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OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Assistance to refugees in Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984, the international community sought not only to reflect on the problems of the large numbers of refugees in Africa, but, principally, to identify the measures to be taken towards resolving those problems beyond the traditional ones of emergency relief and aid in order to facilitate self-sufficiency in countries of asylum or voluntary repatriation.
2. In adopting the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (A/39/402, annex) the international community reaffirmed the need to abide by the various international legal instruments relating to the protection of refugees and the need for increased support of the assistance provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). It also recommended that refugee aid and development assistance should be linked and that refugees and returnees should be brought into and actively participate in the general development efforts of the host countries or the countries of origin. Furthermore, in order to translate those recommendations into reality, it launched under the auspices of the United Nations a programme of refugee-related development projects in 19 African countries (see A/CONF.125/2 and Add.1). It requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to monitor the implementation of the programme and requested Governments to keep him informed of actions taken or being taken in that respect.
3. In its resolution 39/139 of 14 December 1984, the General Assembly endorsed the Declaration and Programme of Action and requested the Secretary-General to monitor, in consultation and close co-operation with OAU and, in particular, UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the follow-up to the Conference and to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution.
4. The present report is submitted in compliance with that request.

II. MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN AFRICA SINCE THE CONFERENCE

5. The period since the Conference has seen a severe deterioration in the refugee situation in various African countries. The combined effects of drought, famine and civil conflict have compelled hundreds of thousands of people to seek refuge in neighbouring countries.
6. During 1984 large numbers of persons arrived in eastern Sudan from Ethiopia. By April 1985 the total number of new arrivals was approximately 313,000. Arrivals continued at a reduced rate of approximately 1,000 persons per week during the month of May 1985. An estimated number of 40,000 persons have, however, returned to Ethiopia. Following a recent joint Government/UNHCR review mission, the Government of the Sudan established the presence of some 120,000 Chadians in western Sudan.

7. In Somalia the total number of new arrivals, as estimated by the Government, now stands at some 150,000. They are located in three temporary camps in the north-west and the south of the country.
8. The voluntary repatriation of Ethiopian refugees from Djibouti was completed in December 1984. Ethiopians also continue to return from Somalia. The number of Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia assisted by the end of May 1985 was estimated at some 71,000, as compared to approximately 30,000 at the time of the Conference.
9. The arrival of some 6,000 new refugees from Chad in Cameroon and over 45,000 in the Central African Republic was recorded during the reporting period. Following events in northern Angola, over 60,000 refugees from that country sought asylum in Zaire during the same period.
10. It should also be noted that refugees of Rwandese origin spontaneously settled in the central and south-western regions of Uganda. A new settlement was consequently established to accommodate some 17,000 refugees and 22,000 head of cattle.
11. In southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe), over 27,500 South African refugees and over 70,000 Namibians (mainly in Angola and Zambia) continue to benefit from the assistance of UNHCR.

III. ACTION TAKEN IN FOLLOW-UP TO THE CONFERENCE

12. The Programme of Action considered, on the one hand, the continuing need of assistance to refugees, returnees and host countries with a view to providing additional assistance, as necessary, for the implementation of programmes for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement, and, on the other, assistance to refugee-related infrastructural projects of a developmental nature.
13. Action was taken by the Secretary-General, UNHCR and UNDP to make appropriate arrangements to fulfil effectively the special responsibilities entrusted to them by the Conference.

A. Steering Committee

14. In view of the special role of OAU in the follow-up to the Conference and the tasks devolved on UNHCR and UNDP in the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action, the Secretary-General has requested those organizations to continue to assist him, as necessary, in monitoring the various refugee situations in Africa and the response of the international community to the needs of refugees and returnees and of the host countries. This co-operation and support is rendered through the Steering Committee initially set up for the preparatory work for the Conference, which is composed of representatives of the three organizations and the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions as the representative of the Secretary-General.

15. In the period between the Conference and the preparation of the present report, the Steering Committee has met to hear reports on follow-up action taken by the organizations concerned and to give guidance on future activities.

B. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme

16. Within the United Nations system, UNHCR is the focal point of all assistance relating to emergency relief, care and maintenance, as well as appropriate support for voluntary repatriation of refugees or their settlement in countries of asylum. UNDP is the focal point for all technical and capital assistance designed to strengthen the social and economic infrastructure of countries of asylum or, in the case of returnees, countries of origin (see A/39/402, para. 60).

17. The administrative dispositions taken by the two organizations to fulfil their respective roles in the follow-up to the Conference has been described in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (see A/39/402/Add.1, para. 6).

