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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Assistance to South African student refugees

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 32/119 of 16 December 1977 on assistance to South African student refugees, the General Assembly, having examined the reports of the Secretary-General (A/32/65 and Add.1) on the relevant assistance programmes in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, and recognizing that the needs of such student refugees are imposing serious pressures on Zambia, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to: (a) undertake a similar programme of assistance in Zambia; (b) arrange for a review of the matter in time for it to be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session; and (c) report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session.
2. The text of resolution 32/119 was communicated on 28 February and 1 March 1978 to all Governments of Member States and to the specialized agencies and other regional and interregional organizations concerned, drawing their attention to the appeals made by the General Assembly and urging early and sympathetic consideration of the special assistance needs of South African student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia.
3. Furthermore, and in compliance with the requests contained in paragraph 1 (a) and (b) above, two missions, under the direction of the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, visited the region during May and June 1978 to examine the student refugee problem in the course of their reviews of other economic assistance programmes that were being provided for the countries concerned.
4. The attached report contains the findings of the two missions concerning the matter of assistance to South African student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia.

* A/33/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

Assistance to South African student refugees

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In resolution 31/126 of 16 December 1976, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take immediate steps to organize and provide emergency assistance for the care, subsistence and education of South African student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. A mission, dispatched by the Secretary-General to the three countries in February 1977, assessed the situation and recommended a programme which, inter alia, called for a capital expenditure of about \$7 million and recurring annual costs estimated at \$1.4 million which would provide additional educational facilities and reception/transit centres for the refugee students in the three host countries (see A/32/65).
2. In a letter dated 22 April 1977 to Governments of Member States, the Secretary-General appealed for contributions towards the programme of assistance to South African student refugees, designated the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as co-ordinator within the United Nations system for the programme and requested him to pursue the appeal to the international community on his behalf.
3. A review mission visited the three host countries in September 1977 to assess the refugee situation and the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the first mission. The findings of this review mission were presented in document A/32/65/Add.1.
4. At the conclusion of its consideration of the item on emergency assistance to South African student refugees, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/119 on 16 December 1977. In the resolution the Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the measures taken by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the mobilization of assistance to these refugees in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland; and requested the Secretary-General to undertake a similar programme of assistance in Zambia, to arrange for a review of the matter prior to its consideration by the Economic and Social Council and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session.
5. A United Nations mission visited southern Africa in June 1978 to review with the Governments concerned the special economic assistance programmes for Botswana and Lesotho and the programme of emergency assistance to South African student refugees in these two countries as well as in Swaziland. The members of the mission were Mr. Bahgat El-Tawil, Director, Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Chief of Mission; Mr. James Ilett, Interregional Adviser, Economic Planning, Department of Economic and Social Affairs; and Mrs. Sheila Pearson, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions. The mission was assisted in its review of the student refugees programme by Mr. Raymond Mkanda, Chief, Southern Africa Section, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). At the conclusion of the field work Mr. El-Tawil stopped briefly in Geneva to discuss with the Office of the UNHCR the over-all findings of the mission.

6. The situation of South African student refugees in Zambia was reviewed with the Zambian Government in May 1978 by Mr. Gordon Goundrey, Joint Co-ordinator, Special Economic Assistance Programmes, Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions. He was assisted in that task by Mr. Raymond Mkanda, Office of the UNHCR.

7. The two missions wish to place on record their appreciation of the co-operation and assistance which they received from the government authorities concerned and representatives of the United Nations system in the four countries.

II. APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE AND RESPONSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

8. In a letter dated 22 April 1977, the Secretary-General drew the attention of all States and international organizations to the needs of South African student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, which were described in the initial mission report (A/32/65), and invited the international community to contribute generously to the proposed programme of assistance to these refugees. The letter also announced the designation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as co-ordinator within the United Nations system for this programme.

9. In accordance with the co-ordination responsibility assigned to him by the Secretary-General, and in pursuit of his general mandate, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees issued a general appeal on 8 June 1977 for contributions towards an assistance programme for refugees from Namibia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia in various countries including Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. As at 31 December 1977 and in response to the appeal, a total of \$12,789,018 had been contributed by Governments through UNHCR.

