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COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

REPORT ON THE SITUATION OF REFUGEES FROM RWANDA

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)

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SECTION I - INTRODUCTION

1. On 28 September 1962, the High Commissioner issued a report on the situation of refugees from Rwanda (document A/AC.96/INF/10). He would now like to inform the Committee of the developments which have recently taken place in the situation of these refugees and of the financial implications of the operation put into effect with a view to bringing them assistance.
2. It may be recalled that by the middle of 1962 an estimated 150,000 refugees from Rwanda had found shelter in the neighbouring countries as follows: in Burundi 40,000, in the Kivu Province of the Congo (Leopoldville) 60,000, in Tanganyika 15,000 and in Uganda 35,000. It was also stated in document A/AC.96/INF/10 that while the governments of Tanganyika and Uganda themselves had worked out and implemented plans with a view to giving the refugees an opportunity to become self-supporting, the High Commissioner had been requested by other governments directly concerned to assist them in this task in the Kivu Province of the Congo and in Burundi.
3. In the autumn of 1962 the refugees were well on their way to becoming self-supporting in Uganda and in two areas in the Kivu Province of the Congo, and the issue of food rations could be decreased considerably; however, this was not the case in the other regions where, according to reports received from the field, the implementation of programmes was held up for various reasons and the data on which they were based had to be reviewed.
4. The Director of Operations accordingly went to these regions in November 1962 in order to reassess the needs of the refugees and the means of action required. He was accompanied by a senior representative of the League of Red Cross Societies, which is the operational partner of UNHCR in this action in Burundi and the Kivu Province. In meetings with the appropriate authorities and other parties concerned on the spot, it was found that very serious and more demanding efforts had to be made to cope with this problem and that a greater number of refugees needed help for a longer period of time.
5. The assistance programmes stimulated and supported by the High Commissioner are aimed at giving the refugees an opportunity to stand on their own feet as soon as possible. Experience has now proved that various factors tend to slow down this process, as will be shown in the following sections of this report. In one country,

refugees refused to be moved to resettlement areas because they feared wild animals, tsetse flies, etc. - a fear which fortunately proved to be unfounded. In another case, negotiations required to prepare the movement of the refugees took so much time that, when they arrived in the new settlement areas, the planting season had just been missed. This caused a delay of at least six months, which, in turn, meant that the refugees had to be fed for another half-year until the harvest of their own crops could provide them with basic food supplies.

6. In his previous report, the High Commissioner had assessed the situation as of September 1962 and pointed out the needs as well as the means of action required to meet the situation. It was estimated at that time that, with international assistance, some of the refugees would be self-supporting by the end of 1962. In the case of other refugees, it was hoped to conclude the programme by April 1963. The High Commissioner had already envisaged an allocation of \$ 200,000 within the Current Programme for Complementary Assistance in 1963.

7. According to the latest information available, the total number of refugees from Rwanda remaining in all neighbouring countries, after a certain spontaneous movement of repatriation, in particular from Burundi, is now estimated at some 130,000, broken down as follows:

In Burundi	21,000	minus 6,000) to be moved from Burundi to
In Kivu Prov.	60,000	plus 6,000) the Kivu Province
In Tanganyika	14,000		
In Uganda	35,000		
Total	130,000		

However, while the total number of these refugees is now estimated at a somewhat lower figure than in September 1962, the number of those still needing help has increased by some 6,000 in Tanganyika and 12,000 in Kivu.

8. In terms of overall statistics the position was as follows at 31 December 1962:

Number of refugees remaining in the four countries of asylum	130,000 ^(a)
Number of refugees still in need of material assistance	95,000
Within this group:	
Number of refugees already settled	23,000
Number of refugees still in need of assistance towards their settlement,	over 70,000
Of whom:	
Number expected to be settled by June 1963	50,000
Number expected to be settled by the end of 1963	20,000

(a) As against the 150,000 refugees originally reported to have left Rwanda.

9. As will be shown in the following sections, the difficulties and delays encountered in the operation are of even greater significance than the changes in statistical data. The original plans of action were so conceived that UNHCR should, as far as possible, stimulate help for these refugees from all available sources and add, from its funds, means of action to the extent required to ensure that the basic vital needs of the refugees are met. The High Commissioner is of the opinion that in order to be able to control the operation financially, he must adhere to this approach.

