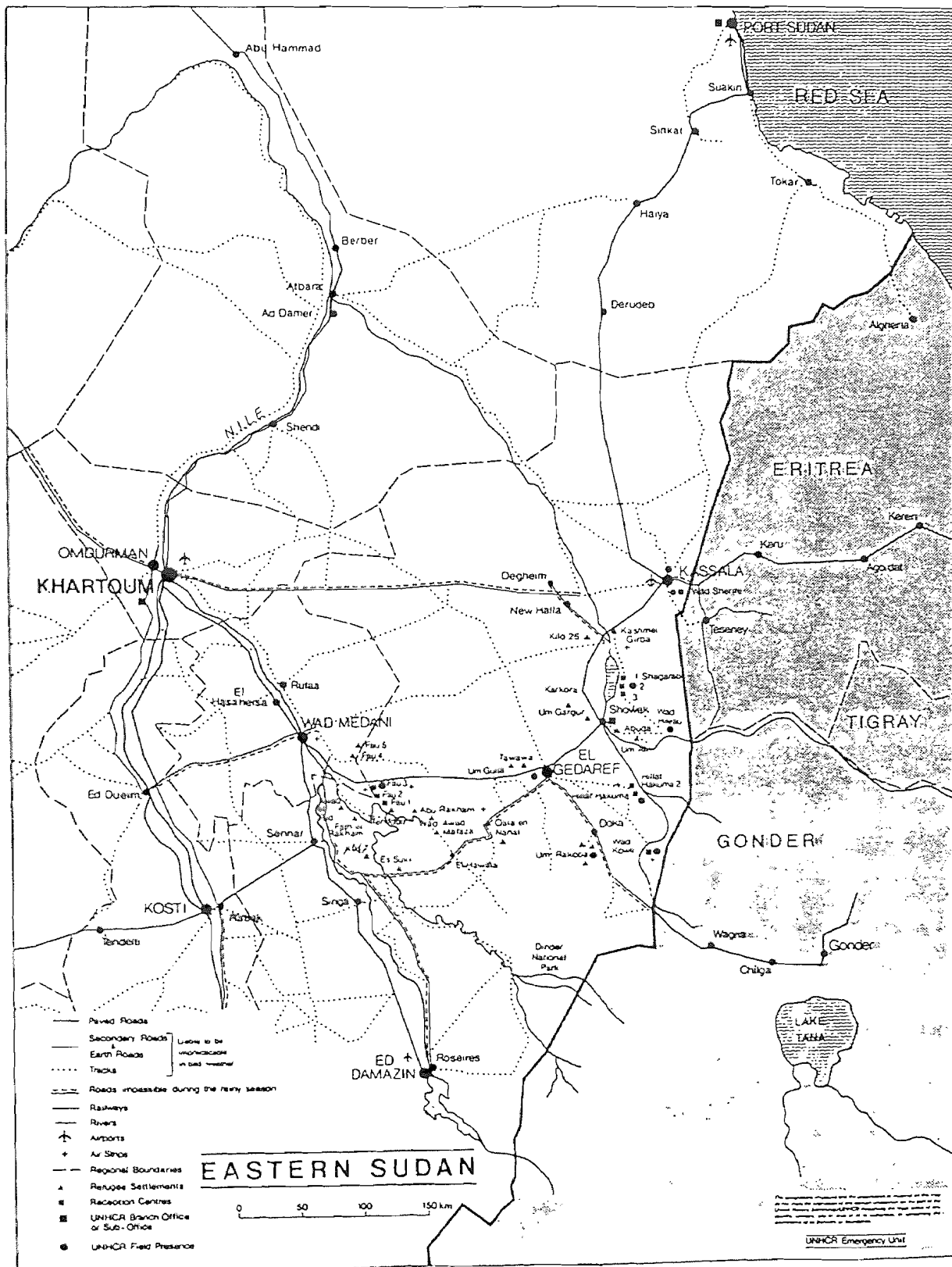
c/obligation incurred against overall allocation

SUDAN

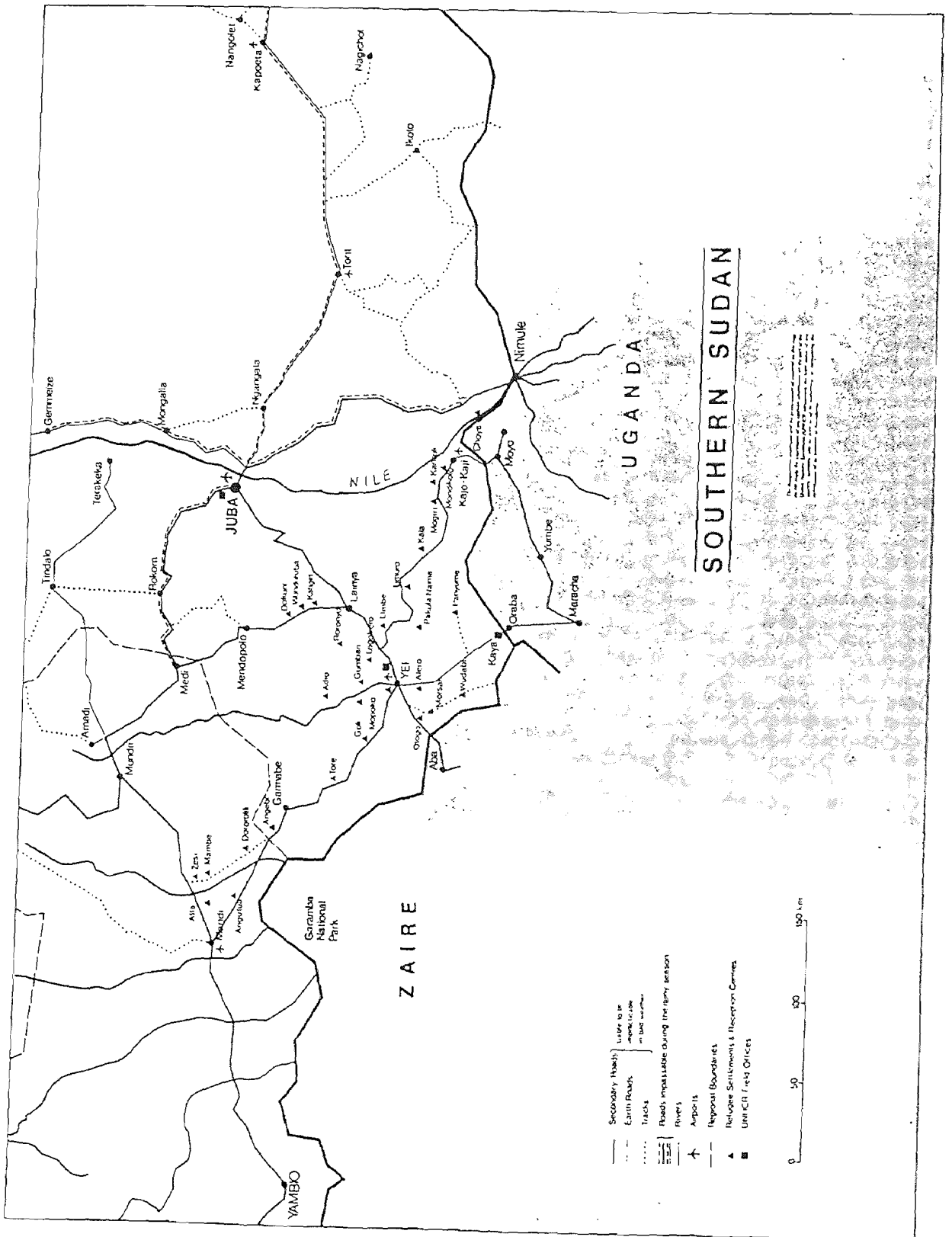
Area.....2,505,813 sq. km
 Estimated population.....22,180,000 (mid-84)
 Population density.....Approx. 8.9 per sq.km
 Rainy season.....East: July-October
 South: April-October



EASTERN SUDAN



SOUTHERN SUDAN



1.14 SUDAN

Country overview

Refugee population and developments

1.14.1 At the end of 1987, the numbers of refugees in the Sudan were estimated as follows, based on numbers assisted in settlements and reception centres, and previous Government estimates of numbers spontaneously settled: 627,000 Ethiopians, of whom some 330,000 were directly assisted; 100,000 Ugandans, with 55,000 assisted; 75,000 Chadians, with 25,000 assisted, and 5,000 unassisted Zairians. Recent Government estimates indicate that the number of unassisted Ethiopians may, however, be substantially higher.

1.14.2 Assistance to each group of refugees is tailored towards achievement of the most appropriate durable solution and takes account of the likely time-frame. If refugees are expected to be able to avail themselves of voluntary repatriation in the near future, they remain in reception centres. Both Ethiopians (25,600) and Ugandans (68,200) took advantage of this option in 1987, as did some 20,000 Chadians of whom 1,575 formally repatriated under UNHCR auspices; a similar number of Ugandans is expected to repatriate in 1988 and small groups of Chadians continue to return home. A few (under 2,000) refugees resettle in third countries every year. Most of the assisted refugees, however, reside in land-based or wage-earning settlements where they are expected to become self-reliant.

1.14.3 Lingering effects of the 1984-85 drought, continuously deteriorating economic conditions and a high rate of inflation, as well as the civil strife in the south have combined to put a strain on the Sudan's traditional hospitality toward refugees, particularly given the fact that very large numbers of Sudanese are now displaced and largely unassisted by the international community. The presence of large numbers of spontaneously-settled refugees in urban and rural areas has become an increasingly sensitive issue among the Sudanese people.

1.14.4 UNHCR has begun to respond to the needs of refugee-affected areas by funding projects that provide support to the educational, health, sanitation, water and agricultural infrastructure in those locations where large concentrations of unassisted refugees live. In an effort to strengthen the link between refugee aid and development-related activities, UNHCR has sought to mobilize the support of other donors and international organizations. In 1987, a number of projects sponsored by multi and bilateral agencies were started. These projects cover a broad range of activities in the fields of: food security, reforestation, agriculture, irrigation, veterinary services, water supply, education, vocational training, social services, community development, health, sanitation, income-generating activities and logistics. Therefore, direct support under General Programmes is limited to projects that meet immediate needs pending such mobilization, or that can subsequently be incorporated in the larger development schemes. A major agricultural project planned in co-operation with the World Bank for south Kassala Province is scheduled to begin early in 1989. This project will include a number of refugee settlements and will also address the needs of spontaneously settled refugees. An appraisal mission, led by the World Bank with participants from UNHCR, took place in May 1988. The project will have considerable short and long-term implications for the UNHCR programmes by enhancing refugees' self-reliance and the viability of the infrastructure. Discussions also continue with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on the means to implement the comprehensive plan of assistance for refugee-populated areas designed by an inter-agency mission fielded in 1987. The projects that would be affected cover a wide range of activities including food security, irrigation, reforestation, agriculture, veterinary services, education, vocational training, income-generation, and health, among others.

Aims and achievements of past assistance activities

Eastern Sudan (Ethiopian refugees)

1.14.5 After some 25,600 Ethiopians repatriated in 1987, the great majority to the Tigray region, just over 225,000 refugees were benefiting from UNHCR assistance in Kassala Province at the end of the year. The population has remained fairly stable, with only 3,300 new arrivals recorded in 1987. 85,000 refugees received care and maintenance at reception centres, with provision of shelter, food, water, medical care and sanitation. In the settlements, the programme covered health, sanitation, water, primary education, agricultural assistance and food. The great majority of the 140,000 refugees in the settlements made progress towards self-sufficiency, allowing for the discontinuation at the end of 1987 of general food distribution except to vulnerable groups.

1.14.6 Some 80,000 spontaneously-settled refugees in Port Sudan and Suakin, in the Red Sea Province, continued to receive indirect assistance through UNHCR support to health, water supply, sanitation and education infrastructure in those towns. In April 1988, the first refugee families were moved to a housing scheme in Asotriba which had been in the planning stage for some years. In South Tokar, some 24,000 refugees benefited from care and maintenance programmes as well as from UNHCR inputs to water supply and health structures in the settled areas.

Southern Sudan (Ugandan refugees)

1.14.7 The rapid and most alarming deterioration in the security situation in the Equatoria Region west of the Nile, where all but two of the 29 refugee settlements and centres have been subject to armed raids, prompted many Ugandans to flee their rural settlements in 1987 for the relative security of the towns, where temporary centres for their care and maintenance were hastily organized.

1.14.8 These movements became more pronounced in the first months of 1988, resulting in a proportionate shift in assistance from local integration measures in the settlements, where refugees had been producing food surpluses, to care and maintenance at the temporary centres, which also serve as assembly areas for voluntary repatriation. Over 35,000 refugees returned home with UNHCR assistance in the first five months of 1988. Many others returned on their own. A programme of basic assistance to still functioning settlements, particularly in the Maridi area which has remained relatively secure, continues to be available to those who do not wish to repatriate in the foreseeable future.

Western Sudan (Chadian refugees)

1.14.9 At the end of 1987, the reception centre in southern Darfur was closed and its population transferred to sites in northern Darfur. This left some 15,500 Chadians assisted towards self-sufficiency at two land-based settlements and 9,500 others receiving care and maintenance at a reception centre near El Geneina. Following this development, the UNHCR Field Office in Nyala was closed in March 1988. A consolidation of the programme, as well as a scaling down of activities is, therefore, being achieved, while UNHCR continues to promote voluntary repatriation of the Chadians. Several hundred of them returned home during the first half of 1988.

New Directions

1.14.10 A comprehensive review of UNHCR activities in the Sudan was carried out by a Headquarters' mission in February 1988. The purpose was to evaluate programmes region by region, and to set objectives, with a time-frame for implementation where this was possible,

as in the south and west. With respect to the more complex programmes in the eastern Sudan, it was recognised that, while the basic needs of the refugees were being met, the priority was to develop those activities which would strengthen the socio-economic basis for self-reliance in the settlements. Assuming that the availability of suitable land and water resources are major constraints, UNHCR is following-up on the development of a master plan of action, encompassing short-term and long-term objectives in a multi-year framework, and the identification of annual inputs by sector required for the realization of these objectives. To this end, socio-economic profiles for each settlement are being completed and refined to serve as a data-base for monitoring progress in each sector of activity. Community-based schemes for income-generation as well as for increased refugee participation in settlement activities, are also being more actively pursued. Feasibility studies are also being completed for the opening of four new settlement sites in the Qala El-Nahal area and the transfer there of refugees from the reception centres.