10. The response to the general appeal included the sum of \$6,928,585 specifically earmarked for the requirements of South African student refugees in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. A list of these contributions is given in appendix I. In addition, various other contributions which relate to student refugees in the three countries have been made on a bilateral basis by a number of Governments, international agencies and national and intergovernmental organizations. As reported to the Office of the UNHCR, those contributions amounted to more than \$5 million at 22 June 1978. Their details are given in appendix II.

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

III. BOTSWANA

12. The review mission visited Botswana from 3 to 7 June 1978. It was received by the Vice-President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning, His Honour Dr. Q. K. T. Masire. Working sessions were held with senior officials from the Office of the President and the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning. The mission also had a meeting with the representatives of the United Nations system in Gaborone.

A. General situation

13. During the period under review the influx of refugees from some neighbouring countries has continued. The most dramatic increases have occurred among the refugees from Zimbabwe who averaged over 150 per day from January to April 1978. South African refugees continue to enter Botswana at a rate varying between 20 and 50 per month. Despite the serious social and security problems resulting from these influxes, Botswana's policy of accepting refugees remains unchanged.

14. As stated in the original mission report (A/32/65, para. 66), the number of South African student refugees in Botswana in March 1977 was about 500. A number of African States as well as some other members of the international community have responded positively to appeals by UNHCR to accept those refugees requiring resettlement and to provide facilities and scholarships for those in need of education. In addition to the 168 refugees who left Botswana in 1977 on scholarships (A/32/65/Add.1, para. 32), a further 224 refugee students, mostly from South Africa, departed from Botswana on scholarship during the period under review.

B. Progress with the projects

1. Project: Additional education facilities for 50 South African refugees at the Botswana campus of the University of Botswana and Swaziland

15. The amount of \$US 447,000 has been allocated by UNHCR from a donation received from the United States of America for the construction of a 72-bed hostel and for library books and audio-visual equipment (\$35,000). The hostel has been erected and only interior work remains to be completed. The library books and audio-visual equipment have been purchased. Although there are at present 85 student refugees from southern Africa at the university, the completion of the hostel will allow further placements in September 1978.

2. Project: reception/transit centre

16. As stated in the report of the previous review mission (A/32/65/Add.1, para. 36), the construction of 100 units of low-cost housing in Gaborone was planned. It has proved impossible for the Botswana Housing Corporation to implement this project due

to a lack of serviced land adjacent to Gaborone. The UNHCR has assisted refugees during this period with rental subsidies for selected cases. While the idea of constructing low-cost housing remains valid, there appears at the moment little possibility that this can be accomplished quickly. The Government has therefore considered the idea of creating a reception/vocational training centre near Molepolole along the lines of the very successful Botswana brigade system. The possibility of developing a similar scheme for southern African student refugees is currently under discussion with UNHCR.

C. Other developments in Botswana

17. The correspondence courses for 50 refugees referred to in para. 37 of the 1977 review mission report (document A/32/65/Add.1) have developed into the Educational Resource Centre. The centre now serves some 220 refugee students and offers correspondence courses and tuition to Junior Certificate level as well as the Ordinary and Advanced levels of the Cambridge General Certificate of Education. The centre also offers a limited range of non-academic courses and performs a very necessary social function for the refugees.

18. The Botswana Council for Refugees continues to be responsible for the disbursement of funds provided by UNHCR for the care and maintenance of refugees. In 1978 the amount to be paid to southern African student refugees for care and maintenance is estimated at \$180,000. Donations in kind continue to be made by international agencies and church groups, and clothing and blankets have been made available to the refugees.

19. A raise in the monthly allowance of Pula 30.00 (\$US 36.32) has not been considered necessary but, with inflation continuing, the current rate is kept under review by the Botswana Council for Refugees. The mission was informed that medical services are provided free of charge to refugee students.

20. One additional social counsellor for the Botswana Council for Refugees has been appointed and recruitment for two more is in progress. The three professional and social welfare staff members continue to provide technical advice. In order to allow the social workers more mobility to visit refugees in their homes, two vehicles were purchased from funds provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

IV. LESOTHO

A. General situation

21. The mission visited Lesotho from 8 to 11 June 1978 and was received by His Excellency, the Right Honourable Chief Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister. Meetings were held with the National Co-ordinating Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Honourable Mr. Charles D. Molapo. Other working sessions were held with the Ministers of the Interior and of Education and their senior staffs.