10. However, as the operation proceeded, it became clear that the term "basic vital needs" had to be interpreted in a somewhat less rigid way. Furthermore, needs that are perhaps not of immediate vital importance, but still essential to consolidate the settlement of the refugees and to give them an opportunity to improve their living conditions cannot be ignored.

11. The High Commissioner feels that he should not hesitate to make available his good offices to the extent to which support going beyond the basic needs of the refugees could possibly be found for this purpose, bearing in mind the general standard of living in the countries concerned. Therefore, the High Commissioner considered it appropriate to draw up a supplementary programme, simultaneously with the basic programme (as outlined in Annexes I and II).

12. While the Office is now thus confronted with new and increased financial needs, the resources from contributions readily available at the beginning of the operation have largely been exhausted.

SECTION II - SITUATION IN BURUNDI

13. It may be recalled that towards the end of the first half of 1962, at the time when Burundi acquired independence, the High Commissioner had been requested to assist in drawing up a plan of action with a view to enabling some 45,000 refugees from Rwanda in Burundi to become self-supporting as soon as possible. A programme was worked out in agreement with all parties concerned. It provided for the local settlement of 15,000 refugees in eastern Burundi while it envisaged resettling the remaining refugees in Tanganyika and the Kivu province of the Congo.

14. When the Director of Operations of the Office visited the area in November 1962 together with a senior official of the League of Red Cross Societies, it appeared that the original estimate of the number of refugees had probably been too high. Furthermore, quite a number of refugees had of their own accord moved to Tanganyika

and to the Kivu province of the Congo, or had returned to Rwanda. The number of refugees in need of assistance in Burundi was thus reduced to 21,000 persons.

15. In Usumbura, the National Committee for Refugees met on 17 November 1962 on the arrival of the above-mentioned mission. The meeting of this Committee, attended by the senior representatives of UNECR and the League from Geneva, offered an opportunity for a fresh appraisal of the needs as well as of the means of action required to continue the local settlement of refugees in Burundi and resettle some of the refugees in Kivu.

16. It became apparent in the course of the meetings in Usumbura that movement to the resettlement areas had been slower than expected. In the first place, the question of land allocation to the refugees was linked directly with an overall plan of the Government for land distribution. Refugees could, of course, not be moved to the resettlement areas until a decision had been taken as to the acreage of land to be made available to them. An important result of the meetings was that the Government agreed that refugees would receive the same acreage for cultivation as the local population.

17. Secondly, the Government wished to move refugees from the capital of Usumbura in order to relieve the pressure on the city. However, in view of the distance from Usumbura to the resettlement areas, this movement proved more complicated than transferring refugees from the hills of central Burundi as had been originally planned.

18. Furthermore, some of the refugees had unfounded fears of being resettled in virgin territory. It was only after some refugee leaders had been encouraged to visit the areas concerned, and had reported back favourably, that the first movements could take place. As a result of the concerted action and sustained international solidarity displayed in the efforts to solve this problem, morale among the refugees remains reasonably high.

19. Before leaving Burundi, the Director of Operations made a visit to Kayongozi, one of the three settlement centres in Burundi, in order to see the progress made and to assess prospects for the future.

20. With a settlement area covering nearly six miles, Kayongozi is typical of the three Burundi settlement centres, the other two being Muramba and Kigamba (in the Ruvuvu Valley near the Tanganyika border). The settlement of the refugees in Kayongozi has got off to a very good start. With the material help which they have received, the refugees have built their own huts and have planted beans, sweet

potatoes, some manioc and maize. The plants are already sprouting well and a good crop is expected. Perhaps the most important aspect of Kayongozi is that there is sufficient land available for settlement and the refugees who are obviously eager to work hard for their future, are envisaging the planting of tea, coffee and bananas. It is encouraging to note that today these refugees in Burundi are not merely struggling for immediate survival, but are also planning ahead.

21. The Office of the High Commissioner has provided funds for the purchase of tractors in addition to the hoes and machetes which the refugees have hitherto been using to clear land and to till their own plots. These tractors are now in action.

22. In this drive to develop the community, the health needs of the refugees have not been overlooked. In each centre the League has set up a dispensary and in addition to a qualified nurse who is in charge, some of the refugees render voluntary assistance. In due course these medical facilities will be incorporated into the Burundi Health scheme.