C. Status of continuing and additional assistance to refugees and returnees for the implementation of programmes for their relief, rehabilitation and resettlement (activities in response to subparagraph 5 (b) of General Assembly resolution 37/197 of 18 December 1982)

18. UNHCR continues to monitor closely the refugee situation in Africa with a view to providing adequate assistance to refugees and returnees. As a result of the developments reported earlier, UNHCR has been called upon to increase its programmes in Africa considerably. Efforts have been intensified to ensure regular food supplies and medical aid in emergency areas. A special operation to facilitate initial rehabilitation for Ethiopian returnees was launched. Based on current expenditures, estimates for 1985 will reach \$US 185.5 million. Those projected expenditures include an amount of some \$US 102 million for special programmes covering emergency relief in the Central African Republic, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan.

19. UNHCR presented to the Conference additional assistance needs in the amount of \$10.9 million, covering 10 projects in three countries: Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. Following a thorough assessment of those projects, some have been modified and arrangements for their implementation have reached an advanced stage; others are being reviewed. A status report on all projects is presented in annex II.

20. Contributions towards those projects were made to UNHCR; the balance of the amounts received served to cover additional refugee needs (see annex I).

21. In February 1985 the Government of Benin submitted to the Secretary-General a request for additional assistance for refugees. UNHCR is examining that request with the Government of Benin with a view to covering the refugee needs under its programmes of relief, care and maintenance.

D. Status of the assistance programme to strengthen the social and economic infrastructure to enable host countries to bear the burden of dealing with large numbers of refugees and returnees (activities in response to subparagraph 5 (c) of Assembly resolution 37/197

22. UNDP is responsible for the promotion and co-ordination of all projects falling under this heading.

23. At the Conference 14 African countries that act as host to large numbers of refugees submitted a programme of 128 development-oriented projects related to the presence of refugees and returnees (A/CONF.125/2). Subsequently, upon the request of Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti and Guinea, an additional 35 developmental projects in those countries were submitted to the donor community (A/CONF.125/2/Add.1) in October 1984.

24. During and following the Conference, several Governments announced support in cash, in kind or in principle towards the realization of those projects (see A/39/402/Add.1 and 2).

25. UNDP has sought to monitor and co-ordinate the implementation of refugee-related development projects in the countries concerned through its resident co-ordinators and by regular consultations with government authorities, UNHCR representatives and representatives of donor Governments. Such meetings have permitted exchanges of information on funding decisions taken by donors, on the preparation of projects for implementation and on the identification of unmet needs. In addition, and in association with UNHCR representatives, efforts have been made to promote closer co-operation between refugee and returnee services and development services within the administration of countries receiving refugees and/or returnees and of donor countries.

26. Parallel activities at UNDP headquarters have been undertaken in support of these actions. Within the framework of their respective mandates UNHCR and UNDP are thus evolving an ever closer working relationship at all levels.

27. Whenever possible and appropriate, UNDP, in agreement with host Governments, has linked project activities carried out in pursuance of conference recommendations with similar or related developmental activities in the country, financed either by UNDP in the country programmes or by other bilateral or multilateral donors.

E. Co-operation of the United Nations Development Programme with non-governmental organizations

28. In view of the long-standing and active involvement of non-governmental organizations, in particular in the area of assistance to refugees, the Conference stressed the desirability of their continuous association in the implementation of refugee-related development projects. Indeed, a number of donors had stated their intention to channel their bilateral contributions for the implementation of

Conference recommendations through national or international non-governmental organizations. Consultations have therefore taken place between various non-governmental organizations and UNDP both at the Headquarters level and in the field, and UNDP has defined administrative and financial procedures in order to further facilitate its co-operation with non-governmental organizations in the realization of projects.

F. Response of donors and status of the programme of refugee-related developmental projects

29. At the closure of the Conference, donors had expressed interest or made commitment towards approximately one third of the 128 projects presented at the Conference. Most of that additional assistance was to be negotiated and channelled through the donors' bilateral development aid programmes and mechanisms (see A/39/402/Add.1 and 2).

30. It was recognized at the time that those project proposals were in many instances outlines of actions to be undertaken that required further study and refinement before they could be effectively realized.

31. None the less, since that time 25 projects in 10 countries have been financed bilaterally and are at various stages of design or effective implementation. Two projects in two countries are being funded by UNDP; one is a pilot project in the framework of a country programme, the other is funded from resources from the UNDP Trust Fund for the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa. In two countries, in agreement with the Governments, a donor is providing assistance for new refugee-related projects (see table and annex III).

32. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has funded the design and preparation of 23 agricultural development projects from its own resources, details of which will be contained in a supplementary report.