22. The mission was informed that the population of South African student refugees has remained substantially unchanged during the period under review, as has their over-all situation. One hundred and ninety students have sought and been granted asylum. Of these, 17 were placed at the university, 33 at secondary and 18 at primary school levels. The Government considered available accommodation still insufficient and has been encouraging students to rent rooms in private homes. Counselling services were also inadequate and the need persists for the expansion of educational facilities at university and secondary school levels in order to cope with the increasing number of student refugees qualifying and seeking placement in Lesotho.

23. The Government informed the mission that the total population of South African student refugees in Lesotho was 1,842. Of this number, 58 were at university, 867 at secondary schools, 412 at primary schools and 55 at technical/vocational training levels. About 450 are awaiting placement at university. Support in the form of university scholarships continues to come from the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, the African American Institute, the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) and the German Academic Exchange Fund (DAAD). A total of 58 scholarships was made available in the current academic year.

24. The mission was also informed that, under a special arrangement with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, two student refugees were offered full scholarships for placement abroad. Arrangements to fly four other students for educational placement in the United States of America were in an advanced stage.

B. Progress with the projects

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

25. The expansion of the university's catering and laundry facilities was completed with funds provided by UNHCR. The bilateral contribution of \$US 57,670 from Senegal, which is to be devoted to two staff houses, will be given to the university when received. Additional funds are still required for the other four staff houses. Work on the second phase of Africa Hall, to provide accommodation for up to 200 students, has commenced with funds donated by the Federal Republic of Germany and the African-American Institute. A total of \$286,000 has been secured to cover this requirement.

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

26. The construction of seven classrooms, two laboratories and accommodation for 200 students is at an advanced stage. Following the Government's identification of schools for commencement of the second phase of this project, UNHCR has made available an additional \$600,000 to finance the construction of 16 classrooms, 8 laboratories and 9 staff houses. As soon as additional funds are made available, UNHCR will consult the Government as to their utilization for this project.

C. Other developments in Lesotho

27. Following the visit of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Lesotho on 31 January and 1 February 1978, an agreement was reached with the Government for the establishment of a UNHCR presence in Lesotho. A UNHCR representative was appointed and took up office in Lesotho in early April 1978. The presence of UNHCR in Lesotho will facilitate the systematic monitoring of refugee trends and needs.

28. Owing to some administrative problems encountered by the Lesotho Christian Council, it has not been possible to strengthen and streamline the refugee counselling service. The mission was informed that following recent consultations between the Government, the Lesotho Christian Council and UNHCR, the Government wished to entrust temporary administration of the refugee counselling service to the UNHCR Branch Office. The Government has indicated its willingness to second qualified and experienced staff to UNHCR for this purpose. It is hoped that this temporary arrangement will alleviate counselling problems facing the refugees and enable a lasting solution to be worked out. For 1978, a sum of \$11,000 has been set aside by UNHCR to cover counselling service needs in Lesotho.

29. Regular consultative meetings dealing with refugee welfare continue to be held between the Lesotho Christian Council and the Ministry of the Interior with technical support from the UNHCR Branch Office.

30. On 10 February 1978 the Government deposited with the United Nations Secretariat the instruments of accession to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol. It is pertinent to state that even prior to its accession the Government strictly applied the principles of the Convention and Protocol in refugee matters.

V. SWAZILAND

31. The mission visited Swaziland from 11 to 13 June. It was received by the Prime Minister, His Excellency Colonel Maphevu Dlamini. It had meetings with the Deputy Prime Minister, His Excellency Mr. Zonke Amos Khumalo, as well as with the Ministers of Health and of Education and their senior staffs. Discussions were also held with the Refugee Advisory Committee, with representatives of voluntary agencies involved in helping refugees and with heads of diplomatic missions resident in Mbabane. Furthermore, the mission was able to visit the Boy's Centre at Mawelawela, the Thckoza School and the site at Mpaka where the refugee reception/transit centre and boarding secondary school are being constructed.