23. It is hoped that for those refugees in the centres who have already been able to plant crops, food rations can be discontinued towards the end of June 1963, when the refugees should have reaped their first harvest so that the joint UEMCR/League Operation can then be ended.

24. The progress achieved so far towards a solution of the problem of refugees from Rwanda in Burundi has been possible because of the spirit of co-operation which has characterised this truly international effort. The Government of Burundi has not only granted asylum but has also made an important contribution in terms of land. The Government of the United States continues to provide the basic food. The costs involved in transporting the refugees and the supplies in 1962 have been partly met out of the balance of an amount of \$168,000 originally made available by the Belgian Government for assistance to refugees from Rwanda in Burundi before this country became independent. Material assistance in terms of tools and seeds has been provided by the FAO and the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, while medical supplies and ambulance services have been made available by the League of Red Cross Societies. In addition, the local experience and the effective support given by the various groups of missionaries in the field have proved of great value. Through lending his good offices, the High Commissioner has stimulated an awareness of the problem among the whole international community, has helped the government to put into effect a relief operation - with the aid of the League of Red Cross Societies - and has ensured that the vital needs of the refugees are being met.

25. The budgetary requirements for the Burundi operation for 1963 are shown in Annex I to this report.

SECTION III - SITUATION IN THE KIVU PROVINCE OF THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

26. While in some of the early settlement areas great progress has been made in settling the refugees, new problems have emerged elsewhere which have to be solved.

27. It is encouraging to note that some 12,000 refugees are now settled in the original two settlement areas of Bibwe and Ihula, to the extent that they no longer require food rations. At Lemera, where some 10,000 refugees are being settled, it is planned to discontinue food rations by the end of March 1963, if their harvest is successful.

28. With a view to meeting the needs of the other refugees, the Director of Operations of the Office, during his visit in November 1962, reached an agreement with the local authorities and customary rulers whereby they would make available land for new centres. This land was necessary for the following reasons:

(a) At Kalonge it proved that too many refugees had been crowded into the settlement area. There was only one solution: to distribute the 9,000 refugees concerned over a wider area, which meant providing for a new settlement;

(b) A new group had to be included in the planning: they are the approximately 6,000 refugees who had previously received some help towards their subsistence from relatives and friends in Bukavu, the capital of the Kivu Province, but are now requiring organized assistance before they can be considered as settled. Following a request made by the Kivu provincial authorities through ONUC, to the effect that these refugees should be settled outside Bukavu, plans are being developed to move them to two new areas;

(c) A new centre had to be planned for 6,000 refugees now living in Burundi, to which reference is made in Section II of this report. Arrangements are being made to establish this group in a new centre at Katobo. Their establishment will be fitted into a major development plan for the whole area, undertaken by the Congolese authorities and ONUC. The refugees will thus be able to take part in, and benefit from, the development of the entire area. The plan is being carried out in co-operation with the Congolese authorities and with an expert from FAO. If satisfactory progress is made, it is hoped that this group will be self-supporting by the end of 1963 at the latest.

29. The budgetary requirements for the Kivu operation for 1963 are shown in Annex II of this report.

SECTION IV - SITUATION IN TANGANYIKA

30. It may be recalled that in the course of 1962 the Government of Tanganyika, was faced with a rapid increase in the number of refugees from Rwanda which went up from 5,000 to 12,000 all of whom were in need of assistance. The Government found it impossible to settle the refugees among the local population. New areas had, therefore, to be found where they could receive land for planting their crops and become self-supporting.
31. At the request of the Government, the Representative of the High Commissioner in East and Central Africa visited Dar es Salaam in September 1962 to assist in drawing up a plan for the rapid settlement of these 12,000 refugees.
32. Together with representatives of the Government, he visited areas where refugees were living and new areas where groups of refugees could possibly be settled.
33. The Government, while ready to solve the problem, stated that it was unable to bear the entire financial burden involved in settling the refugees.
34. Under the plan drawn up in conjunction with the authorities in Tanganyika, an amount of approximately \$ 100,000 was required from international sources. The High Commissioner immediately approached certain governments and some of the specialized agencies of the United Nations as well as certain non-governmental organisations. The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief promptly responded to the appeal and donated \$ 32,900 to pay for blankets, seeds and tools needed by the refugees, and for the cost of a voluntary worker in one of the refugee settlement areas.
35. The Food and Agriculture Organisation and UNICEF also responded and gave general information as to how they might be able to assist. Furthermore, the United States Government indicated that it would also continue its support by providing basic food to the refugees under the United States Agricultural Assistance Act.
36. Following discussions in Geneva with a senior official of the Government of Tanganyika in January 1963, the High Commissioner made a sum of £12,000 (approximately \$ 33,600) available to the Government to cover urgent requirements.