1.14.11 In order to complement the strategy outlined above, UNHCR is actively promoting regional development projects, such as the World Bank scheme mentioned in paragraph 1.14.4 above, aimed at developing the infrastructure of the Eastern Region. These projects are expected to benefit both spontaneously-settled refugees and refugees in the settlements, as well as nationals, by providing, inter alia, opportunities for gainful employment.

Arrangements for implementation

1.14.12 Direct responsibility for refugees remains with the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), which continues to be UNHCR's principal implementing partner in Sudan. A Ministry of Refugee Affairs and Relief was established with the formation of a new government in May 1988. The Ministry of Education in the Eastern Region implements educational assistance projects at the secondary school level. Voluntary agencies also assist in the health and sanitation sectors, in community development and in income-generating projects in eastern Sudan; the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Labour Office (ILO) also act as implementing partners for specific projects in this region. In western and southern Sudan, overall co-ordination is also ensured by COR, which implements part of the assistance in the camps and settlements. Other parts are implemented by voluntary agencies, many of which also contribute financially to these programmes.

General Programmes

Local settlement

1.14.13 Individual refugees: The 1988 allocation has been decreased in line with a reduced number of beneficiaries. The 1989 allocation includes supplementary aid which figured as a separate appropriation in previous years.

1.14.14 Rural settlements: The 1988 allocation has been adjusted in line with the rate of implementation anticipated until the end of the year. The 1989 allocation includes also all primary and secondary education, counselling and legal assistance allocations, previously dealt with under separate allocations.

	1988 Revised Allocation	1989 Proposed Allocation
<u>Individual refugees</u>	Separate allocation for 1988	300,000
<u>Ethiopians: eastern Sudan</u>		
Multi-sectoral assistance including international procurement	11,968,572	9,800,000
Provisional estimate for development of 4 new sites	500,000	1,000,000
Income generating activities implemented by FAO	400,000	500,000
Improvement of existing facilities in areas affected by the presence of refugees	2,500,000	2,800,000
<u>Chadians: western Sudan</u>		
Self-sufficiency activities including international procurement	752,890	500,000
<u>Port Sudan</u>		
Multi-sectoral assistance including water, health and sanitation, international procurement	1,359,086	1,300,000
<u>Ugandans: southern Sudan</u>		
Maintenance of existing infrastructure. Provision of seeds and tools for refugees. International procurement.	2,838,409	budgeted under care and maintenance
<u>Khartoum</u>		
Administrative support to COR including office maintenance/ operation and vehicle running costs, international procu- rement	238,043	230,000

	1988 Revised Allocation	1989 Proposed Allocation
<u>Secondary education in 1989</u>		
Improvements to schools attended) by refugee children and) assistance to students) through scholarships))	Separate	2,594,000
<u>Legal assistance</u>))	allocation	
Activities include the preparations) 50,000) for the implementation of the) identity card project, improved) improved use of the local media to) increase public awareness of) the situation of refugees)	for 1988	
<u>Counselling services</u>		114,000
<u>Consultants' services</u>	150,000	200,000
<u>United Nations Volunteers</u>	120,000	100,000
<u>Project personnel</u>	5,819,000	5,894,000
Total	26,646,000	25,382,000

Multipurpose assistance (care and maintenance in 1989)

1.14.15 Due to the developments in southern Sudan, the focus of UNHCR assistance in 1989 will shift from local settlement to care and maintenance assistance.

	1988 Revised Allocation	1989 Proposed Allocation
<u>Ethiopians: eastern Sudan</u> Including international procurement	6,815,123	5,500,000
<u>Chadians: western Sudan</u> Including international procurement	3,084,877	2,000,000
<u>Ugandans: southern Sudan</u>		1,400,000
Total	9,900,000	8,900,000

Voluntary repatriation

1.14.16 The approved allocation for the current year has been increased to cover additional costs incurred in southern Sudan in connection with the acceleration in the voluntary repatriation of Ugandan refugees. The costs of voluntary repatriation of Ethiopians through Khartoum are also covered by this allocation. Since it is expected that most of the repatriation movements from southern Sudan will take place during the current year, the allocation proposed for 1989 is currently estimated at a reduced number of beneficiaries.

Resettlement

1.14.17 The increased allocation for 1989 reflects rising processing costs for a larger caseload.

Other forms of assistance

1.14.18 The legal assistance programme will organise seminars on international protection in 1988 as a means of promoting refugee law in the Sudan. Other activities include preparations for the implementation of the identity card project. These activities are foreseen to continue in 1989 under the local settlement allocation.

1.14.19 The slightly revised supplementary aid allocation for 1988 reflects reduced cost of basic needs covered by this type of assistance. In 1989, it is included in the allocation for local settlement (Individual refugees).

1.14.20 The reduced allocation for lower secondary education for 1988 will provide assistance to some 3,200 students through scholarships and will allow physical improvements to be made to schools attended by refugee children. This form of assistance will continue in 1989 under the local settlement allocation, as noted above.

1.14.21 The revised 1988 allocation for counselling services reflects prorata adjustments in running costs incurred in Khartoum and Gedaref. This type of assistance will also continue in 1989 under the local settlement appropriation.

Emergency Fund

1.14.22 In 1987, emergency funds were used to assist 7,100 refugees whose shelters were completely destroyed by fires and storms in eastern Sudan.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.14.23 The revised allocation for 1988 will assist 224 refugee students at the higher secondary and post-secondary level of education. The number of estimated beneficiaries (211) is reduced in 1989, due to the inclusion of higher secondary education in the local settlement allocation of the General Programme, in accordance with the Executive Committee decision contained in Document A/AC.96/102 para 210 A (d) (vi).

Other trust funds

1.14.24 In 1987, contributions outside the basic requirements of the General Programme were budgeted as trust fund projects. They included supplementary food supplies needed under the Contingency Plan for Eastern Sudan as well as the Food Security Project in the same region.

The latter multi-year project continues to be financed in this way in 1988, as are the purchases of supplementary food requirements through donations from such donors as the Government of Norway and the Economic European Community (EEC). In addition to the food requirements covered by the budgets included within the General Programmes and through trust fund contributions, some \$ 7.7 million worth of basic food supplies needs to be mobilized in 1988, mainly through WFP, but also through bilateral contributions.

Programme Support and Administration

1.14.25 The decreased requirements in 1987 were due to savings in general operating expenses, salaries and common staff costs. Delays in obtaining legal clearance to build the new Branch Office in 1987 did not allow the move to new premises as scheduled, hence acquisition of furniture and new equipment was postponed to 1988. In the 1988 revised estimate, funds have been budgeted for an increase in general operating expenses, especially higher rent, related to the move into new premises, the acquisition of new furniture, equipment, the replacement of vehicles for the Branch Office and Sub-Offices, the installation of equipment for the Financial Management Information System for three Sub-Offices and the installation of a radio network. In 1988, 3 GL posts will be discontinued and redeployed to meet needs in other Field Offices. In the 1989 initial estimates, funds have been budgeted for the acquisition of computer equipments for the Branch and Sub-Offices, replacement of vehicles, the acquisition of radio equipment for the Field Offices, the acquisition of furniture and equipment and higher general operating expenses related to the new premises.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SUDAN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988		1989		PROPOSED
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	ALLOCATION PROJECT
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		8,900.
8,611.2	10,536.0	9,900.0	Multipurpose assistance	Multisectoral relief assistance in reception/transit centres to Ethiopians in Eastern Sudan, Chadians in Western Sudan and Ugandans in Southern Sudan	8,900.
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		530.
382.0	446.0	800.0		Travel and related costs of mainly Ugandan, Chadian and Ethiopian refugees	530.
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		25,382.
235.8	265.0	194.0	Local integration	Multisectoral assistance through counselling,	200.
26,096.4	30,594.4	26,646.0	Rural settlements	education, legal assistance, consolidation	22,324.
1,564.0	2,720.0	2,416.0	Lower secondary educ.	and development of settlements in Eastern	2,594.
28.5	193.0	172.0	Legal assistance	(Ethiopians) and Western (Chadians) Sudan	50.
635.2 a	752.0	698.0	Counselling	as well as the development of small-scale	114.
112.4	113.0	104.0	Supplementary aid	enterprises plus temporary supplementary aid	100.
				to meet basic needs when required, mostly	
				by urban refugees	
			RESETTLEMENT		337.
242.9 b	314.0	308.0		Travel and related costs of mainly Ethiopian refugees	337.
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		2,452.
1,702.6	1,972.0	2,351.0		See Annexes I and II	2,452.
			EMERGENCY FUND		-
259.7	-	-	Assistance to Ethiopian refugees affected by fire and storm		
39,870.7	47,905.4	43,589.0	Sub-total (1)		37,601.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SUDAN (continued)

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988		1989	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
				PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
221.4	251.2	228.3	Scholarships for 211 students in university and post-secondary education	263.5
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
1,512.9	-	518.6	Food	-
1,724.1	-	1,764.7	Food security project	-
247.4	-	-	Transport	-
515.7	-	-	Vehicles	-
			Programme support and administration	
406.3	282.0	363.0	Junior Professional Officer	363.0
6.3	-	-	TRUST FUND FOR HANDICAPPED REFUGEES	-
			EMERGENCY RELIEF ASSISTANCE IN WEST SUDAN	
66.7	-	-	Programme support and administration	-
4,700.8	533.2	2,874.6	Sub-total (2)	626.5
241.0	244.0	217.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	228.0
44,812.5	48,682.6	46,680.6	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	38,455.5

a/ Of which US\$ 3,514 incurred against overall allocation
b/ Of which US\$ 15,461 incurred against overall allocation

1.15 SWAZILAND

Country Overview

Refugee population and developments

1.15.1 The total population of refugees in Swaziland stood at some 14,500 at the end of 1987 as a result of the continued influx from Mozambique. This population comprised 7,700 Mozambicans and 6,800 South Africans, representing an increase of 19 per cent over the past year. Pending the identification of a site for a new settlement, the Mozambicans, who are largely of rural background, are accommodated at the already overcrowded Ndzevane Settlement and Malindza Reception Centre.

Aims and achievements of past assistance programmes

1.15.2 In 1987, the Malindza Reception Centre facilities were expanded to cope with the increasing number of Mozambican refugees. Care and maintenance assistance continued, as did the consolidation of infrastructural facilities. The main facilities at the Centre, which were either expanded or improved, include the health, water and education sectors, as well as the proper physical planning and layout of the camp itself. The Ndzevane settlement continued to be congested because it was originally designed to have a carrying capacity of 6,500 South Africans, but now caters for 13,000 refugees, due to the influx of 6,500 Mozambicans into the settlement. Plans for the establishment of a new settlement for the Mozambicans could not materialize because of the absence of a suitable settlement site. Consequently, the planned handover of the settlement to the Government has been postponed and care and maintenance activities are being continued. Efforts towards agricultural self-sufficiency of refugees were made through the reorganization of the co-operative society in the settlement. Other activities included the provision of educational assistance, particularly vocational training for needy students, measures to meet immediate needs of individual refugees such as facilitating the transfer of certain South African refugees to third countries at the Government's request, and job creation through income-generating activities in urban centres.

Outline of current programme and proposals for 1988

1.15.3 In response to the Government's request, during the first quarter of 1988, UNHCR and the World Food Programme (WFP) approved funds to provide assistance for up to 12,000 spontaneously settled Mozambican refugees living in the border areas. As of end March 1988, the total estimated refugee population was 27,200 persons consisting of 20,350 Mozambicans and 6,800 South Africans as well as 50 urban refugees of various nationalities. Pending the allotment of a new site for the Mozambican refugees, the provision of care and maintenance assistance will be continued in both Ndzevane Settlement and Malindza Reception Centre. Renewed efforts will also be made to further consolidate infrastructural facilities and services in order to cater for the increasing number of refugee in these two locations. Following the recommendations of a technical assessment mission to Ndzevane Settlement, new initiatives in income-generating activities will be introduced during the remaining months of 1988. For this purpose, it is proposed to undertake a survey to identify and determine the skills profile of the South African and Mozambican refugees so that the implementation of these recommendations may be carried out in the most appropriate manner. It is expected that the Government will identify a new site for Mozambican refugees during the second half of 1988 so as to allow soil and water surveys to be undertaken, prior to the commencement of the implementation of other related activities. Assistance to the urban caseload in, inter alia,

the areas of education, vocational training, counselling services and resettlement, will be made available to deserving cases in 1988-1989. In addition to the above requirements, some \$ 1.6 million worth of basic food supplies needs to be mobilized in 1988, largely through WFP, to sustain the refugee caseload.

Arrangements for implementation

1.15.4 The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) acts as UNHCR's main implementing partner at Ndzevane Settlement while CARITAS (Swaziland), in addition to contributing funds, is the implementing agency for the Malindza Reception Centre. The Government of Swaziland, through the Ministry of the Interior, continues to provide much support for both Malindza Reception Centre and the Ndzevane Settlement, and is expected to assume greater administrative responsibility for these projects in the near future.

General Programmes

Local settlement

1.15.5 A substantial increase in the 1988 local settlement appropriation is required to provide assistance to the spontaneously settled Mozambican refugees as well as to continue the consolidation of infrastructural facilities and services for the increased population at the Malindza Reception Centre. In 1989, the proposed local settlement appropriation will only cover the Ndzevane Settlement, and compared to 1988, the appropriation is somewhat reduced because infrastructural activities are expected to have been completed by the end of 1988.

Resettlement

1.15.6 The approved level of appropriation for resettlement in 1988 has been maintained. A similar level of funding is required for 1989.

Other forms of assistance

1.15.7 The initial appropriation for supplementary aid to needy refugees in 1988 has been reduced to reflect local currency gains due to exchange rate fluctuations, while there has been no change in the approved level of funding for lower secondary education. The appropriation for counselling services for 1988 has been slightly raised due to increased personnel costs. In 1989, the allocations for these assistance measures will be included in the appropriation for care and maintenance.

Care and maintenance

1.15.8 The proposed 1989 appropriation for care and maintenance of spontaneously settled Mozambicans and those at the Malindza Reception Centre, which in 1988 forms part of the local settlement appropriation, has been reduced since it is expected that the capital outlays used for the expansion of facilities and the purchase of vehicles in 1988 will not be required in 1989. The allocation for care and maintenance of the urban caseload as well as scholarship assistance at the primary and secondary school levels, and the supplementary aid for needy refugees have been reduced slightly due to a rationalization of the assistance provided. However, the allocation for counselling services has been adjusted upwards to cover increased recurrent costs.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.15.9 The proposed appropriations for 1988/1989 and 1989/1990 academic years respectively cover scholarship assistance for 15 beneficiaries.