33. Negotiations are being actively pursued with regard to the funding and realization of some 30 other projects in 14 countries. In a number of instances UNDP is involved in those discussions either in a co-ordinating role or more closely by assisting in the identification and design of projects to be funded bilaterally or with a view to serving as a channel and administrator of bilateral earmarked allocations.

34. The Secretary-General has received very few indications of interest in the submissions of projects presented by Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad and Djibouti that were reviewed by a United Nations technical team after the Conference (see A/CONF.125/2/Add.1). UNDP is using Trust Fund resources to finance two health projects in Djibouti, and negotiations are under way with regard to the funding of projects in the Central African Republic and Chad. It is hoped that the consultations undertaken by UNDP with donor countries will lead to the implementation of projects in those countries in the near future.

Table. Refugee/returnee-related development projects submitted at or following the Conference to enable African countries to cope with the burden of dealing with large numbers of refugees and returnees: summary by country and sector of (I) number of projects submitted and (II) number of projects funded a/

| Country | Total numbers of refugees/returnees reported at the Conference b/ | Transport and surface communications infrastructure, energy | | Agriculture, forestry, fisheries | | Education and training | | Health | | Water supply | | Social development support systems | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|------|----------------------------------|------|------------------------|------|--------|------|--------------|------|------------------------------------|------|
| | | (I) | (II) | (I) | (II) | (I) | (II) | (I) | (II) | (I) | (II) | (I) | (II) |
| Angola | 96 200 c/ | - | - | 1 | 1 d/ | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Botswana | 5 000 | - | - | 2 | 2 d/ | - | - | - | 1 g/ | - | - | 2 | - |
| Burundi | 256 300 a/ | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Cameroon | 5 000 f/ | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central African Republic | 10 000 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chad | 150 000 f/ g/ | - | - | 7 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Djibouti | 15 000 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 g/ | 1 | - | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 220 400 g/ | 3 | - | 8 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 g/ | 1 | - | - | - |
| Guinea | 300 000 f/ g/ | 1 | - | 7 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Kenya | 6 000 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Lesotho | 11 500 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Rwanda | 54 000 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 g/ |
| Somalia | 700 000 | 2 | 1 g/ | 4 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 1 g/ | 3 | - | 1 | 1 g/ |
| Sudan | 665 000 | 4 | 1 g/ | 6 | - | 11 | - | - | 6 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Swaziland | 7 150 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uganda | 420 000 g/ | 2 | - | 4 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 160 000 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 g/ | 1 | 1 g/ | 1 g/ |
| Zaire | 304 200 | 3 | 1 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Zambia | 93 700 b/ | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |

a/ Information available as at 1 June 1985.

b/ Quoted in A/CONF.125/1, which served as basis of project submissions.

c/ Includes Namibians.

d/ Partial funding.

e/ Of which 58,000 receiving UNHCR assistance.

f/ Quoted in A/CONF.125/2/Add.1.

g/ Returnees or including returnees.

35. In the framework of the recently concluded Lomé III Convention, the European Economic Community (EEC), in addition to the emergency assistance resources from which refugees and returnees can benefit, has set aside an amount of 80 million ecus for countries receiving refugees and/or returnees. That assistance will be provided to cover needs not met by emergency aid and for the longer-term realization of projects and programmes promoting the self-sufficiency and the integration or reintegration of refugee and returnee populations. Discussions are under way between EEC, UNHCR and UNDP regarding the utilization of those and other EEC resources in the framework of the Programme of Action.

36. It must be stated that exact and full information on the amounts allocated or earmarked for projects funded bilaterally is not always available, either because such information has not been provided or is incomplete or because final decisions on the amounts involved will only be taken once preparatory missions and studies have been completed. Furthermore, the indications of the costs of project proposals presented in conference documents A/CONF.125/2 and Add.1 must be considered rough estimates only. Many of the initial project proposals were very broad in scope and comprised a variety of sub-projects that are being or will be funded individually. In a number of instances the initial project proposals have also had to be modified to take into account changes in circumstances and needs.

37. An analysis of donor response to the needs identified by African countries in relation to the presence of large numbers of refugees and returnees shows that priority has been given to projects in water supply, health care and agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors and to a slightly lesser extent to that of surface communications systems (roads, bridges and port facilities). Only a small number of projects in education, training and social development support have retained donor attention (see table).

38. Furthermore, while some countries have witnessed considerable interest in the project proposals submitted at the Conference, others have elicited minimal or no response. In two instances donor commitments have been either withdrawn or radically reduced.