37. All efforts are now concentrated on the settlement of some 12,000 refugees in the Iyenzi area, near the original reception camp and in the Karagwe area in northwest Tanganyika. The government hopes that by the autumn of 1963 the refugees will be self-supporting.

SECTION V - THE SITUATION IN UGANDA

38. The Committee will recall that there are some 35,000 refugees from Rwanda in Uganda. While some of them were able to settle down among friends and relatives, the vast majority were in need of assistance.

39. The Government first of all organized a programme for the relief and settlement of some 11,000 refugees in the Orichinga Valley, with limited assistance from international sources. The authorities allotted each refugee family a plot of land to be cultivated under government supervision. It thus became possible for these 11,000 refugees to harvest their crops and become self-supporting in less than a year after they had crossed the border from Rwanda into Uganda.

40. The problem in Uganda, however, is different from that prevailing in other areas, in that many of the refugees brought a very large number of cattle along with them. Some 12,000 to 15,000 of these refugees who between them owned an estimated 20,000 head of cattle were still in need of assistance in order to become settled and eventually had to be moved inland, from the hilly and sparsely vegetated reception area along the border, to the Lake Nakivali valley area where the land and other conditions are more suitable for raising cattle. This whole transfer operation has now been carried out by the Uganda authorities who provided the necessary staff and facilities for clearing the bush in the new area.

41. The High Commissioner has contributed \$ 50,000 to meet part of the costs involved in purchasing various necessary items such as veterinary equipment and drugs for use in combating cattle diseases.

42. Meanwhile the Uganda Government has again approached the High Commissioner and he is examining their request for further assistance.

43. The Government explained in their request that Uganda had spent a total of approximately £200,000 in cash (\$ 560,000) on assistance to the refugees up to 9 October 1962, when Uganda became independent. This figure did not include contributions in kind from various sources, such as food provided under the United States Agricultural Assistance Act, the UNICEF milk programme, etc. The

Government estimated that another £139,000 (\$ 389,246) would be required from the date of independence to complete their programme of assistance to the refugees. Towards the total estimated cost of £339,000 (\$ 949,313), the Government of Uganda has received contributions from international sources amounting to £32,500 (\$ 91,210) which include £17,920 (\$ 50,350) from UNHCR.

SECTION VI - CONCLUSIONS

44. From the preceding sections, it will be seen that, while progress has been made in settling certain groups of refugees from Rwanda within a year from the time when the High Commissioner was requested to take an interest in the problem, the Office is still confronted with a heavy task.

45. In 1962, the Office made available a total of \$ 502,900 for assistance to refugees from Rwanda as follows:

Durundi	\$ 151,560
Congo (Kivu)	\$ 248,440
Tanganyika	\$ 52,900 ^(a)
Uganda	\$ 50,000
Total	<u>\$ 502,900</u>

This amount was financed as follows: \$ 120,000 from the Joint UNHCR/UNRWA Stamp Plan, \$ 50,000 from the Belgian Government, \$ 49,702 from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, \$ 112 from the Australian WRY Committee and \$ 283,086 from the Emergency Fund.

46. As indicated in the preceding paragraph, substantial funds were made available by this Office in 1962 in order to stimulate and ensure the international co-operation required to bring assistance to the refugees from Rwanda, strongly supported by the generosity of various governmental and private sources.

47. In trying to assess the financial and other requirements of the operations for 1963, the Office, at this stage, can only refer to those contributions in cash and kind which can already be expected. For this and also for other reasons given in this report estimates of the financial needs which are uncovered or not as yet covered will be considerably higher than the amount made available by this Office in 1962.

^(a) including a contribution of \$ 32,900 from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (actually received and transferred) in 1963.