Other trust funds

1.15.10 In 1987, a contribution in kind of food was received for a value of \$ 630,000.

Programme Support and Administration

1.15.11 The increased requirements in the area of common staff costs in 1987 were met through transfers between allocations.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SWAZILAND

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988			1989	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		714.0
90.5	100.0	250.0	Reception Centre	Running cost of Malindza Reception Centre	250.0
90.9	77.0	94.0 a	Counselling	Running cost of counselling services	93.0
36.0	50.0	36.0	Supplementary aid	Care and maintenance assistance to individual refugees	36.0
		685.0	Spontaneously settled refugees	Assistance to spontaneously settled Mozambicans	335.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
3.6 b	-	-			
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		725.0
14.4	25.0	25.0	Individual refugees	Development of small-scale enterprises	25.0
7.0	15.0	15.0	Primary education	School fees and educational materials for refugee pupils at pre-primary and primary levels	200.0
119.0	171.0	171.0	Lower secondary educ.	380 scholarships	500.0
664.2	540.0	540.0	Rural refugees	Consolidation of Ndzevane settlement	
-	50.0	50.0	New settlement		
			RESETTLEMENT		6.0
38.2 c	6.0	6.0		Promotion of resettlement and related costs	6.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		209.0
236.5	208.0	196.0		See Annexes I and II	209.0
1,300.3	1,242.0	2,068.0	Sub-total (1)		1,654.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
33.1	43.0	43.0	15 scholarships at post-secondary and university levels		42.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
629.7	-	-	Food		-
65.3	-	-	Medical assistance		-
			Programme support and administration		
32.7	46.0	39.0	Junior Professional Officer		-
760.8	89.0	82.0	Sub-total (2)		42.0
14.3	23.0	24.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		26.0
2,075.4	1,354.0	2,174.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		1,722.0

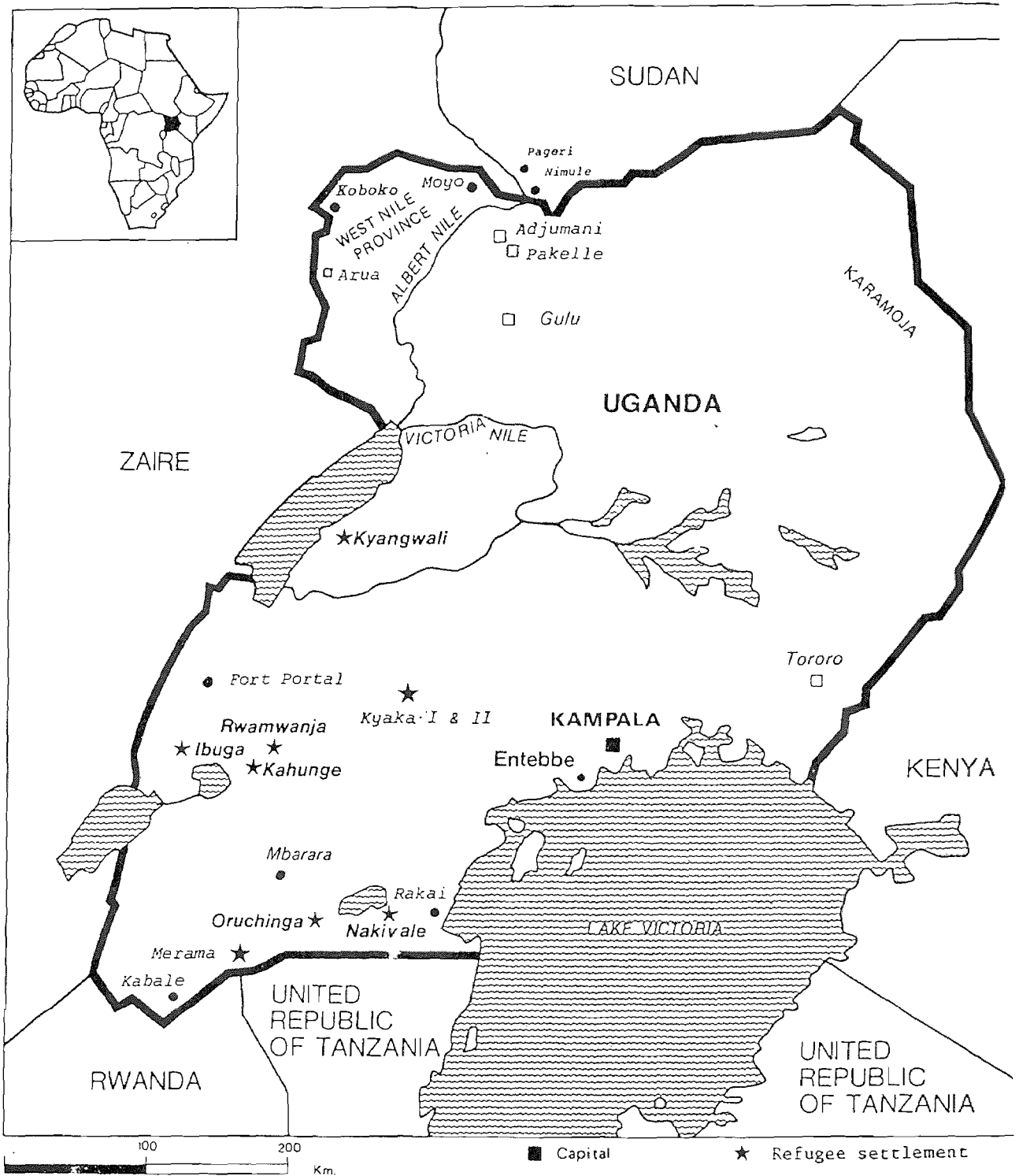
a/of which US\$ 8,000 incurred against overall allocation

b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

c/of which US\$ 29,251 incurred against overall allocation

UGANDA

Area.....236,026 sq. km
 Estimated population.....16,020,000 (mid-86)
 Population density.....Approx. 67.9 per sq.km
 Rainy season.....Approx. February/March to
 October/November



1.16 UGANDA

Country Overview

Refugee population and developments

1.16.1. During the course of 1987 a reassessment of the rural refugee population was undertaken by the Government. Based on the results of this exercise, the total number of refugees in the country was estimated to be 87,790 at the end of 1987, representing a net reduction of 56,210 compared to the December 1986 figure of 144,000. The reassessment was limited to refugees residing at eight rural settlements in south western Uganda, whose number decreased from 111,600 in 1986 to an estimated 84,208 refugees, consisting predominantly of Rwandese, and including 1,000 Zairians and 1,000 Sudanese. Conversely, the number of urban refugees of various nationalities increased markedly from 873 to 1,582, largely due to the movement of Rwandese refugees from the settlements in pursuit of educational opportunities. There was a steady increase in the number of Sudanese refugees, who began to arrive in 1986 and were settled at Magburu in northern Uganda. From an estimated 697 refugees in March 1987 the population at Magburu grew to 2,000 by 31 December 1987. A further new influx of 369 persons was recorded in the first three months of 1988.

1.16.2. The debilitating effects of several years of civil war on infrastructure, services and general living conditions of rural refugees and nationals living in settlements and surrounding areas are gradually being reduced. The majority of rural refugees, who are concentrated in the south west, have attained a satisfactory level of self-sufficiency and are actively engaged in small-scale farming and animal husbandry. However, the devaluation of the local currency and the ever increasing cost of essential commodities is affecting the livelihood of refugees, with greater adverse impact on those in urban areas.

Aims and achievements of past assistance programmes

1.16.3. Some progress towards the rehabilitation of infrastructure and services in the Rwandese refugee settlements in south western Uganda was achieved, although rates of implementation remained low due, mainly, to the limited capacity of the implementing partner. Substantial quantities of construction materials were procured, which allowed for the initiation of construction and repair works on schools and dispensaries in most of the settlements. Inputs consisting of agricultural hand implements, occupational tools for skilled refugees and limited veterinary supplies were purchased to support individual and co-operative refugee self-reliance schemes. For rural Sudanese refugees in the north west, progress was made in 1987 towards the establishment of the settlement at Magburu. Initial survey and demarcation of 50 square kilometres of land, allocated by the Government, were completed and a transfer of the refugees to the new site was effected. The provision of a potable water supply was ensured by the drilling of two boreholes. These were further increased to four during the first quarter of 1988. Basic health infrastructure was constructed and became operational during 1987, providing primary health care at the settlement site.

1.16.4. The Special Programme of Immediate Relief Assistance and Help Towards the Reintegration of Ugandan Returnees from the Sudan and Zaire continued to be implemented throughout 1987. The duration of the programme has been extended to the end of 1988. Since 1986, the programme has constituted the single largest UNHCR activity in Uganda by virtue of the scope of assistance offered and the volume of repatriation. The programme assisted some 80,200 persons, of whom 68,200 persons came from the Sudan and 12,000 from Zaire, who

repatriated in 1987. However, due to security constraints and the introduction of new clearance procedures, implementation of the project was suspended for two months in 1987. Full scale repatriation resumed again in February 1988.

Outline of current programmes and proposal for 1989

1.16.5. A thorough technical and management review of UNHCR operations in Uganda was undertaken in February 1988. The main recommendations, including the consolidation of the south west programme, have been fully integrated into the revised 1988 and proposed 1989 Annual Programme budgets.

1.16.6. Rehabilitation work started in 1987 in south-western Uganda and is continuing in 1988 with the involvement of other development orientated United Nations agencies, with the objective of ensuring a gradual, but viable, phasing-out of assistance in 1989. A total of nine primary schools, eight dispensaries and 10 residential and administrative structures in the various settlements are being constructed or rehabilitated. Access and feeder roads, most of which are barely passable, will be upgraded. Water supply points are being improved through the repair and replacement of some 27 hand-pumps and drilling of up to 10 new boreholes. To consolidate the achievements made by refugees towards self-reliance, the creation of self-sustained community structures is encouraged and co-operative societies are being set up and a revolving fund established. The revolving fund will be operated jointly by refugees and nationals, who will also manage the proceeds from the sale of agricultural tools at subsidized prices. To lay the foundation for a successful hand-over of the settlements to the Government, UNHCR has undertaken steps at the local level with representatives of donor Governments and United Nations agencies as well as the Government of Uganda to ensure that the settlements are, henceforth, included in local and regional development programmes, thus facilitating their socio-economic integration into the regional/national economy. Relief assistance such as food, household items and agricultural inputs is being provided only to the Sudanese refugees at Magburu. Concurrently, other infrastructure required at the settlements is planned for construction during the second half of 1988. These include a warehouse, primary school, administrative and residential buildings. Feeder roads are also to be improved. In 1989, it is expected that refugees from the first influx of 1986 will have attained a reasonable level of self-sufficiency in food production. For urban refugees, an overall approach has been developed towards more durable solutions. Emphasis is being placed on the provision of training in marketable skills and support to income generating activities, including relocation to rural areas, when appropriate, in order to promote local integration.

1.16.7. The implementation of the special programme of immediate relief assistance and help towards the reintegration of Ugandan returnees from Sudan is continuing until December 1988. Some 30,500 returnees had been officially repatriated through organized convoys by the end of May 1988, and an additional 28,700 persons registered as spontaneous returnees. It is projected that, of the some 60,000 refugees remaining in the southern Sudan, 75 per cent, or approximately 48,000 may return during the course of 1988.

Arrangements for implementation

1.16.8. Within the governmental structure, overall responsibility for refugee affairs has been entrusted to the Ministry of Local Government. The Ministry, therefore, serves as the principal implementing agency for the assistance programmes for refugees in the south west and north west as well as for the urban refugees. "Médecins sans frontières" (MSF) and the Swiss Disaster Relief Unit (SDR) have assisted in the implementation of activities in the health sector.

1.16.9 The Ministry of Rehabilitation has assumed responsibility for the co ordination of all assistance measures related to internally displaced persons and returnees. This Ministry is also the focal point for the co ordination of activities of the special programme of assistance to Ugandan returnees from Sudan and Zaire and implements the distribution of food. The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) has acted as the principal implementing partner in the management of reception centres and distribution of non-food relief items. Other agencies which have in the past assisted or are currently involved in the implementation of UNHCR's assistance programme are MSF and the German Emergency Doctors, which have responsibility for medical screening at the centres; SDR which undertook emergency rehabilitation of health structures and services in east of the project area and the Swedish Special Unit for Disaster Relief (SSU) which provided assistance in the water sector.

General Programmes

Local settlement

1.16.10 Following the February 1988 technical and management review mission, a consolidated action plan for the south-west settlements has been drawn up with a view to an effective and viable UNHCR phasing-out in 1989 and the involvement of development agencies thereafter. Phased implementation is proceeding well. As a result, the three major components under this appropriation, the south west settlement infrastructure, medical assistance and the Magburu settlement, are being implemented through a substantially reduced 1988 allocation.

1.16.11 For 1989, the proposed local settlement appropriation allows for the finalization of the remainder of infrastructure in the south west and the continued development of Magburu.

Individual refugees

1.16.12 The programme mainly concerned displaced Rwandese refugees. Through effective counselling services and attainment of alternative solutions, the proposed allocation for 1988 could be reduced according to the needs. For 1989, and with the aim to further improve the service, the programme consolidates other forms of assistance for individual refugees such as counselling services, lower and higher secondary education and individual integration assistance under this appropriation. Care and maintenance

1.16.13 In 1988, supplementary assistance is reduced reflecting better counselling and alternative solutions proposed to promote self reliance. In 1989, supplementary assistance is planned for provision of assistance to small numbers of new arrivals in urban areas.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.16.14. Requirements for 1989 are decreased due to the inclusion of higher secondary education into the General Programmes as assistance to individual refugees and thus, approximately 50 scholarships are planned and budgeted.

Assistance to returnees from the Sudan

1.16.15 A carry over of \$ 1.5 million from the \$ 14.45 million generously contributed by donors to the 1986/87 Special Trust Fund, allowed the Office to continue operations in the West Nile Province in 1988. The Programme has been extended to 31 December 1988 and requirements have been estimated at \$ 5.3 million for the 12 month period covering an

estimated 123,000 beneficiaries. This cost does not include the requirement of approximately 8400 MT of basic food needs at an estimated cost of \$ 1.17 million, for which UNHCR is following up with possible donors.