39. In a number of other cases, bilateral negotiations on projects have not yet been concluded and have not been reported to UNDP. It is not possible at present to provide information with regard to bilateral and/or multilateral projects planned or ongoing, which by nature and because of their location benefit refugee, returnee and local populations and which therefore de facto represent an application of conference recommendations. This is particularly true of projects implemented by a number of non-governmental organizations active in countries and regions receiving refugees and returnees.

G. Utilization of resources of the United Nations Development Programme Trust Fund for the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa

40. The cash contributions received, earmarked by donors or allocated by the Steering Committee for the realization of developmental projects (see annex I), are administered by UNDP under a Trust Fund established by the Administrator in October 1984. Additional contributions to that Trust Fund will be expended according to donor specification and the terms of reference of the Fund.

41. In accordance with the decision of the Steering Committee, UNDP is using the resources at its disposal to fund development projects for amounts not exceeding \$500,000 in seven countries that have so far attracted little donor response despite their particular difficult situation. Thus, two health projects will be implemented in Djibouti and Lesotho.

42. On the recommendation of the Steering Committee, arrangements are also in hand to transfer the unexpended balance of funds from the Trust Fund for the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa to the UNDP Trust Fund for refugee-related development projects.

IV. CONCLUSION

43. At the Conference the international community in close solidarity sought to launch a process of burden sharing on a strategy for solving the problems of refugees in Africa.

44. In the year since the Conference, Africa has been confronted with a crisis of dramatic magnitude. Persistent economic difficulties and emergency situations involving massive population movements, resulting from widely prevalent and disastrous drought conditions compounded in certain areas by continuing civil strife, have unquestionably overshadowed the Conference, as international attention concentrated on endeavours to avert a human and economic catastrophe.

45. It is imperative to undertake rehabilitation and medium-term development actions as soon as possible, even though in the crises of famine and drought the alleviation of immediate needs may appear a more urgent requirement. In this perspective the funding and early implementation of development refugee-related projects are of particular significance. This view point was also expressed by the Council of Ministers of OAU at its forty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa earlier this year, when it stressed the complementarity between assistance to refugees and development aid and called upon member States and the international community to effectively ensure the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Conference.

46. Given the adverse developments in Africa and the generally recognized fact that development programmes take time to put into execution, there is some anxiety about the slowness of the response to the recommendations of the Conference.

Although clearly some progress has been achieved, there can be no doubt that the process is incomplete.

47. However, the attention being given by member States of OAU to an examination of the root causes of refugee situations, the funding by donor countries, international governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations of refugee-related developmental projects, and the consultations and co-operation undertaken by all concerned are a pledge and a guarantee that the common efforts to implement the Programme of Action will continue.

48. The Secretary-General wishes to express his gratitude to the Acting Secretary-General of OAU for the personal attention he has brought to the follow-up to the Conference. He also pays tribute to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to the Administrator of UNDP for their continuing co-operation and support in this task.

ANNEX I

Allocation of cash contributions received as at 1 July 1985
towards follow-up to the Conference

(in United States dollars)

| Donor | A | B | Total received |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Algeria | - | 300 000 | 300 000 |
| Australia | 1 764 400 | 666 800 | 2 431 200 |
| Bahrain | 41 257 | - | 41 257 |
| Chile | - | 10 000 <u>a/</u> | 10 000 |
| China | 500 000 <u>a/</u> | 500 000 <u>a/</u> | 1 000 000 |
| Cyprus | 3 000 | - | 3 000 |
| Democratic Kampuchea | 500 | 500 | 1 000 |
| Denmark | 1 090 909 | - | 1 090 909 |
| France | 789 474 | - | 789 474 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 1 952 000 | - | 1 952 000 |
| India | - | 10 000 | 10 000 |
| Indonesia | - | 20 000 | 20 000 |
| Ireland | 78 994 | - | 78 994 |
| Japan | 5 402 653 | - | 5 402 653 |
| Liechtenstein | 8 000 | - | 8 000 |
| Malaysia | 10 000 | - | 10 000 |
| Malawi | - | 3 099 <u>a/</u> | 3 099 |
| New Zealand | 92 308 | - | 92 308 |
| Norway | 686 792 | - | 686 792 |
| Oman | 50 000 | 50 000 | 100 000 |
| Republic of Korea | 20 000 | - | 20 000 |
| Saudi Arabia | - | 5 000 000 | 5 000 000 |
| Singapore | 5 000 | 5 000 | 10 000 |
| Sweden | 1 754 386 | - | 1 754 386 |
| Switzerland | 400 000 | - | 400 000 |
| Thailand | 5 000 | 5 000 | 10 000 |
| United States of America | - | 768 000 <u>b/</u> | 768 000 |
| United Nations Staff Council | - | 50 000 | 50 000 |
| Trust Fund for the First Conference <u>b/</u> | - | 148 660 <u>c/</u> | 148 660 |
| Total | 14 674 663 | 7 541 559 | 22 216 222 |

(Key and footnotes on following page)

Key

A: Continued and additional assistance to refugees (General Assembly resolution 37/197, subpara. 5 (b)).