48. While the last request from the Government of Uganda is still under consideration, the financial requirements for 1963 amount to a total of \$ 1,178,600, broken down as follows:

Burundi	\$355,000 of which \$183,000 for the Supplementary Programme
Kivu	\$790,000 of which \$319,000 " " " "
Tanganyika	\$ 33,600

Total \$ 1,178,600

49. The High Commissioner will keep in contact with interested governments and organisations and hopes that through their continuing generous support, they will make it possible for the plans outlined in this document to be effectively carried out. In the meantime, he is already ensuring the continuity of the action conceived within the framework of the basic programmes: for this purpose he is allocating the urgently required funds from allocations included in the 1963 Current Programme for Complementary Assistance.

50. Before concluding this report, the High Commissioner again wishes to pay tribute in the first place to the League of Red Cross Societies and the religious missions, whose assistance is of primary importance to enable his Office to carry out its humanitarian task. He also wishes to pay tribute to the invaluable assistance provided by ONUC, FAO and UNICEF, as well as to the generous support of the United States and Belgian Governments. The High Commissioner is of course also fully aware of the heavy sacrifices made by the Governments of the countries of asylum of the refugees.

51. What has been achieved thus far is in no small measure due to the increasing international solidarity displayed in support of the programmes discussed in this report. In conclusion, it might be interesting to quote a statement clearly showing in all its simplicity what assistance to refugees represent in human terms. The statement was made by a senior official of the United Nations Organization in the Congo who attended a ceremony on the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of refugees from Rwanda in one of the settlement areas in the hills of the Kivu Province of the Congo who reported as follows:

"We were twelve hours late because our vehicle got so stuck in the mud that we had to spend the night in it. The next morning 20 inhabitants of the area dug us out.

The 8,500 refugees settled in the region were expecting us in an improvised stadium in the middle of the forest. There were speeches, songs, beautiful Rwandese dances and even humorous sketches. One young girl presented me with the largest potato of the family's first crop. Some of these refugees had to walk ten miles across the hills and forests to come to the meeting place.

Each family, less than a year ago, had received five hectares of land, tools and materials to build their huts, seeds to plant and food rations until they had their first crop. Bachelors and older children were encouraged to clear 15 hectares of land to start a tea plantation as a community enterprise. They cleared 25 hectares. The first five hectares will yield a tea crop in September.

One of the speakers said that a year ago, before moving to the settlement, he was building four coffins a day, which were insufficient to bury the dead. Now he was making school benches."

BUDGET
FOR THE OPERATION FOR REFUGEES FROM RWANDA IN
BURUNDI

(covering the period January 1 - June 30, 1963)

Items	Estimated total cost	Estim. value dona- tions in cash or kind already available	Estim. remaining cash requirements
<u>A. Basic programme</u>	US \$	US \$	US \$
Food	629,000	607,000 ^(x)	22,000
Maintenance and operating costs of vehicles	12,000		12,000
Medical programme	20,000	10,000	10,000
Shelter	6,000	-	6,000
Tools, seeds and inoculation costs	30,000	6,000	24,000
Transportation of refugees and of supplies	48,000	25,000	23,000
Sub-total	745,000	648,000	97,000
<u>B. Supplementary programme</u> (in order of priority)			
Food and soap	84,000	-	84,000
Clothing and textiles	10,000	-	10,000
Community centres	24,000	-	24,000
Self-help projects	15,000	-	15,000
Schools	50,000	-	50,000
Sub-total	183,000	-	183,000
<u>C. Administrative costs</u>			
League of Red Cross Societies	53,000	30,000	23,000
UNHCR	20,000	-	20,000
Sub-total	73,000	30,000	43,000
<u>D. Contingency reserve</u>	32,000	-	32,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,033,000	678,000	355,000

(x) estimated value of commodities provided under the US Agricultural Assistance Act as indicated by the League of Red Cross Societies (including ocean transportation etc.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

General remarks

1. The budget has been established on the assumption that it will be possible to close the joint UNHCR/LICROSS operation by the end of June 1963 for the some 15,000 refugees whom the Burundi Government has agreed to resettle in the country. The budget also includes provisions for food under the basic programme - almost entirely provided under the United States Agricultural Assistance Act - for those approximately 6,000 refugees at present in Burundi, who will be resettled in the Kivu province of the Congo - (Leopoldville). It further includes the transportation of these refugees from Burundi to the Kivu province.