Programme Support and Administration

1.16.16 The increased requirements in 1987, met through transfers between allocations, were due to higher common staff costs as a result of staff rotation and general operating expenses. In the 1989 initial estimates, funds have been budgeted for the replacement of three vehicles for the Branch Office and the Sub-Office, replacement of furniture and the acquisition of radio equipment.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UGANDA

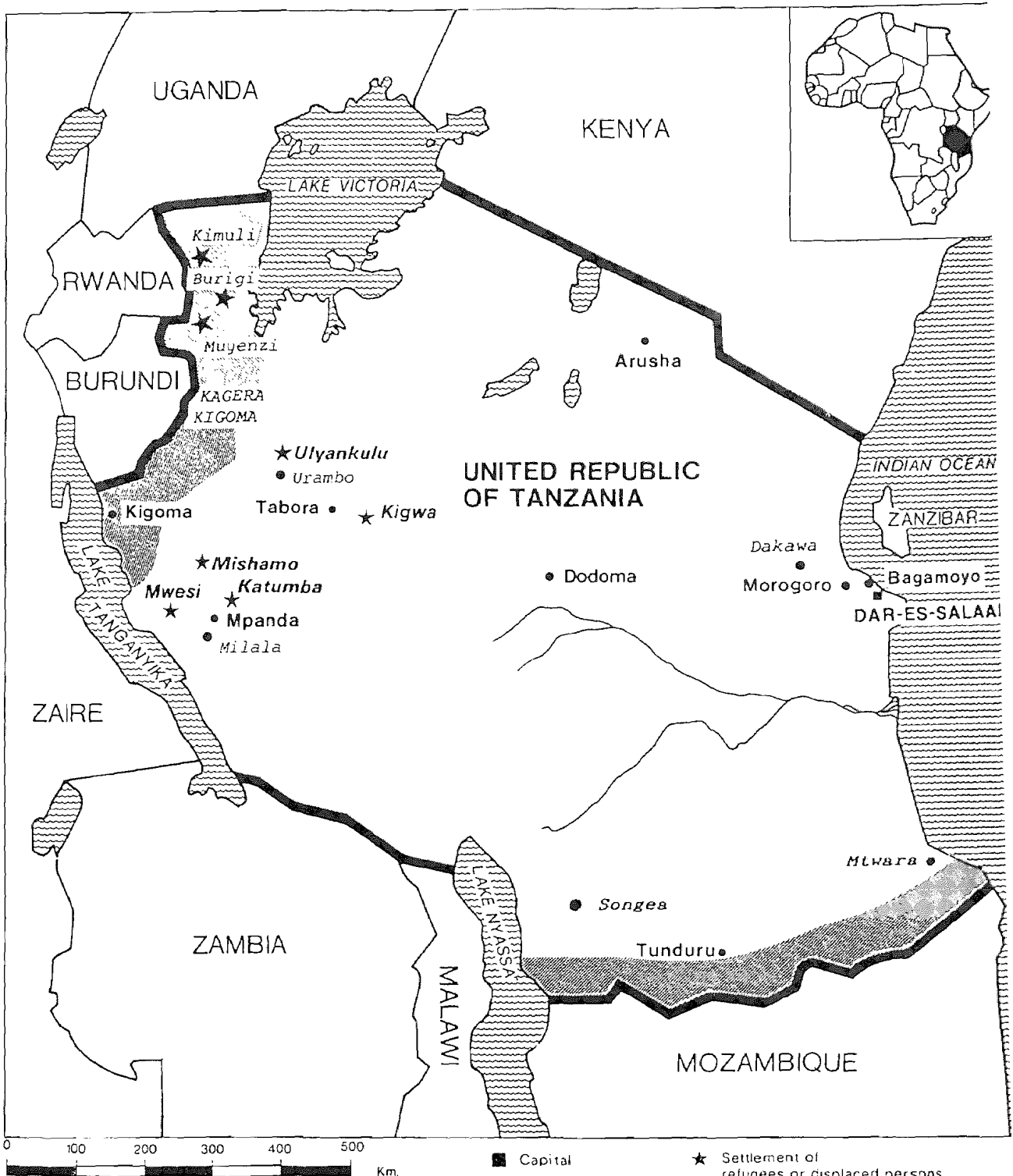
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988			1989
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
				PROPOSED ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	20.0
59.0	65.0	45.0	Supplementary aid	Temporary assistance to newly arrived refugees mostly in urban areas
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	1,455.0
1,345.1	2,200.0	1,881.0	Rural settlement	Rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure in 9 rural settlements
139.2	286.0	245.0	Individual refugees	Local integration of refugees
9.8	50.0	20.0	Primary education	
150.0	200.0	150.0	Lower secondary educ.	School fees, uniforms, educational materials, allowances and transport costs
273.9 a	294.0	319.0	Counselling	Administrative costs of counselling services
			RESETTLEMENT	-
12.7 b	-	-		
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	902.0
767.4	814.0	885.0		See Annexes I and II
2,757.1	3,909.0	3,545.0	Sub-total (1)	2,377.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
68.9	91.5	91.0	Technical, vocational and university education for 50 refugee students	57.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
9.6	-	-	Clothing	-
5,475.7	-	5,303.7	ASSISTANCE TO RETURNEES FROM SOUTHERN SUDAN	-
5,554.2	91.5	5,394.7	Sub-total (2)	57.0
135.5	130.0	128.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	108.0
8,446.8	4,130.5	9,067.7	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	2,542.0

a/of which US\$ 16,653 incurred against overall allocation
b/obligation incurred against overall allocation

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Area.....945,087 sq. km
 Estimated population.....22,460,000 (mid-86)
 Population density.....approx. 23.8 per sq.km
 Rainy season.....November/December to
 March/April



- Capital
- Town or village
- ★ Settlement of refugees or displaced persons
- ▨ Region comprising a population of refugees or displaced persons.

1.17 UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Country Overview

Refugee population and developments

1.17.1 At the end of 1987, there were some 266,200 refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania as compared to 220,300 estimated by the end of 1986. The increase in the refugee population during 1987 is due mainly to the following phenomena:

(a) a downward revision of the estimated number of refugees following a census which was conducted in mid-1987 in the organized settlements as well as in the capital and (b) an increase in the refugee population on account of an influx of some 72,000 Mozambicans.

1.17.2 The refugees from Burundi, numbering 154,400, are located in the Kigoma region and remain the largest group. Most of them are living in rural settlements (131,400) where they are economically self-sufficient and the remainder, some 23,000 persons, are spontaneously settled. There are 22,300 Rwandese in the Kagera region, of whom 1,050 are living in the organized rural settlement of Burigi and the rest, some 21,250 persons, are spontaneously settled. The Mozambicans, estimated at 72,000 persons, live in the southern part of the country, whereas the 16,000 Zaireans have spontaneously settled in the western part. The rest of the population (1,500) is composed of refugees of various other origins who reside in Dar-es-Salaam (880), Pangale (220) and Kigwa (400).

Aims and achievements of past assistance programmes

1.17.3 In the course of 1987, programmes for spontaneously settled refugees from Burundi in the Kigoma Region and the Rwandese in the Kagera Region drew to a close. Final inputs and hand-over preparations continued at the vocational training centres in Ulyankulu and Mpanda, at the rehabilitation centre at Katumba and for the health and education infrastructure in Kigwa. Additional hand-overs are scheduled in 1988.

1.17.4 Following the Mozambican influx to the three southern regions of Lindi, Mtwara and Ruvuma, an emergency programme was established in August 1987 to cover the immediate needs of 15,000 new Mozambican arrivals in Songea district of Ruvuma. The district and regional authorities played an active role during the emergency phase. Negotiations to choose an implementing partner to assist with the settlement of the new caseload are progressing. The United Republic of Tanzania's national policies regarding self-help and appropriate technology are being adhered to, and substantial investment in programmes for the development of infrastructure is being avoided, as it remains the hope that voluntary repatriation will become a viable alternative in due course. A training course for refugee workers in emergency situations, organized in Harare in 1987, provided an excellent opportunity for Government officials to study how to cope better with the new influx of Mozambicans.

1.17.5 Support for the community at the Kigwa transit centre/settlement continued with the establishment of an educational resource centre and the organization of income-generating projects. Following participation in a training workshop on income-generating assistance in Lusaka, the staff (Christian Council of Tanzania) in charge of this settlement planned to reorient the programme in the direction of small loan schemes. Registration remained a priority for UNHCR in the United Republic of Tanzania and follow-up has continued in 1988, particularly as a national census is scheduled to take place in August. It is felt that the necessary planning for the promotion of durable solutions will be considerably facilitated when this additional information on the different caseloads becomes available. The issuance of identity cards is expected to enhance the refugees' status and security in the country.

Outline of current programmes and proposals for 1989

1.17.6 As rural settlements and supporting infrastructure (such as vocational training centres and administrative facilities) are handed over to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, the role of UNHCR has become that of a catalyst to interest potential donors in providing direct support to the programmes for which UNHCR funding is being phased out. In this context, UNHCR commissioned a study on the handed-over settlements, which has pinpointed serious problems, particularly in land use and overcrowding, and makes outline proposals for future planning in the districts concerned. The report lays the basis for negotiations with potential multilateral and bilateral donors. It is recognized, however, that this is a process which requires time and the problems identified are pressing. As a result, UNHCR is proposing to make available in 1988 and 1989 a certain degree of funding to allow some essential land-use planning and demographic studies to get under way.

1.17.7 A survey of the urban caseload is scheduled for the current year in order to shift assistance from care and maintenance towards durable solutions by making it possible for these refugees to secure inexpensive but lasting accommodation and to undertake income-generating schemes leading to self-sufficiency. At Kigwa, bearing in mind that some of the refugees are in transit and others are durably settled, the hand-over of infrastructure is planned in phases.

1.17.8 A recent educational consultancy has recommended that UNHCR provide school books, science equipment, and library facilities rather than grant individual scholarships. The implementation of these proposals is being discussed in detail with the Ministry of National Education.

1.17.9 Approximately 24,000 ha (243 sq.km) have been identified for potential rural settlement for Mozambican refugees at Likuyu in Songea district of Ruvuma Region. The site was visited by UNHCR Technical Support Service in December 1987 and March 1988 and was found to be suitable for agriculture; some 20,000 persons can be settled there with good prospects of becoming self-sufficient. All parties concerned with the establishment of the settlement are preparing a plan of operations, including a multi-year programme which could start in 1988 with the demarcation of the settlement villages, and the transfer of the population to the site before the start of the agricultural season in the latter part of 1988. For the Mozambicans in Lindi and Mtwara Regions, it is necessary, before starting any programme, to identify and register recent arrivals who are mixed with long term residents; UNHCR is assisting the Government in this exercise. In addition to the above requirements, some \$ 746,000 worth of basic food supplies needs to be mobilized in 1988, largely through the World Food Programme (WFP) to sustain the refugee caseload.

Arrangement for implementation

1.17.10 The overall responsibility for refugees matters rest with the Ministry of Home Affairs, but the actual implementation of various programmes in the United Republic of Tanzania is undertaken by several non-governmental agencies (*inter alia*, with the Christian Council of Tanzania and Catholic Relief Services); the projects which were implemented by Caritas, the Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service and the Ryder Cheshire Mission are now being phased out. The Regional governments are largely involved in the assistance programmes for the Mozambicans in the southern part of the country and it is foreseen that non-governmental agencies will subsequently work in partnership with the local authorities.

General Programmes

Local settlement

1.17.11 It is proposed to increase the appropriation for 1988 in order to cover additional infrastructure costs at Kigwa (reception centre and rural settlement) near Tabora. In addition to the operational costs and the additional infrastructure costs of Kigwa, this appropriation includes the costs for the purchase of equipment and vehicles (including spare parts) to strengthen the Refugee Office at the Ministry of Home Affairs. This allocation also includes also funds in 1988 as well as in 1989 to allow essential land-use planning and demographic studies to begin in handed-over settlements.

1.17.12 For 1989, the allocation will include the continuation of the project for the reception centre part of Kigwa (assistance to individuals upon their arrival at Kigwa) as well as the continuation of the studies at handed-over settlements. It will also cover the cost of the new settlement for Mozambicans near Songea and a programme of family planning for refugees, to be established by the authorities. The allocations for secondary education and legal assistance will also be included under the local settlement appropriation in 1989.

Multipurpose assistance/care and maintenance

1.17.13 The 1988 appropriation can be reduced on the basis of the actual expenditure so far incurred for the care and maintenance assistance for the 20,000 Mozambicans in the Songea district. In addition to the assistance to the Mozambicans, this 1988 appropriation includes allocations for the Liberation Movements [African National Congress (ANC) and Pan African Congress (PAC)] in the United Republic of Tanzania. In 1989, this appropriation will cover assistance to the Mozambicans who are identified (as recent arrivals and registered) in Lindi and Mtwara Regions; it will also cover continued assistance to the ANC and PAC. Finally, the allocations for counselling activities as well as for supplementary aid will be accounted for under the appropriation for care and maintenance in 1989.

Other forms of assistance

1.17.14 Allocations for resettlement and repatriation have, on the basis of actual expenditure, been reduced in 1988, and a similar amount is proposed for 1989 for resettlement. For repatriation in 1989, in view of the small amount foreseen, it is proposed that the needs be financed from the overall allocation when and if the need arises. Legal assistance, including support for the registration of Mozambicans for 1988 has been financed from the overall allocation for legal assistance; for 1989 the requirements for legal aid are included in the local settlement appropriation. The allocation for supplementary aid is reduced in 1988 on the basis of expenditure so far incurred; for 1989, the allocation is further reduced, as the assisted caseload should diminish and these requirements are included under the care and maintenance appropriation. A small reduction in the counselling appropriation has been possible in 1988 and the very same amount will be maintained in 1989, but will be accounted for under care and maintenance. Lower secondary education is reduced in 1988, pending the outcome of a new formula being negotiated with the Ministry of Education; for 1989, secondary education will be included in the local settlement allocation. The assistance for handicapped refugees will be phased out by the end of 1988.

Emergency Fund

1.17.15 With the arrival during 1987 of some 15,000 Mozambicans in Ruvuma Region, UNHCR allocated funds from the Emergency Fund to provide urgent care and maintenance assistance to the group. Assistance to the same group during 1988 is being financed from multipurpose assistance.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.17.16 The 1988 allocation covers 58 beneficiaries. The reduced allocation for 1989 takes into account the inclusion of higher secondary education in the Annual Programme.

Other trust funds

1.17.17 In 1987, contributions in cash and kind have been made available in the transport sector (one vehicle for Ulyankulu) and in the domestic needs sector (second hand clothing). In 1988, contributions are already recorded in the food sector (70MT of DSM and 5MT of fortified cereals) as well as in the domestic needs sector (clothing).