A. General situation

32. The mission was informed by the Government that between September 1977 and May 1978 150 new South African refugees registered with the authorities, while

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81 had left for other countries. It has not been possible for the mission to determine how many among these were students. However, the Government informed the mission that at the time of the visit the number of South African student refugees attending secondary schools was 61. In addition there were eight students attending university and five more still seeking placement.

33. Definite progress has been made in the living conditions at Mawelawela camp, where 43 male student refugees are housed, following the completion of improvements on the physical condition of the buildings. Living conditions were also satisfactory at the Thokoza school where the 18 female student refugees are housed. Funds for the upkeep of both groups and of the school itself are largely provided by UNHCR.

B. Progress with the projects

1. Project: Refugee reception/transit centre, phase I

34. At the Mpaka site, encouraging progress has been made on the construction of separate accommodations for South African student refugees in transit to other African countries and for those who decide to continue their education in Swaziland, as well as the construction of a secondary school for 200 students. The total capital cost for this complex had been originally estimated at \$736,000, of which UNHCR already secured \$300,000.

35. The mission was informed by the Deputy Prime Minister that it had become evident that the original estimates for capital cost were much too low and did not accord with realities. A tentative revised capital estimate by the Government had now put the figure at \$1,459,433. This increase is attributed mainly to an underestimation of external works covering a maximum security system, soil drainage and installation of electricity and the provision of a water supply system not foreseen in the original estimates. In view of its limited resources, UNHCR has requested the Government to review those revised estimates with a view to cutting down costs. Consultations on areas of possible reduction are continuing between the Government and UNHCR.

36. Meanwhile, UNHCR has informed the Government that it has agreed in principle to provide up to \$736,000 for the creation of this centre. Any additional contribution over and above this sum would be subject to a thorough evaluation of their proposal as well as to the availability of funds. The amount of \$736,000 is expected to finance only the construction of accommodation for refugees in transit, shared dining room, two dormitory blocks for student refugees, classrooms and 13 staff houses. It is obvious that, unless furniture is purchased and installed and other necessary external works such as installation of piping for water distribution, soil drainage and electricity supply are carried out, it will not be possible to utilize these buildings for their intended purpose. These works, including the renovation and conversion of the existing house into an administrative block, are expected to require an additional sum estimated at \$290,000. Financing by the international community will be required for these projects.

2. Project: Expansion of facilities at the university to provide for South African student refugees

37. The Government expressed serious concern over the lack of interest in this project shown thus far by the international community. The project, which is viewed as top priority, would enable the Government to discharge its international obligation to provide educational facilities to qualified South African student refugees seeking higher education. As no donor has come forward, it will not be possible to admit any more refugee applicants to the university in the forthcoming academic year. The Government asked the mission to emphasize this fact and to urge the international community to support this project.

C. Other developments in Swaziland

38. Following an agreement with the Government in December 1977, UNHCR has established an office in Mbabane and has appointed a representative to deal with matters falling within its field of competence. A qualified and experienced social worker has been recruited and attached to the office. Full-time counselling is now available and efforts of local social service agencies aimed at refugee welfare are being co-ordinated.

39. The Thokoza school, which is run by the Mennonite Community, was as at January 1978 made into a full-fledged secondary school offering basic courses up to ordinary level of general certificate of education.

VI. ZAMBIA

40. The mission visited Zambia during the second week of May 1978. It discussed the matter of South African student refugees with the government officials concerned and with representatives of the liberation movements in Lusaka.

41. There are no reliable statistics on the number of South African student refugees - the subject of General Assembly resolution 32/119 of 16 December 1977 - in Zambia, as the Government of Zambia has not attempted to keep a separate register of them. As a result, the student refugees are included in the figures for South African refugees as a whole. It was reported that many of the South African student refugees merely passed through Zambia on their way to take up educational offers in other African countries, mainly in west Africa. Of these students in transit, some stayed relatively short periods whereas others had to wait for some time until places became available.

42. The leadership and representatives of national liberation movements in Lusaka estimated that the number of South African student refugees was somewhere between 100 and 250. This number, however, was higher than the estimates given by the educational institutions in Lusaka and by the Zambian authorities. The latter reported only 32 registered urban refugees from South Africa at the end of April 1978.

43. From the information provided in Lusaka it appears to the mission that the South African student refugees are adequately cared for with respect to maintenance and educational requirements. Assistance in this respect is being provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, the International University Exchange Fund and other scholarship granting agencies.