A. Basic programme

2. Food

The monthly ration for the individual refugee consists of 2,400 grs. of wheat, 2,400 grs. of maize, 3,200 grs. of beans, 1,600 grs. of edible oil, 1,600 grs. of powdered milk and 600 grs. of salt. This ration would provide the refugee with some 1,500 calories a day.

3. Except for the salt and for some of the required quantity of beans, all the other commodities in the required quantities are expected to be provided in kind under the United States Agricultural Assistance Act. The estimated value of these expected contributions in kind includes the cost of ocean freight and transportation to Burundi.

Maintenance and operating costs of vehicles

4. This item provides for the maintenance and operating costs of a number of vehicles, such as trucks, tractors, ambulances, land-rovers, purchased under the joint operation in 1962.

Medical Programme

5. The establishment and equipment of a number of simple dispensaries, including the provision of medicaments and some nursing staff, are included under this heading.

Shelter

6. Simple construction material, such as bamboo, and binding material will have to be purchased and transported in order to enable the refugees to build their own shelter.

Tools, seeds and inoculation costs

7. This item includes for the provision of agricultural hand tools and seeds, as well as the inoculation of refugee cattle. Tools and seeds were already made available to a considerable number of refugee households in the course of 1962. However, further distribution of these items is required, towards the total cost of which an amount of \$ 6,000 might be made available by F.A.O.

Transportation of refugees and of supplies

8. Inland transportation of supplies from their point of arrival to the various resettlement centres, where the actual distribution takes place, has to be paid for. Besides transporting these refugees to the areas of resettlement, (by the end of 1962 they had not yet arrived there) this heading includes in particular the cost involved in the transportation of some 6,000 refugees from Burundi to the Kivu province of the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) for the reasons explained above. Towards the total costs for this item the Belgian Government has made available an amount of Burundi francs equivalent to some \$ 25,000.

B. Supplementary programme

Food and soap

9. The ration provided under the basic programme contains hardly any animal proteins. Since the resettlement of the refugees demands great physical efforts on their part, in connection with bush clearing, etc., it was found necessary and advisable to provide them, if possible, also with a commodity rich in animal protein, i.e. a monthly ration of 1,600 grs. of dried fish. Furthermore, the refugees would receive a monthly ration of 250 grs. of soap. Both items would have to be purchased locally, unless contributed in kind.

Clothing and textiles

10. A limited distribution of these items is planned to the most needy refugees.

Community centres

11. In each of the resettlement areas it is planned to create a nucleus for the future community by establishing a permanent centre for community development.

Self-help projects

12. These projects are intended to help the refugees to rise above the pure subsistence level by providing them with some assistance to raise cattle, poultry, etc., or to start tea plantations, carpentry shops, timber yards, or similar activities.

Schools

13. The refugees have expressed on many occasions their keen interest in their children being able to start or to continue their education. With the amount included in the budget it would be possible to help start schools for refugee children which would be integrated in the education programme of the country.

C. Administrative costs

14. The administrative costs of the League of Red Cross Societies include salaries, per diem, travel and general expenses for the field staff. An allocation of \$ 20,000 is proposed to cover related administrative expenses for UNHCR. The sum of \$ 20,000 is estimated to include the salary for field staff, official travel, common staff costs, general expenses and capital equipment in the field.

B U D G E TFOR THE OPERATION FOR REFUGEES FROM RWANDA INTHE KIVU PROVINCE OF THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

(covering the period January 1 - September 30, 1963)

Items	Estimated total cost	Estim. value donations in cash or kind already available	Estim. remaining cash requirements
<u>A. Basic programme</u>			
Food	215,000	65,000 ^(x)	150,000
Household equipment and blankets	28,000	-	28,000
Medical programme	31,000	15,000	16,000
Purchase, maintenance & operating costs of vehicles	58,000	-	58,000
Shelter	10,000	-	10,000
Tools and seeds	30,000	-	30,000
Transportation of refugees and of supplies	39,000	-	39,000
Sub-total	411,000	80,000	331,000
<u>B. Supplementary programme (in order of priority)</u>			
Food and soap	197,000	-	197,000
Clothing and textiles	15,000	-	15,000
Community centres	30,000	-	30,000
Self-help projects	30,000	-	30,000
Schools	47,000	-	47,000
Sub-total	319,000	-	319,000
<u>C. Administrative costs</u>			
League of Red Cross Societies	68,000	20,000	48,000
UNHCR	28,000	-	28,000
Sub-total	96,000	20,000	76,000
<u>D. Contingency reserve</u>	64,000	-	64,000
GRAND TOTAL	890,000	100,000	790,000