Programme Support and Administration

1.17.18 In 1987, savings in salary and common staff costs were possible as a result of a change in the exchange rate. The upward revision of 1988 and 1989 initial estimates is due, mainly, to an increase in general operating expenses as a result of a 47 per cent increase in rent for the office premises and an increase in travel. Funds for the replacement of two vehicles, office furniture and equipment, and the purchase of a generator and equipment for the Financial Management Information System for Sub-Office Kigoma have been included in the 1988 revised estimates. In the 1989 initial estimates, it is foreseen that two vehicles and one motorcycle will be replaced, and computer equipment will be acquired.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988		1989		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		1,020.0
52.0	1,557.0	1,016.0	Multipurpose assistance	Assistance to Mozambicans in Lindi and Mtwara	840.0
119.8	112.0	110.0	Counselling	Regions, and to South African refugees	110.0
-	70.0	70.0	Assistance to handicapped refugees	Care and maintenance of individual refugees and running costs of counselling services	
230.1 a	200.0	115.0	Supplementary aid		70.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		-
3.7	4.0	3.0			
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		2,414.0
70.4	400.0	515.0	Rural settlements	Agricultural and other activities at Kigwa,	1,963.0
572.9	268.0	325.0	Kigoma	demographic and handover studies, family planning	281.0
152.1 b	200.0	150.0	Lower secondary educ.	activities and rural settlement for Mozambicans	150.0
27.3		40.0 c	Legal assistance	near Songea. Assistance for education and operational support in Kigoma Sub-office	20.0
			RESETTLEMENT		9.0
10.0	10.0	9.0		Documentation and travel costs	9.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		432.0
292.6	330.0	437.0		(See Annexes I and II)	432.0
			EMERGENCY FUND		-
678.6			Assistance to Mozambican refugees		
2,209.5	3,151.0	2,790.0	Sub-total (1)		3,875.0

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA (continued)

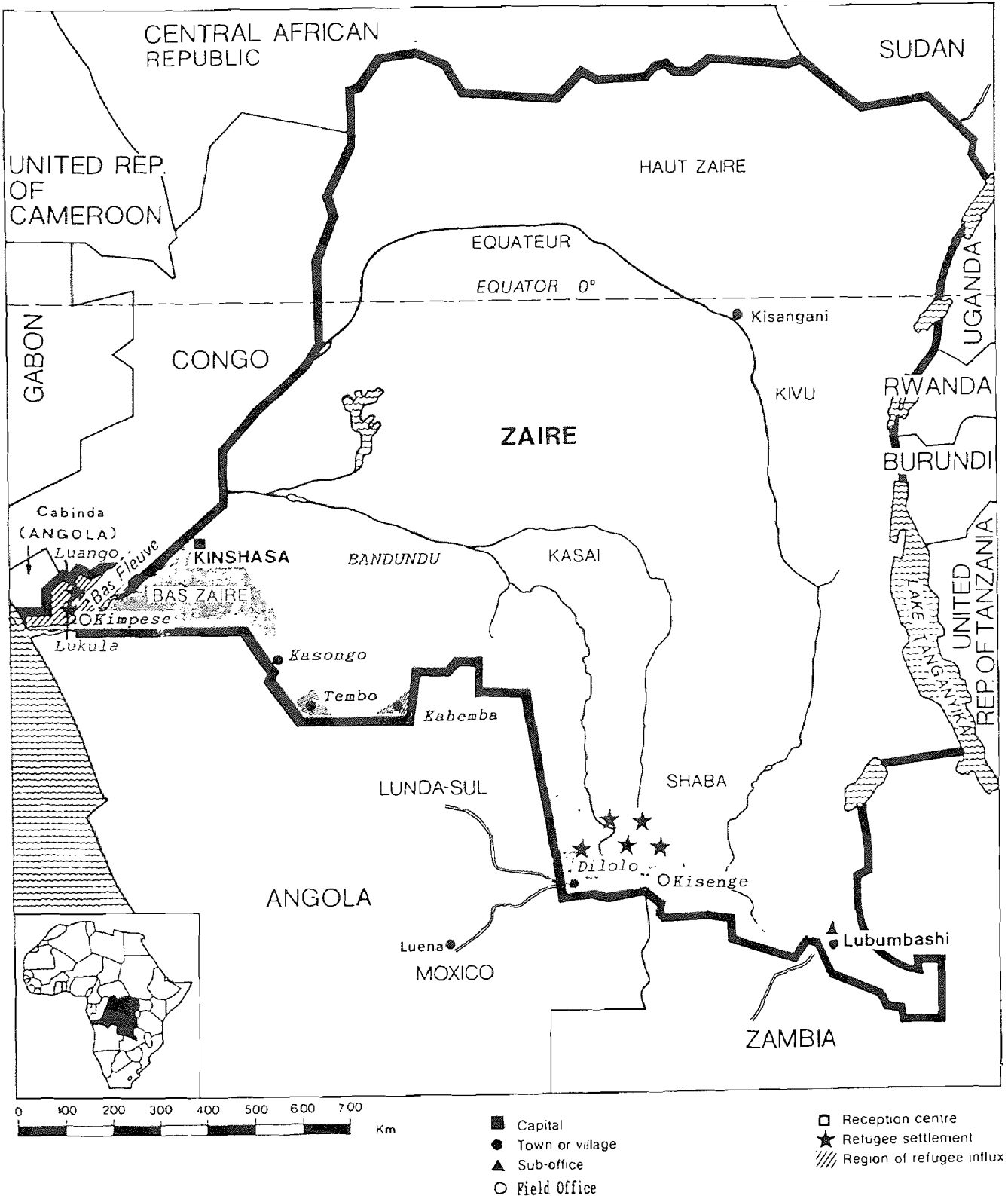
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988		1989	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
				PROPOSED ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
59.7	171.0	175.7	Assistance at university and post-secondary levels	50.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
16.8	-	11.8	Clothing	-
-	-	118.8	Food	-
22.5	-	-	Transport	-
1.1	-	-	Education	-
			Programme support and administration	
58.7	46.0	25.0	Junior Professional Officer	25.0
158.8	217.0	331.3	Sub-total (2)	75.0
78.2	130.0	130.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	136.0
2,446.5	3,498.0	3,251.3	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	4,006.0

a/of which US\$ 249 incurred against overall allocation
b/of which US\$ 2,100 incurred against overall allocation
c/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

ZAIRE

Area.....	2,354,409 sq. km
Estimated population.....	30,850,000 (mid-86)
Population density.....	Approx. 13.1 per sq.km
Rainy season.....	North-East: March- November East: September-May West: October-May



1.18 ZAIRE

Country Overview

Refugee population and developments

1.18.1 Two of the most significant changes in the refugee population in Zaire during 1987 were the arrival of 20,700 new Angolan refugees, principally in Bas-Zaire and the Bandundu region and the return of some 12,000 Ugandan refugees to their home country. At the end of 1987, the refugee population was estimated to total 320,000, some 298,700 of whom are Angolan. In the latter group, 50,300 received UNHCR assistance, and they are located in the regions of Shaba (36,700), Bas-Zaire (9,800), Bandundu (2,000) and in towns, principally Kinshasa (1,800). In addition, there were 16,000 refugees from Burundi and Rwanda, 4,000 from Uganda and 1,300 refugees from various other countries.

Aims and achievements of past assistance programmes

1.18.2 Assistance to voluntary repatriation schemes was one of UNHCR's main activities in Zaire in 1987. In addition to the organized repatriation of 12,000 Ugandan refugees, 419 Angolan refugees returned spontaneously to their home country.

1.18.3 UNHCR's other main activity was assistance to refugees with a view to achieving self-sufficiency, principally by consolidating the rural settlement zones for Angolan refugees in the Shaba and Bas-Zaire regions. Assistance to these refugees consisted of food rations (at a lower level than in the previous year), seeds and agricultural implements. It was also used to promote the refugees' participation in community development and the improvement of the local infrastructure.

1.18.4 The needs of individual refugees in the towns continued to receive attention. In Kinshasa, 41 refugees became financially independent by engaging in income-generating activities and 57 other refugees attended vocational training courses. The social counselling service assisted nearly 1,900 refugees and the needs (approximately 1,000) were assisted under a supplementary aid programme.

Outline of current programmes and proposals for 1989

1.18.5 In 1988, the principal activities are essentially directed towards strengthening the services furnished under previous programmes. In Shaba in particular, agricultural assistance was continued in order to increase output by expanding the cultivated area per adult to 1.4 hectares. As a result, it was possible to reduce the food ration by 50 per cent by mid-year and the refugees will be self-sufficient in food by the beginning of 1989. Efforts will also be made in 1988 to transfer responsibilities for the various sectors (health, education, water and roads) either to the Government or to non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The health sector is being transferred in mid-1988 and the education sector will follow at the beginning of the 1988-1989 school year.

1.18.6 In the case of Bas-Zaire, short-term assistance is to be provided for approximately 7,000 refugees in 1988 and approximately 5,000 in 1989 in the form of medical care and food rations, coupled with distributions of seeds and agricultural implements to encourage them to grow their own food as soon as possible. Following three exploratory missions in Bandundu, one by of the UNHCR Technical Support Service, it has been found necessary to set up a private project in 1988 for the 2,000-odd Angolan refugees enumerated in the area. The purpose is to facilitate their local integration by providing them with equipment and agricultural implements as well as basic services.

1.18.7 The main thrust this year and in 1989 under the programme for individual urban refugees is towards the creation of more income-generating activities and the strengthening of vocational training. At the same time, the return of refugees of rural origin to the countryside will be encouraged in order to facilitate their integration and prevent them from being uprooted.

Arrangements for implementation

1.18.8 UNHCR's assistance programmes in Zaire are mainly carried out by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Among them, the Canadian "Entraide universitaire mondiale" (EUMC) and "Médecins sans frontières" (MSF) of Belgium are carrying out programmes in Shaba. MSF (Belgium) is also responsible for implementing a pilot assistance project for Angolan refugees in Bandundu and will supervise the health sector following the transfer of responsibility in Shaba. In the latter region, the Kolwezi "Co-ordination catholique" is expected to take on the education sector, while the Government of Zaire, through its specialized services, will supervise the water resources and road sectors. The local integration project for Angolan refugees in Bas-Zaire is being carried out by UNHCR. In Kinshasa, the Church of Christ in Zaire is looking after social counselling programmes and supplementary assistance, while local integration projects for urban refugees and vocational training have been entrusted to Caritas Zaire.

1.18.9 In 1968, the Office for the Promotion of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in Zaire (OPEZ) will, for the first time, be responsible for training and providing leadership for new beneficiaries of micro self-sufficiency projects. Educational assistance is implemented by UNHCR in Shaba, by the "Communauté évangélique au centre de l'Afrique" (CECA) in the Cataracts region, by the "Bureau africain des sciences et de l'éducation" (ASE) in Haut-Zaire, by the "Institut supérieur de développement rural" (ISDR) in Kivu, by "Coordination catholique de Boma" in Bas-Fleuve, by "Coordination Catholique de Kisantu" at Kisantu and by the Church of Christ in Kinshasa.

General Programmes

Local integration

1.18.10 Angolan refugees in Shaba, Bas-Zaire and Bandundu: The 1989 programme allocation for refugees in Shaba is lower than the 1988 allocation because of their relative self-sufficiency and the gradual phasing-out of UNHCR from the programme. The 1989 allocation includes funds for social counselling, supplementary assistance and secondary education.

1.18.11 Individual refugees: The revised allocation for 1988 takes into account the increase in costs and will provide for the establishment of nine new income-generating activities in addition to 31 existing small projects, thus providing assistance to 80 beneficiaries in 1988. The proposed 1989 allocation provides for the assistance of 157 refugees.

Resettlement

1.18.12 Resettlement possibilities are limited for African refugees although efforts have been made by UNHCR to increase resettlement possibilities in Africa, particularly in Central Africa. Most candidates for resettlement continue to be accepted by countries outside the African continent (Canada, France, the Nordic Countries and the United States). The funds for 1988 and those requested for 1989 will provide assistance for about 50 beneficiaries each year.

Voluntary repatriation

1.18.13 For 1988 and 1989, the number of refugees wishing to be repatriated is estimated to total 600.

Other forms of assistance

1.18.14 The revised 1988 allocations for supplementary assistance, social counselling services and secondary education take into account the rise in prices of essentials and related charges, as well as the increase in the number of beneficiaries. Beginning in 1989, the funds needed for development of these activities will be included in the allocation for local integration.

Emergency Fund

1.18.15 In 1987, funds from the Emergency Fund were used to finance the beginning of a reintegration programme for the 936 Zairian refugees repatriated from Angola.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.18.16 The revised 1988 allocation takes into account an increase in the number of beneficiaries (210) this year. For 1989, the allocation provides for assistance to only 120 beneficiaries receiving post-secondary education. The decrease is due to the inclusion of assistance to refugee students in secondary education in the General Programmes beginning in 1989.

Other trust funds

1.18.17 As in 1987, various donors will contribute substantially in 1988 in cash and in kind to the supply of foodstuffs for Angolan refugees in Shaba and Bas-Zaire. As mentioned earlier, a reintegration programme for 936 repatriated Zairian refugees was implemented in 1987. The programme provided emergency assistance in the form of short-term food rations, shelter, seeds and agricultural implements.