VII. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST MISSION

44. A number of general recommendations were made by the first mission as to the treatment and welfare of the refugees and to other actions needed in connexion with refugee problems. The report of the first review mission recorded the progress that had been made under the various headings (A/32/65/Add.1 paras. 41-50). The following paragraphs summarize further developments.

A. Counselling services

45. Paragraphs 20, 28 and 38 above indicate actions already taken in order to develop the counselling services in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

B. Placement in African educational institutions

46. Further efforts have been made since the last review mission to find additional places for students in other African educational institutions. A total of 490 places for student refugees has thus far been offered at lower secondary school level, compared to the previous figure of 320. A revised listing of the countries that have offered these places is as follows:

Cameroon	26
Chad	3
Gambia	14
Ghana	150
Guinea	20
Mauritius	6
Niger	10
Nigeria	200 (in addition to 167 places provided prior to the appeal)
Sierra Leone	40
Tunisia	20
Upper Volta	1
Total	<hr/> 490

47. A number of candidates for the above places have been selected to commence their studies in the autumn of 1978.

48. Following a joint mission to several African countries by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees of the Organization of African Unity, the number of places offered to them has also increased from 180 to 245. This included an offer of 65 new places made by Uganda during the period under review.

49. The UNHCR continues to provide scholarships, either in full or in part, where placement offers do not include scholarship assistance by the Governments, liberation movements or voluntary agencies. By May 1978 UNHCR committed over \$600,000 towards the placement of 520 southern African student refugees, of which 163 were South African. It is estimated that an additional amount of \$1,180,000 will need to be committed in 1978 to continue 1978/79 assistance to students already placed, as well as to provide scholarship assistance for 350 new student refugees.

C. Uniformity in scholarship rates

50. The UNHCR has continued its efforts to establish uniform scholarship rates and within the United Nations system uniformity has substantially been achieved. It is proving very difficult, however, to achieve the objective with organizations outside the United Nations family.

D. Strengthening of the UNHCR presence

51. The UNHCR has now established branch offices in Mbabane, Gaborone and Maseru with a full-time representative in each.

VIII. CONCLUDING REMARKS

52. During the period under review, international assistance has made possible further progress in the implementation of some of the remaining components of the emergency assistance programme for South African student refugees recommended in the mission report (A/32/65). However, there are still several projects which require funding by the international community. The Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, which is fully conversant with the needs of the programme, is in a position to provide interested donors with all available details of the various requirements.

53. The mission found considerable improvement in the services and facilities being offered to the student refugees in the host countries. This has been helped by the decision of UNHCR to open branch offices and appoint a representative in each country.

54. As long as the present unsettled situation in southern Africa remains, a continued flow of student refugees and others from South Africa to the neighbouring countries must be expected. The present assistance programmes in these countries,

if implemented in full, would be able to cope with the flow of student refugees at the present level. However, should for some reason a substantial increase in the influx take place, expansion of existing facilities will become necessary.

55. The mission was deeply impressed by the concern which the host Governments have shown to the refugees, as well as the facilities made available to them. In spite of the considerable socio-economic burdens involved and the delicate political situations which surround them, all host Governments have made clear their unwavering intention of giving asylum to those seeking refuge.

56. The mission is convinced that the host Governments in the region will require, for some time to come, substantial assistance from the international community to help them continue with the care, maintenance and education of the student refugees.

APPENDIX I

Governmental contributions earmarked for Botswana, Lesotho
and Swaziland received in 1977 in response to the UNHCR
appeal of 8 June 1978

<u>Donor</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
Cyprus	1 238
Germany, Federal Republic of	300 000
India	3 000
Ireland	3 636
Liechtenstein	1 940
New Zealand	5 003
Norway	609 768
Trinidad and Tobago	4 000
United States of America	6 000 000 <u>a/</u>
TOTAL	<u>6 928 585</u>

a/ Part of this contribution will apply to educational requirements for
refugee students in Botswana in future years.