(x) estimated value of commodities provided under the U.S. Agricultural Assistance Act as indicated by the League of Red Cross Societies (including ocean transportation etc.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

General remarks

1. The budget has been established on the assumption that it will be possible to close the joint UNHCR/LICROSS operation by the end of September 1963 (the co-operation of the League is at present only assured until the end of June 1963). Of the some 44,000 refugees needing resettlement in the Kivu province, some 12,000 refugees were settled by the end of 1962 and no longer required rations. It is estimated that during the first three months of 1963, some 32,000 refugees will require food distribution; as of April this number will decrease to about 22,000 for the remaining 6 months of the operation.

2. The budget also includes financial provision for some 6,000 refugees at present in Burundi who will have to be resettled in the Kivu province - except for basic food which they will be able to take with them from Burundi (in the required quantities).

1. Basic programme

Food

3. The monthly ration for each refugee consists of 2,400 grs. of wheat flour, 4,800 grs. of manioc, 3,200 grs. of beans, 1,600 grs. of edible oil and 600 grs. of salt. This ration would provide each refugee with some 1,500 calories a day.

4. The required quantity of wheat flour will be provided under the U.S. Agricultural Assistance Act. The other required basic food items proved so far impossible to obtain in kind, since the transportation costs to the area are prohibitive in the sense that shipment of donated food would be more expensive than local purchases.

Household equipment and blankets

5. In view of the high altitude where the refugees are settled the distribution of blankets is essential. Cooking utensils also have to be provided as the refugees do not possess this basic requirement.

Medical programme

6. The establishment and equipment of a number of simple dispensaries, including the provision of medicaments and some local nursing staff, are included under this heading.

Purchase, maintenance and operating costs of vehicles

7. This item provides for the purchase of urgently required trucks, as well as for the maintenance and operating costs of vehicles, such as trucks, ambulances, Land-Rovers.

Shelter

8. Simple construction material, such as bamboo, binding material, will have to be purchased and transported in order to enable the refugees to build their own shelter.

Tools and seeds

9. This item includes the provision of agricultural hand tools and seeds to those refugees who did not receive them in the course of 1962.

Transportation of refugees and of supplies

10. This item includes provisions for the movement of refugees to their areas of resettlement. This heading also includes the cost of transportation of supplies from their point of purchase to the various resettlement centres, where the actual distribution takes place.

D. Supplementary programmeFood and soap

11. The ration provided under the basic programme hardly contains any animal proteins. Since the resettlement of the refugees demands great physical efforts on their part, in connexion with bush clearing and similar work it was found necessary and advisable, if at all possible, also to provide them with a commodity rich in animal proteins, i.e. a monthly ration of 1,600 grs. of dried fish. Furthermore, the refugees would receive a monthly ration of 250 grs. of soap. Both items would have to be purchased locally, if they were not contributed in kind.

Clothing and textiles

12. A limited distribution of these items is planned for the neediest refugees.

Community centres

13. In each of the resettlement areas it is planned to create a nucleus of the future community by establishing a permanent centre for community development.

Self-help projects

14. These projects are intended to help the refugees to rise above the pure subsistence level by providing them with some assistance to raise cattle, poultry, etc., or to start tea plantations, carpentry shops, timber yards or similar activities.

Schools

15. The refugees have expressed on many occasions their keen interest in their children being able to start or to continue their education. With the amount included in the budget it would be possible to help start schools for refugee children, which would be integrated in the education programme of the country.

C. Administrative costs

16. The administrative costs of the League of Red Cross Societies include salaries, per diem, travel and general expenses for the field staff.

17. An allocation of \$ 28,000 is proposed to cover related administrative expenses for UNICR. The sum of \$ 28,000 is estimated to include the salary for field staff, official travel, common staff costs, general expenses and capital equipment in the field.