Programme Support and Administration

1.18.18 The increased requirements in 1987, met through transfers between allocations, were due to the upward revision of the local salary scale with retroactive effect and higher common staff costs as a result of staff rotation. In the 1988 revised estimates, funds have been budgeted for an increase in salary, the installation of radio equipment, the normal replacement of three vehicles for the Branch Office and Sub-Office Lumbumbashi and the acquisition of new office furniture in connection with the opening of a Field Office for the local settlement and rehabilitation programme for Angolan refugees. In 1989, it is foreseen that office equipment and a vehicle will be replaced.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAIRE
(in thousands of United States dollars)

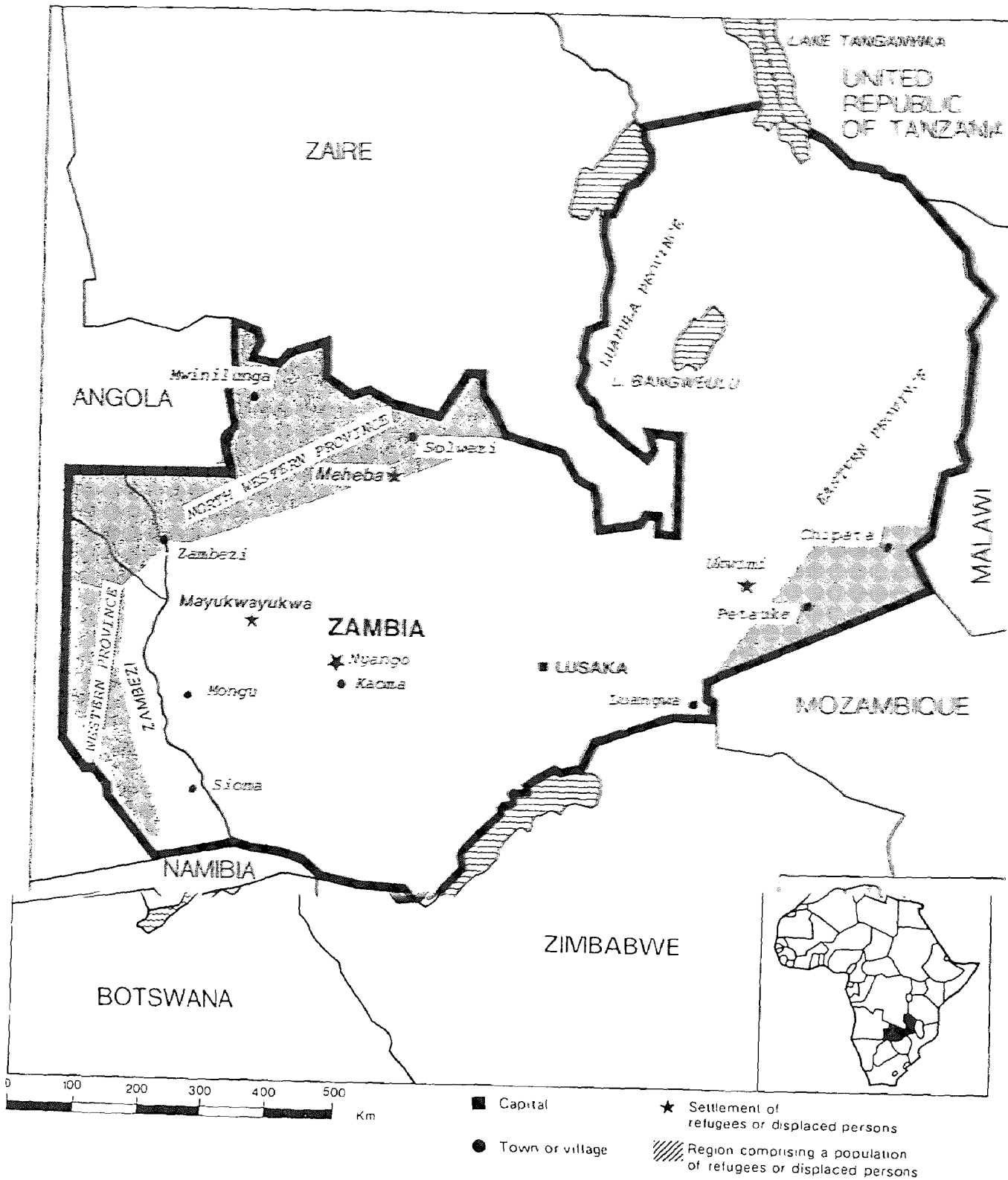
1987	1988			1989	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		79.0
410.2	121.0	79.0		Travel and related costs of individual refugees	79.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		2,835.0
4,445.3	3,663.0	3,851.0	Rural settlement	Multisectoral assistance through consolidation of settlements of Angolan refugees in Shaba and Bas-Zaïre provinces, development of small-scale enterprises for urban refugees, counselling services, secondary education and temporary supplementary aid	1,710.0
64.3	93.0	220.0	Individual refugees		200.0
116.9	88.0	137.0	Lower secondary education		340.0
181.2	211.0	254.0	Counselling		395.0
180.2 a	150.0	250.0	Supplementary aid		190.0
			Resettlement		134.0
134.2 b	119.0	137.0		Promotion of resettlement including travel and related costs	134.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMINISTRATION		573.0
724.0	469.0	733.0		See Annexes I and II	573.0
			EMERGENCY FUND		
33.5	-	-	Rehabilitation assistance to returnees from Angola		
6,289.8	4,914.0	5,661.0	Sub-total (1)		3,621.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
225.3	230.0	300.8		Scholarships for some 120 students in post-secondary education	250.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
975.5	-	397.0		Food	-
42.5	-	-		Assistance to returnees	-
36.4	47.0	76.0		Programme support and administration	76.0
				Junior Professional Officer	
1,279.7	277.0	773.8	Sub-total (2)		326.0
365.1	332.0	327.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		340.0
7,934.6	5,523.0	6,761.8	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		4,287.0

a/of which US\$ 452 incurred against overall allocation

b/of which US\$ 13,685 incurred against overall allocation

ZAMBIA

Area.....752,814 sq km
 Estimated population.....8,900,000 (mid-86)
 Population density.....Approx. 9.2 per sq km
 Rainy season.....November-April



1.19 ZAMBIA

Country Overview

Refugee population and development

1.19.1 According to Government estimates, some 8,700 refugees (mainly Angolans and Mozambicans) crossed into Zambia in 1987. Therefore at the end of 1987, the refugee population stood at some 146,100 persons, corresponding to a net increase of some 7,800 persons during 1987 (i.e. 8,700 new arrivals partially compensated by the repatriation of some 1,000 persons). This total is composed of 97,100 Angolans, 27,900 Mozambicans 9,000 Zairians, 6,900 Namibians 3,200 South Africans, 1,200 Ugandans, 250 Malawians and 550 of other nationalities. By the end of March 1988, the refugee population had further increased to some 148,300 persons.

1.19.2 About 26 per cent of the assisted caseload currently live in rural settlements established jointly by UNHCR and the Zambian Government (notably Meheba in North Western Province, Mayukwayukwa in Western Province, and Ukwimi in the Eastern Province). The majority of other refugees have spontaneously settled in villages along Zambia's borders with Angola and Mozambique. However, in view of the security problems arising from their presence in these border areas, and following a request from the Government, recently arrived refugees, who were located in sensitive, security-prone border areas are being relocated to Meheba and Ukwimi settlements. In addition, several thousand urban refugees live in and around Lusaka and other centres.

Aims and achievements of past assistance programmes

1.19.3 The overall objective of UNHCR assistance programme during 1987 was four-fold; (i) the phasing-out of UNHCR assistance to the old caseload of spontaneously settled refugees in the Western and North Western Provinces; (ii) the strengthening of infrastructure in the old Mayukwayukwa and Meheba Settlements, along with the expansion of the latter to accommodate a further 10,000 - 12,000 recently arrived Angolans; (iii) the movement of 10,000 - 15,000 Mozambican refugees from their temporary locations along the Mozambican border to the Ukwimi Refugee Settlement, with the concurrent phasing-out of emergency assistance in these temporary locations; and (iv) the reduced dependence of urban refugees on supplementary assistance through the promotion of small-scale businesses and job-oriented skills training.

1.19.4 Assistance to the old spontaneously settled refugees was phased out, and responsibility for agricultural work, including the provision of further assistance in the water sector, has been assumed by the Zambian Government assisted by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Construction of additional durable structures for community development at Mayukwayukwa got under way, although rather later than originally planned, owing to logistic and co-ordination problems. At Meheba the existing infrastructure was strengthened, and some progress was made in the expansion of the settlement, the digging of wells, the delineation of plots and the commencement of construction work, which have allowed the relocation of over 3,000 Angolan refugees into the settlement. During 1988, the number of Angolans who should have been relocated to Meheba may reach the original planning figure of 10,000 to 12,000.

1.19.5 Nearly 4,000 of the projected 10,000 to 15,000 Mozambicans were relocated in Ukwimi during 1987. That the planned objective was not fully achieved was due primarily to problems relating to the development of the water supply, as well as to logistic difficulties

encountered during the rainy season when the Petauke/Ukwimi (65km) access road was not passable between November and April. These problems are being addressed and Ukwimi is expected to reach planned capacity by October 1988.

1.19.6 Concrete steps were also taken to reduce dependency syndrome among urban refugees. These measures included, inter alia, the strengthening of the Refugee Business Programme and the reorientation of the education programme towards job-oriented skills training in preference to purely academic education. UNHCR continued to provide assistance in the form of agricultural implements and equipment as well as medical supplies to refugees under the auspices of National Liberation Movements based in Zambia.

Outline of current programmes and proposal for 1989

1.19.7 Three technical and management reviews of settlement operations were conducted in early 1988 and their recommendations and action plans have been fully integrated into current programme plans. Relocation of refugees from border areas to Ukwimi and Meheba, and simultaneous provision of agricultural inputs and other economic opportunities in the two settlements, constitute the main thrust of UNHCR assistance activities in 1988. Development of infrastructure in the settlements is progressing. Upgrading of the 65-km Petauke - Ukwimi access road by the European Economic Community (EEC) should be completed by the end of June 1989. Although problems relating to water supply still persist, it is expected that at least 25,000 Angolan and Mozambican refugees will have been relocated by the end of 1988. On the basis of very recent statistical data from the Mozambican border, it would appear that the numbers of Mozambicans to be relocated to Ukwimi may substantially exceed the existing carrying capacity, and settlement extension may already have to be undertaken in the latter part of 1988. As a result, further funds may be required. Basic assistance continues to be provided along the border, pending the transfer of the refugees.

1.19.8 In urban areas, emphasis is placed on the development of job-oriented skills and training. Progress made under the 1987 Refugee Small Business Programme is being consolidated with a view to phasing out UNHCR assistance in this sector by 1990. At the same time, voluntary repatriation of refugees continues. Between January and May 1988 about 480 refugees, mainly Angolans and Mozambicans, returned home voluntarily. The trend is expected to continue, not least in view of the recent declaration of amnesty by the Zimbabwean Government and UNHCR's efforts to promote repatriation among the Zimbabwean refugees.

1.19.9 The 1988 initial appropriations budgeted in US dollars have to be reviewed following the substantive reevaluation (by some 89 per cent) of the Zambian Kwacha in order to maintain the originally foreseen level of real services and other refugee requirements. For 1989, the main features of activities include completion of the relocation exercise and assistance towards the achievement of economic self-sufficiency in the settlements. Programmes for urban refugees will remain basically the same.

1.19.10 In addition to the above requirements, some \$ 1.58 million worth of basic food supplies needs to be mobilized in 1988, largely through the World Food Programme (WFP), to sustain the refugee caseload.

Arrangements for implementation

1.19.11 UNHCR assistance projects are implemented through non-governmental agencies under the overall co-supervision of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Branch Office. UNHCR provides approximately 85 per cent of the total budget, the remaining 15 per cent being covered by some of the major agencies, usually to cover salaries of their international staff and administrative or operational support costs. The principal agencies are: - the Lutheran World Federation, the Catholic Secretariat of Zambia, the Save the Children Federation (US),

the Christian Council of Zambia, the Zambia Federation of Employers, Zambia Red Cross Society (with assistance from the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies), MSF (France), African National Congress (ANC), South West African Peoples' Organization (SWAPO) and the YMCA. The Zambian Office of the Commissioner for Refugees in the Ministry of Home Affairs has continued to facilitate the day-to-day activities of UNHCR and its operational partners.

General Programmes

Local settlement

1.19.12 In addition to the revaluation of the local currency, which has contributed to the increase of the allocation, technical assessment of the settlements revealed that adjustments should be made in a number of sectors, such as infrastructure, water and crop production, necessitating a substantial upward revision of the 1988 budgets, in particular, for Ukwimi settlement. The 1989 proposal will cover the continued provision of assistance to the rural settlements in Ukiwimi, Meheba, as well as assistance to those spontaneously settled refugees still living in the border areas (but for a reduced caseload as most of the relocation would have been completed during 1988).

Voluntary repatriation

1.19.13 The 1988 appropriation has been maintained in order to meet continued requests for voluntary repatriation. Needs for 1989 are forecast at the approved 1988 level to cover voluntary repatriation assistance for an estimated caseload of some 600 persons.

Resettlement

1.19.14 On the basis of the number of refugees resettled in 1987, (73 persons) the original 1988 planning figure has been revised upwards to 80, necessitating revision of initial allocation. A similar level of funding is proposed for 1989.

Care and maintenance

1.19.15 The 1989 appropriation for care and maintenance will cover the registration exercise, the running and the maintenance costs of the Makeni Transit Centre near Lusaka, counselling services, supplementary aid to new arrivals and needy refugees in urban areas, the lower secondary education, the support to National Liberation Movements, SWAPO and ANC, and the assistance to the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

Other forms of assistance

1.19.16 The allocation for 1988 for legal assistance has been revised upwards due to increased activity with relocation and registration exercises, necessitating the issuance of identification cards to an estimated 20,000 refugees. The requirements for 1989 have been included in the appropriation for care and maintenance.

1.19.17 Assistance to the ANC and SWAPO continued in 1988 and increased appropriations under multipurpose assistance are requested to provide further support to refugees belonging to these national liberation movements. It is planned to continue support to the ANC and SWAPO in 1989 and appropriations are being proposed under care and maintenance. The assistance to the United Nations Institute for Namibia, provided under multipurpose assistance in 1988, will continue at the same level in 1989 and will be accounted for under the care and maintenance appropriation. Renovation and repair of various facilities at the Makeni Transit Centre, as well as the need for extension of sanitary facilities in the Centre have also

contributed to the increase in multipurpose assistance for 1988. The extension of the dormitories and the construction of a security wall are scheduled for 1989 and this requirement is included in the appropriation for care and maintenance.

1.19.18 The 1988 appropriation for counselling has been revised upwards to allow for an increase in staff salaries and benefits needed to attract motivated and competent staff. Costs for 1989 counselling operations are included under the care and maintenance appropriation. The appropriation for supplementary aid in 1988 has been increased due to the revaluation of the national currency. For 1989, this assistance will be incorporated under the appropriation for care and maintenance.

1.19.19 The allocation for assistance to the handicapped has been maintained at its approved level for 1988 and will be discontinued in 1989.

1.19.20 The appropriation for lower secondary education in 1988 has been increased in order to cover the revaluation factor; this appropriation covers 232 students. For 1989, the number of beneficiaries will be raised to 280 and these costs are included under the appropriation for care and maintenance.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.19.21 The approved appropriation for 1988 has been increased due to the revaluation factor and in order to allow as of the academic year 1987/88 the placement of five additional students in higher technical institutions. Therefore, the number of beneficiaries assisted under the Education Account is 30, as is the academic year 1987/1988.