APPENDIX II

Bilateral contributions as at 22 June 1978 in connexion with assistance programmes for South African and other student refugees as reported to UNHCR (Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland)

1. BOTSWANA

<u>Donor</u>	<u>Amount in US dollars</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Friends Service Committee (United States of America)	5 000	Care and maintenance of refugees
International Committee of the Red Cross	12 552	Care and maintenance of refugees
OXFAM (United Kingdom)	6 039	Care and maintenance of refugees
UNICEF	36 000	Procurement of two trucks and one landrover
Total (Botswana)	<u>59 591</u>	

2. LESOTHO

Germany, Federal Republic of	215 517	Completion of second phase of Africa Hall hostel at the National University of Lesotho
Senegal	57 670	Two staff quarters at National University of Lesotho
United Nations Development Programme	546 000	Refugee student accommodation and maintenance of university students at the National University of Lesotho
African-American Institute	70 000	Completion of second phase of Africa Hall hostel at the National University of Lesotho
Total (Lesotho)	<u>889 187</u>	

3. SWAZILAND

<u>Donor</u>	<u>Amount in US dollars</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
UNICEF	84 000	Fifty tents for Swaziland
UNICEF	11 000	Air freighting of 50 house tents
Total (Swaziland)	<u>95 000</u>	

4. SCHOLARSHIP ASSISTANCE IN VARIOUS AFRICAN COUNTRIES,
 INCLUDING BOTSWANA, LESOTHO AND SWAZILAND

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	2 300 000	Total of 1,156 new and ongoing scholarships for Namibians, South Africans and Zimbabweans
United Nations Development Programme	1 980 963	Placement and scholarship assistance channelled through liberation movements in 1977
Germany, Federal Republic of	142 100	Thirty-five university scholarships in Botswana
Misereor - Federal Republic of Germany	17 094	Scholarships for Botswana
Total	<u>4 440 157</u>	
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>5 483 935</u></u>	

APPENDIX III

Summary of projects being implemented in co-operation with UNHCR
or proposed for UNHCR financing (up-dating as at 31 May 1978)

I. BOTSWANA

	<u>Value in US dollars</u> <u>(actual or projected)</u>
1. Capital expenditure projects for refugees from South Africa	
(a) Construction of a 72-bed hostel and procurement of library books and audio-visual equipment for the University College	447 000
(b) Construction of a senior secondary school with 16 classes and a junior secondary school with 12 classes at Palapye and Moshupa, respectively	4 200 000
(c) Construction of low-cost housing in Gaborone	665 000
2. Provision for scholarships in Botswana at the university and secondary levels, and for the recurrent cost of the two secondary schools to be constructed at Palapye and Moshupa	1 353 000
3. Other assistance measures (recurrent expenditures for 1978)	
(a) Care and maintenance of South African refugees	180 000
(b) Organization of correspondence courses	50 000
(c) Counselling services	17 000
	<hr/>
	6 912 000
	<hr/> <hr/>

II. LESOTHO

Value in US dollars
(actual or projected)

1. Capital expenditure projects for refugees from South Africa	
(a) Extension of laundry and catering services at the National University of Lesotho	56 632
(b) Construction of classrooms, laboratories, hostels and teachers' accommodation at existing secondary schools (\$300,000 has already been provided in 1977 and \$600,000 in 1978 against estimated total requirement at \$1.78 million)	1 780 000
(c) Construction of a transit centre and an educational centre in Maseru (provisional estimate)	110 000
2. Other assistance measures (recurrent expenditures for 1978)	
(a) Care and maintenance of South African refugees	90 000
(b) Counselling services	11 000
	<hr/>
	2 047 632
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III. SWAZILAND

1. Capital expenditure project for refugees from South Africa	
Mpaka refugee centre	1 030 000
2. Other assistance measures (recurrent expenditures for 1978)	
(a) Transportation of refugee students to the United Republic of Tanzania	50 000
(b) Organization of correspondence courses (Thokoza School)	78 450
(c) Care and maintenance of South African refugees	60 000
(d) Counselling services	12 000
	<hr/>
	1 230 450

IV. EDUCATION IN OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES

	<u>Value in US dollars</u> <u>(actual or projected)</u>
Projected additional needs for 1978 for the placement in lower secondary and vocational training schools in African countries (includes costs relating to selection, transportation and scholarships of South African student refugees)	1 180 000
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GRAND TOTAL	11 370 082
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