Programme Support and Administration

1.19.22 In 1987 savings were made in general operating expenses. The upward revision of the 1988 estimates takes into consideration the normal replacement of two vehicles and office equipment.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAMBIA

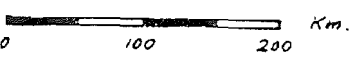
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988		1989	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
SUMMARY DESCRIPTION				
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	722.0
182.4	139.5	297.0	Multipurpose assistance	231.0
98.8 a	57.0	104.0	Lower secondary educ.	108.0
11.2	20.3	40.0	Legal assistance	15.0
193.4 b	236.4	269.0	Counselling	308.0
721.7	36.5	68.0	Supplementary aid	60.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	136.0
209.6	136.0	136.0	Travel and related costs	136.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	1,864.0
125.0	97.0	131.0	Individual refugees	107.0
1,910.1	2,140.0	3,185.0	North West and Western Provinces	1,757.0
42.0	26.3	26.3	Assistance to handicapped refugees	
			RESETTLEMENT	12.0
9.3 c	8.5	12.0	Promotion of resettlement of refugees of various origins	12.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	208.0
221.9	213.0	245.0	See Annexes I and II	208.0
3,725.4	3,110.5	4,513.3	Sub-total (1)	2,942.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
39.7	22.9	60.0	30 scholarships	50.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
9.0	-	-	Clothes	-
6.1	-	-	Education	-
104.4	92.0	36.0	Programme support and administration Junior Professional Officer	-
159.2	114.9	96.0	Sub-total (2)	50.0
170.7	248.0	262.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	272.0
4,055.3	3,473.4	4,871.3	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	3,264.0

a/Of which US\$ 14,000 incurred against overall allocation
b/Of which US\$ 18,436 incurred against overall allocation
c/Of which US\$ 830 incurred against overall allocation

ZIMBABWE

Area.....390,580 sq. km
 Estimated population.....8,410,000 (mid-86)
 Population density.....21.5 per sq. km
 Rainy season.....November-April



- Capital
- Town or village

1.20 ZIMBABWE

Country Overview

Refugee population and developments

1.20.1 According to Government statistics, the refugee population in Zimbabwe, the majority of whom are Mozambicans, increased to 123,600 by the end of 1987. Of these, 63,360 are being assisted in the four existing rural camps in the eastern and south-eastern districts of Zimbabwe. The others are spontaneously settled among the local population, mainly in south-eastern Zimbabwe. The population of the assisted Mozambicans in the camps, has, however, doubled since mid-1987 as a result of new arrivals (200 - 500 monthly) and government action requiring some Mozambicans to relocate to the camps. The majority of the Mozambicans are subsistence farmers, but a few unskilled young men reside in Harare and Bulawayo. There are some urban cases consisting of 211 South Africans and a few Namibians, Malawians and Ugandans.

Aims and achievements of past assistance activities

1.20.2 Although UNHCR assistance activities for the Mozambicans were mainly geared towards care and maintenance due to lack of arable land, initiatives were taken to introduce productive activities such as skills training in carpentry, tailoring, tin-smithing and soap-making through non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in the camps. Basic food rations were supplied by the World Food Programme (WFP) and were supplemented by UNHCR. Several NGOs were also involved in supplying building materials and other relief items where outside assistance was necessary in order to cover the continuous basic needs of refugees. During the 1987-1988 period, the refugee camp population increased from 32,000 to 63,360 which necessitated the extension of the existing health, water and other facilities in order to deliver essential services to the increasing number of refugees. These efforts continue in 1988. UNHCR assistance activities for urban refugees were geared towards local integration through vocational and technical training, secondary education, as well as small-scale enterprises. Some help was also extended to facilitate the repatriation of some 1,000 Mozambicans who opted to return to their country of origin.

Outline of current programmes and proposals for 1989

1.20.3 Support to the existing four camps continues to represent a large share of UNHCR's assistance programmes in Zimbabwe. Pending the possibility of large scale voluntary repatriation, efforts are being made to promote self-reliance activities and to transform the camps into somewhat more viable settlements. So far, a modest number of refugees are being assisted to repatriate voluntarily to safe areas in Tete and Manica Provinces in Mozambique. Within the constraints of the land available, refugees are being encouraged to meet part of their food needs from vegetable gardens and small plots. Refugee participation in camp construction and maintenance is also being encouraged as are cottage industries, handicrafts, etc. Ongoing activities such as basket making, carpentry, tailoring and handicrafts, primarily aimed at training, could be a source of income when refugees start producing enough for a market.

1.20.4 Based on the recommendation of the UNHCR technical mission and the agreement of the Government, a fifth care and maintenance camp with a carrying capacity of 15,000 - 20,000 persons is being created with UNHCR assistance and the participation of NGOs. Additional camps of similar capacity will be required to partially relieve the existing overcrowded camps and to accommodate any new arrivals. Pending any large scale repatriation in the near

future, and given the unavailability of sufficient arable land for the Mozambicans, the search for durable solutions is continuous. Meanwhile, it is proposed to consolidate facilities within the existing camps as well as the proposed fifth camp, and to continue encouraging development of activities towards limited self-sufficiency. It is also proposed to establish up to five reception centres along the Mozambican border in order to properly monitor the new arrivals and to be able to assist them as soon as practicable. Intensified counselling activities are expected to result in a reduction of the numbers of urban refugees being assisted with supplementary aid, as more refugees are provided with skills training and assisted to establish small scale-enterprises.

Arrangements for implementation

1.20.5 UNHCR's assistance programmes in Zimbabwe are mainly implemented by the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare. An Implementation Committee, formed by the Ministry, co-ordinates assistance to displaced Mozambicans. The Committee, chaired by the Commissioner for Refugees, is attended by United Nations agencies, 15 non-governmental organizations and two other ministries. NGOs directly involved include the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Christian Care in the field of agriculture, Save the Children Fund (UK) in health, the Association of Womens' Clubs (AWC) in education, Save the Children Fund (USA) in vocational training, and Rädde Barnen in construction. Assistance to urban refugees is mainly provided by World University Service, the Otto Benecke Foundation, LWF and Christian Care. Within the United Nations system, assistance is provided mainly by the World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Education and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA).

General Programmes

Local integration

1.20.6 With regard to individual refugees a slight reduction is proposed on account of unfilled vacancies in the Refugee Services Unit implementing the programme of assistance. For 1989, an increase in the appropriation is expected to cover rising costs of living, as well as to provide educational assistance at the secondary and vocational levels, which in 1988 are covered under a separate appropriation.

1.20.7 Unavailability of adequate arable land in Zimbabwe has hindered the transformation of the rural care and maintenance camps into viable agricultural settlements, which would have enabled the refugees to attain self-sufficiency in food production. Alternative activities like carpentry, tailoring and metal work are being encouraged through skills-training. In view of the substantial increase in the assisted refugee population from 32,000 to 63,360, the initial appropriation for 1988 has been revised upwards to meet the increasing needs in sectors such as: health, water, domestic needs, operational support, transport etc. The revised appropriation also includes the establishment of the proposed fifth care and maintenance camp in Chiredze District, Masvingo Province. The 1989 proposal has been substantially increased over the revised allocation for 1988 in order to continue up-grading the existing health, education, water and sanitation facilities in the camps and to allow provision for relief items for anticipated new arrivals. In addition, a provision is included for the establishment of two new rural camps, which would be required to further relieve congestion of existing camps, as well as for potential new arrivals.

Other forms of assistance

1.20.8 The allocation for supplementary aid in 1988 is slightly reduced due to a rationalization of the assistance measures. For 1989, the number of beneficiaries receiving care and maintenance assistance is expected to diminish, thereby reducing the requirements still further. The allocation for lower secondary education is increased slightly in 1988 due to increase in scholarship rates. For 1989, the assistance covering higher secondary education is included in the appropriation for local integration of individual refugees. In 1988, funds have been made available from the overall allocation to cover the costs of voluntary repatriation of refugees. For 1989, a separate country appropriation is proposed. In addition to the above requirements, some \$ 5 million worth of basic food supplies needs to be mobilized in 1988, largely through WFP, to sustain the refugee caseload.

Special Programmes

Other trust funds

1.20.9 In 1988, contributions of food (sugar) and a donation in kind of 500 tents, including transportation, were received.

Programme Support and Administration

1.20.10 The increased requirements in 1987, met through transfers between allocations, were due to higher common staff costs as a result of staff rotation. In the revised 1988 estimates, funds have been budgeted for the cost of renovating/alterating the office premises to accommodate additional staff at the Branch Office, the replacement of one vehicle and furniture and the acquisition of equipment for the Financial Management Information System. In 1989 it is foreseen that two vehicles will be replaced.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZIMBABWE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988		1989		PROPOSED
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		35.0
50.0	45.0	40.0	Supplementary aid	Assistance to newly arrived and needy refugees	35.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		50.0
-	-	25.0 a		Assistance to Mozambican refugees for voluntary repatriation	50.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		4,851.0
99.6	105.0	100.0	Individual refugees	Development of small-scale enterprises, primary education and non-formal vocational training	124.0
10.0	15.0	20.0	Lower secondary educ.	Scholarships at higher and lower secondary levels	
899.8	904.0	3,136.0	Rural settlement	Consolidation of infrastructure in 5 camps and promotion of income generating activities	4,727.0
			RESETTLEMENT		-
0.7 a	-	-			
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		168.0
176.4	138.0	211.0		(See Annexes I and II)	168.0
1,236.5	1,207.0	3,532.0	Sub-total (1)		5,104.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
4.0	-	-	EDUCATION ACCOUNT		-
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
8.0	-	-	Education		
-	-	29.9	Food		-
-	-	134.1	Tents		-
-	-	35.9	Transportation		-
			Programme support and administration		
54.2	45.0	24.0	Junior Professional Officer		24.0
66.2	45.0	223.9	Sub-total (2)		24.0
114.7	100.0	108.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		113.0
1,417.4	1,352.0	3,863.9	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		5,241.0

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

1.21 WESTERN AFRICA

Area Overview

Refugee population and developments

1.21.1 The number of refugees in the 16 West African countries virtually remained stable at the 18,300 mark. Of this total, 12,460 are of rural origin and 5,850 from urban areas. This population is distributed mainly in the following countries of asylum: Benin (3,033), Burkina Faso (266), Côte d'Ivoire (783), Ghana (156), Liberia (166), Nigeria (5,085), Senegal (5,182), Sierra Leone (101) and Togo (3,447). The remainder, some 80 are located in Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, the Niger and Sao Tome and Principe. The main beneficiaries of UNHCR assistance, most of them of rural origin, are nationals of Chad (7,600), Ghana (3,800) and Guinea-Bissau (5,000).

1.21.2 During the first quarter of 1988, the Government of Guinea reported an influx of several hundred Liberian asylum-seekers in the south east of the country. At about the same time, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire announced the arrival of some 1,000 Liberian asylum-seekers. The exact number and situations of these new arrivals are in the process of being determined jointly by the respective Governments and UNHCR.

Aims and achievements of past assistance programmes

1.21.3 The 5,200 assisted refugees in 1987 benefited from a network of UNHCR counselling services established in nine countries of the region, provided in some countries by UNHCR counsellors, in other countries by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) or voluntary agencies' personnel. While the main purpose of this service is to identify and implement as rapidly as possible a durable solution for each refugee, some 3,250 refugees, of whom 2,000 in Benin, required various forms of supplementary aid during 1987, provided in the framework of a regional multipurpose assistance project. This project also assisted some 70 refugees and their dependents to establish themselves in small-scale enterprises. This number includes refugees in Nigeria, where a separate local settlement project exists. This form of income generating activity was subjected to serious scrutiny in 1987 because of the high percentage of failures of such micro-projects in previous years. Various studies and regional consultations identified ways and means of enhancing their chances of success. Other refugees benefited from informal training with a view to increasing their potential for self-sufficiency.

1.21.4 A small rural settlement programme for Chadian refugees in Benin began in mid-1987. The settlement infrastructure was established and agricultural and small livestock activities were started by the first 300 settlers. Once the viability of the settlement is established, it is intended to increase the number from the remaining caseload in the capital.

1.21.5 The last of a series of local settlement projects in favour of refugees from Guinea-Bissau in Senegal was terminated in 1987. It was agreed with the Government of Senegal that this group may now be considered self-sufficient and integrated.

1.21.6 Apart from local integration, durable solutions, by means of voluntary repatriation or resettlement, were achieved for 1,360 refugees. 1,280 refugees, of whom 1,200 Chadians from Nigeria, returned to their countries of origin and 80 refugees were resettled, mainly in Canada. Resettlement within the region was used as a means of enhancing local integration possibilities where either language or socio/political reasons impeded a solution in the first asylum country.

1.21.7 Educational assistance at various levels continued to play an important role in the assistance programme in Western Africa. 278 refugees received scholarships in lower secondary education, most of them Namibians on placement from first-asylum countries in southern Africa. 264 refugees benefited from scholarships in higher secondary and university education, about half of them on placement in the region from central African asylum countries. A major effort was made in 1987 to place students in fields of study with employment potential.

Outline of current programmes and proposals for 1989

1.21.8 For 1988 and 1989, the priority of the programme of assistance remains the identification and implementation of durable solutions by means of voluntary repatriation where possible, resettlement where appropriate and local integration either in urban or in rural settings. Pending durable solutions, the basic needs of the refugees will be covered.

1.21.9 The small rural settlement for Chadian refugees in Benin, initially designed for 300 refugees, will be expanded to settle up to 500 persons. The first group is now expected to be self-sufficient by mid-1989, and the second group by the end of that year. With regard to urban refugees, the current two-pronged approach of promotion of employment and the establishment of small-scale enterprises will be followed. Considering the high unemployment rates in West Africa, even among highly qualified nationals, a more active policy of identification of opportunities for refugees will be implemented, while also skills training will be facilitated where necessary. With regard to self-employment, strict norms and standards will be applied in the identification of beneficiaries and small-scale enterprises.

1.21.10 The network of refugee counselling services, established over the years in all countries with substantial numbers of refugees, will be maintained as an indispensable tool in the identification and implementation of durable solutions.

Arrangements for implementation

1.21.11 The network of refugee counselling services placed under UNDP offices in many countries and UNDP supervised operational partners such as the Red Cross Societies of Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo, would remain indispensable agents in the identification and implementation of UNHCR assistance programmes. The rural settlement programme in Benin benefits from the co-operation of a National Committee for Refugees, while in Senegal, most assistance projects are implemented by Church World Service (CWS).

General Programmes

Local integration

1.21.12 In Benin, the local integration programme at Kétou began later than planned. The construction of the infrastructure continues in 1988. The initial 1988 allocation has been supplemented by Economic European Community (EEC) donations, channelled through the Government, with the view to completing the infrastructure and ensuring the goal of self-sufficiency by the first 300 refugees in mid-1989. For 1989, the same amount is proposed to cater for the expected new arrivals from urban areas. In Nigeria, the rapid increase in the number of urban refugees over the last 12 months has resulted in a revised higher allocation in 1988. The increased appropriation for 1989 would also cover provisions for primary and secondary education and informal education and training. In addition to those mentioned above, a similar type of assistance is proposed for Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Multipurpose assistance

1.21.13 The initial allocation for countries in West Africa as a whole has been revised upward to offset the losses due to exchange rate fluctuations, to take account of increased needs, to promote self-sufficiency and to take account of the increased UNDP salary scale for counsellors. In 1989, an increased amount is requested for a care and maintenance project in 10 West African countries in order to continue promoting self-sufficiency through finding or creating jobs, setting up small-scale enterprises and by providing vocational training for a large number of refugees. This allocation also covers supplementary aid for needy refugees and running costs of counselling services. Assistance to handicapped refugees will be covered under a separate project.

Other forms of assistance

1.21.14 In view of the small number of refugees who wish to return to their countries of origin, the proposed appropriation for voluntary repatriation has been slightly reduced. For resettlement assistance, the 1988 level of allocation has been retained for 1989. Appropriation for lower secondary education in Sierra Leone has been increased to cover an increased number of beneficiaries, while the appropriations for Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria have been decreased. In Togo, a new project for secondary (and higher secondary education from 1989) is proposed. Those were previously provided under the multipurpose assistance and Education Account projects respectively.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.21.15 In 1989, the appropriation proposed will cover only educational assistance at the university level. Assistance at the higher secondary level will be covered under the Annual Programme. Correspondingly, the Education Account appropriation for 1989 has decreased for the Western Africa region when compared with 1988. The number of beneficiaries at the university level is expected to be the same as the number of beneficiaries in 1988.

Programme Support and Administration

1.21.16 The increased requirements for programme support and administration in Nigeria in 1987, met through transfers between allocations, were due to the unscheduled replacement of a vehicle. The upward revision of the 1988 revised estimates reflects the cost of replacing one vehicle. In the 1989 initial estimates funds have been budgeted for the acquisition of equipment and the replacement of one vehicle. In Senegal, the decreased requirements for programme support and administration in 1987 were due to lower staff costs and general operating expenses. The upward revision of the 1988 revised estimates reflects the cost of moving into new premises and the replacement of two vehicles and office equipment. In the 1989 initial estimates, funds have been budgeted for the acquisition of computer equipment, furniture and equipment. In both countries in 1988 and 1989, higher general operating expenses are foreseen in view of an increase in airfares and utilities charges.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AFRICA
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988		1989	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
				PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	2,998.0
			Multipurpose assistance	
-	-	-	Benin	469.0
49.7	-	-	Burkina Faso	166.0
-	-	-	Cote d'Ivoire	348.0
-	-	-	Ghana	144.0
-	-	-	Liberia	327.0
-	-	-	Nigeria	276.0
-	-	-	Senegal	650.0
-	-	-	Sierra Leone	123.0
-	-	-	Togo	445.0
817.6	1,224.0	1,283.0	West Africa	
-	-	-	Other countries	50.0
			Counselling	
111.1	110.0	135.8	Benin	
66.5	54.0	59.0	Burkina Faso	
176.0	150.0	210.0	Cote d'Ivoire	
70.6	58.0	70.0	Ghana	
170.8	195.0	218.0	Liberia	
96.1	71.0	150.0	Nigeria	
412.9 a	412.0	445.0	Senegal	
45.0	22.0	129.0	Sierra Leone	
46.0	63.5	74.0	Togo	
			Legal assistance	
34.5 b			Other countries	
			Assistance to handicapped	
69.7 b	60.0	70.0	West Africa	
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	20.0
30.0	25.0	25.0	West Africa	20.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	443.0
			Local integration	
78.1	100.0	100.0	Benin	100.0
37.5	25.0	50.0	Nigeria	89.0

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AFRICA (continued)

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988			1989	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			Lower secondary educ.		
76.4	180.0	83.0	Ghana	)	100.0
50.0	50.0	40.0	Liberia	)Educational assistance at lower and higher	40.0
-	116.0	84.0	Nigeria	)secondary levels and co-ordination of educational	-
81.8	25.0	77.0	Sierra Leone	)assistance	85.0
-	-	9.5	Togo	)	29.0
67.7	68.0	78.0	West Africa)	
)	
			RESETTLEMENT		303.0
4.4 a)	-	-	Ghana)	
0.4 a)	-	-	Cote d'Ivoire)	
3.0 a)	-	-	Nigeria)	
236.1 a)	292.0	291.0	Senegal	) Promotion of resettlement including	
				) travel and related costs	303.0
-	-	9.8 b)	West Africa)	
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		655.0
32.9	5.0	17.0	Nigeria	) See Annexes I and II	17.0
523.1	570.0	644.0	Senegal	)	638.0
)	
3,387.9	3,875.5	4,352.1	Sub-total (1)		4,419.0
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
123.3	137.4	130.3	Benin	) Scholarships for 35 beneficiaries	130.3
212.0	210.5	241.1	Burkina Faso	) Scholarships for 55 beneficiaries	229.0
99.3	96.0	103.2	Cote d'Ivoire	) Scholarships for 25 beneficiaries	103.2
29.1	21.8	32.0	Ghana	) Scholarships for 6 beneficiaries	32.0
120.3	119.2	119.1	Liberia	) Scholarships for 15 beneficiaries	78.8
51.6	64.4	44.0	Niger	) Scholarships for 10 beneficiaries	44.0
41.7	66.7	33.6	Nigeria	) Scholarships for 20 beneficiaries	33.6
361.8	351.2	310.0	Senegal	) Scholarships for 110 beneficiaries	310.0
17.2	10.0	8.6	Sierra Leone	) Scholarships for 5 beneficiaries	8.6
62.3	52.1	52.3	Togo	) Scholarships for 15 beneficiaries	52.3
)	
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
			Programme support and administration		
			Junior Professional Officer		
101.8	133.0	62.0	Senegal	)	62.0
)	
			TRUST FUND FOR HANDICAPPED REFUGEES		
1.0	-	-	Benin)	
)	
1,221.4	1,262.3	1,136.2	Sub-total (2)		1,083.8
331.2	354.0	383.0	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		403.0
4,940.5	5,491.8	5,871.3	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		5,905.8

a/Of which US\$ 23,050 incurred against overall allocation

b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

1.22 OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

CHAD

1.22.1 Further to the General Assembly resolution 41/140 of 4 December 1986 in which intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were requested to support the efforts of the Government of Chad to assist and resettle voluntary returnees and displaced persons, UNHCR established a special programme of assistance to returnees in Chad, covering the the period 1 January to 30 September 1987. This programme has been adopted as an integral part of international overall response by the international community to the need for recovery and rehabilitation in Chad.

1.22.2 The initial programme of nine months was extended by a further nine-month period to accommodate the continuing needs of new arrivals from the Central African Republic, the Sudan, Cameroon and Nigeria. It is estimated that at the end of 1987, approximately 97,000 returnees benefited from UNHCR assistance. The UNHCR assistance programme covered the distribution of blankets and household utensils, seeds and agricultural tools, and transportation costs, and the provision of food in Chad. Distribution of non-food items in the south continued to be undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) vehicles supervised by the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (LRCS) and the Chadian Red Cross. The German Agro-Action, a non-governmental organization, is the main UNHCR operational partner in the Ouaddai Region. UNHCR assistance programme to returnees also included rehabilitation of components of the agricultural sector as well as the development of water supply resources in the home areas of returnees in southern Chad. The installation of 50 water pumps was being undertaken by a private commercial firm SOTRAHY under the overall supervision of the "Office National de l'Hydraulique Pastorale et Villageoise (ONHPV)". Following the closure of the UNHCR co-ordinator's office at the end of 1987, UNDP is representing UNHCR's interests in Chad.

1.22.3 Assistance under this programme was launched in March 1987. Following UNHCR's appeal to the international community for \$ 4.34 million to support the non-food costs of the programme, \$ 2.95 million were donated, of which \$ 2.45 million was obligated by the end of the year.

CONGO

1.22.4 The refugee population in the Congo (2,107 persons) was more or less unchanged in 1987. Most of the refugees are Chadians (1,428), the second largest group being refugees from Zaire (336) with small contingents from the Central African Republic (159) and Rwanda (106) and 78 refugees from various other countries. Most of the refugees live in the towns, particularly Brazzaville. Because of the limited job opportunities, refugees without means of support wishing to live there face serious problems.

1.22.5 Under its multipurpose assistance programme, UNHCR provided one-time assistance to 679 refugees in 1987. In 1988, apart from supplementary assistance for new arrivals and other needy refugees, there are plans for the repatriation of 120 refugees, most of them from Chad, and the resettlement of about 20 refugees, most of them from Zaire, in third countries. Under the local integration programme, 20 micro income-generating projects are planned. In addition 75 secondary school pupils are receiving assistance under the 1987 Annual Programme, and 86 students have been given scholarships under the Education Account.

1.22.6 In 1989, it is proposed to make separate allocations for repatriation (120 beneficiaries) and resettlement (60 beneficiaries). It is planned to assist 300 needy

refugees under the supplementary aid programme and 30 refugees will be assisted by income-generating activities. These forms of assistance and the social counselling and education services will be part of the local integration programme. UNDP and the "Conférence épiscopale du Congo" are responsible for implementing the programme of assistance for refugees, in co-operation with the Congolese National Committee for assistance to refugees. Needs are assessed in consultation with the social counselling services by UNHCR staff seconded from the Regional Office in Kinshasa.

GABON

1.22.7 In 1987, there were 82 persons of various origins recognized as having refugee status in Gabon. 30 of them, including 15 Iranian refugees from France, received multipurpose assistance. The initial allocation for 1988 under the multipurpose assistance programme had to be increased in order to finance the administrative costs of the UNDP office in Libreville, which assists in the implementation of UNHCR projects in Gabon, and to cover the cost of repatriation operations covering about 20 refugees. A similar allocation for continuation of the programme is requested for 1989. Funds to provide secondary education scholarships for some seven refugee students will also be needed. It should be noted that in 1989, both forms of assistance will be included under the local integration programme. The initial allocation for 1988 for lower secondary education has been deleted as there are no candidates.

1.22.8 During the 1987/88 academic year, 19 refugees received grants from the Education Account. The revised allocation for the 1988/89 academic year provides for the assistance of 14 refugees, whereas the funds required for 1989 will permit assistance to six refugees.

2.22.9 In 1988 and 1989 there will be no requirements under Programme Support and Administration.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988		1989		PROPOSED
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/INIT_ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		52.0
			Congo		
-	-	-		Travel and related costs, mainly of Chadian refugees	52.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		245.0
			Congo		
60.1	60.5	60.5		Local integration	200.0
245.0	245.0	245.0		Multipurpose assistance	
117.6 a	84.8	84.8		Lower secondary educ.	
33.5	33.8	44.0		Counselling	
				Multisectoral assistance to refugee groups and individuals through counselling, education and development of small-scale enterprises, plus temporary supplementary aid to meet basic needs when required, mostly by urban refugees	
			Gabon		
-	-	-		Local integration	45.0
28.5	20.0	30.0		Multipurpose assistance	
-	8.0	-		Lower secondary educ.	
			Other countries		
14.2 b	-	-		Lower secondary educ.	
			RESETTLEMENT		53.0
			Congo		
3.8 b	-	-		Travel and related costs, mainly of Zairian refugees	53.0
			Gabon		
2.0 b	-	-			
504.7	452.1	464.3	Sub-total (1)		350.1

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA (continued)
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1987	1988		1989	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ LIMIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
311.2	246.3	274.0	Congo)Scholarships for 86 students in Congo and	274.0
28.3	75.6	57.1	Gabon)6 in Gabon at the university & post-secondary	40.0
16.0	-	-	Other countries)levels	-
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
			Chad	
2,446.9	-	-	Assistance to Chadian Returnees	-
			Other countries	
143.8	-	-	Education assistance	-
2,946.2	321.9	331.1	Sub-total (2)	314.0
3,450.9	774.0	795.4	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)	664.0

a/Of which US\$ 17,500 incurred against overall allocation
b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

Annex I

SUPPORT COSTS FOR 1989 INITIAL BUDGET

By Regional Bureau/country or area and object of expenditure

Thousands of U.S.Dollars

REG. BUREAU COUNTRY or AREA	PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMIN. (PSA)			PAD		PSA+PAD	Objects of expenditure												
	REGULAR BUDGET	GENERAL PROGR.	SUB- SPECIAL PROGR.	GENERAL PROGR.	SPECIAL PROGR.		TOTAL	STAFF	TRAVEL	SERVICES	CONTRACT- ING EXP.	OPERAT- OTHER							
AFRICA																			
Angola	223	420	-	643	0	0	643	467	38	1	93	44							
Botswana	143	188	-	331	178	0	509	372	23	4	80	30							
Burundi	136	67	-	203	81	0	284	193	8	2	66	15							
Cameroon, Rep. of	131	502	56	689	47	0	736	464	50	1	141	80							
Central African Rep.	-	248	-	248	120	0	368	222	14	2	95	35							
Djibouti	244	268	58	570	450	0	1020	724	31	9	194	62							
Ethiopia	177	666	509	1352	1940	1025	4317	3063	239	40	511	464							
Kenya	211	483	56	750	262	0	1012	744	49	6	161	52							
Lesotho	30	185	-	215	88	0	303	212	6	2	56	27							
Malawi	-	-	160	160	1295	0	1455	1040	97	17	174	127							
Mozambique	141	230	49	420	0	481	901	668	39	0	139	55							
Rwanda	153	144	4	301	88	0	389	246	10	3	111	19							
Somalia	128	1685	84	1897	3376	0	5273	3842	208	73	615	535							
Sudan	228	2452	363	3043	6151	0	9194	6145	333	152	1680	884							
Swaziland	26	209	-	235	93	0	328	221	9	3	63	32							
Uganda	108	902	-	1010	512	0	1522	1033	85	12	264	128							
United Rep. of Tanzania	136	432	25	593	341	0	934	537	76	10	230	81							
Zaire	340	573	76	989	921	0	1910	1388	158	22	227	115							
Zambia	272	208	-	480	248	0	728	494	28	6	142	58							
Zimbabwe	113	168	24	305	331	0	636	441	13	10	86	86							
West Africa Training	403	655	62	1120	1229	0	2349	1571	138	27	395	218							
	-	385	-	385	0	0	385	200	0	93	62	30							
TOTAL	3343	11070	1526	15939	17751	1506	35196	24287	1652	495	5585	3177							