B: Assistance towards refugee-related development projects (resolution 37/197, subpara. 5 (c)).

Notes

a/ Allocation as recommended by Steering Committee.

b/ Specifically earmarked for design and preparation of refugee-related development projects.

c/ Total unspent balance of contributions to the Trust Fund for the First Conference from Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Ghana, Lesotho, Malaysia, Oman, the Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago and public donations.

ANNEX II

Progress reports on projects implemented in pursuance of
Conference recommendations

Country: United Republic of Tanzania

I. Project titles

- A. Two-year expansion and improvement of primary schools and health facilities.
- B. Strengthening of existing co-operatives in the refugee settlement.

II. Original objectives

To provide required assistance to co-operatives and, in the fields of health, education (188 classrooms) and family planning, to benefit over 134,000 refugees residing in Katumba, Kigwa, Mishamo, Pangale and Ulyankulu settlements.

III. Estimated cost (initial)

Within the purview of the UNHCR 1985 general programme, an allocation of \$3,627,000 was approved for the two projects. Of this amount, some \$2,579,000 was earmarked to cover the financial requirements for the first year of a two-year project concentrating mainly on the education and health sectors.

IV. Progress achieved

As the overall plans and the implementation arrangements of the projects had to be reviewed in the field, little progress in the implementation has been achieved during the first quarter of 1985. Following discussions between the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, UNHCR and the potential implementing agency, agreement has now been reached on new and revised budgets covering assistance in the fields of health, family planning, education and co-operatives. It is anticipated that the implementation of these revised projects may commence shortly with a reduced 1985 allocation.

Country: Zaire

I. Project titles

- A. Educational assistance in Bas Fleuve and Cataractes.
- B. Agricultural assistance in Cataractes.
- C. Medical assistance in Cataractes.
- D. Social centres and non-formal training for women.

E. Assistance to co-operatives in Bas Zaire.

F. Assistance to schools and dispensaries in Kivu Region.

II. Original objectives

The six projects that were approved under the 1985 local settlement appropriation for Zaire were specifically considered as additional requirements for the benefit of over 100,000 Angolan refugees and some 10,000 Rwandese refugees.

III. Estimated cost (initial)

A total amount of \$1,779,000 was approved under the 1985 general programme to cover the cost of implementing the six projects.

IV. Actual progress achieved

As details regarding the costing and plan of operations of the original project submissions formed the basis for the allocation of funds to these projects by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's programme could not be clarified sufficiently, none of the approved funds were obligated. Following a thorough assessment of these projects, it has been decided to retain at this stage, in modified forms, the multipurpose assistance to refugee women, valued at \$464,233, and the strengthening and consolidation of 34 co-operatives engaged in the production and marketing of the refugees' agricultural produce. The latter project is estimated to cost \$108,900. The implementation of the project is scheduled to start in early June 1985, whereas the execution of the womens' project will start in early 1986.

Country: Swaziland

I. Project titles

A. Improvement of health care in the Lbuli area of Lubomba district.

B. Construction and furnishing of housing units for teachers in the Lubomba district.

II. Original objectives

A. Conversion and upgrading of an existing one room structure into a standard rural clinic offering more extensive health care for mothers and children.

B. Construction and furnishing of 14 housing units for teachers at Mbutufu and Dlakadla primary schools where some 300 refugee pupils are expected to be enrolled.

III. Estimated cost (initial)

The initial estimated cost for implementing the two projects was \$380,000, including an amount of \$15,000 approved under the 1984 local settlement appropriation for Swaziland.

/...

IV. Actual progress achieved

The Government of Swaziland, UNHCR and the Lutheran World Federation, which will act as the implementing partner for these projects, have reviewed the budgets and agreed on the implementation modalities of the two projects. The revised total financial requirements for both projects now stand at \$292,308. The Government has already identified and allocated sites for the construction work which is due to start shortly. As originally planned, the two projects will principally benefit South African refugees living in Lubomba district, in areas outside Ndzevane refugee settlement.

ANNEX III

Refugee-related developmental projects for which funding
 has been confirmed

| <u>Project summary number and title a/</u> | <u>Donor</u> | <u>Remarks</u> |
|---|-------------------|---|
| <u>Angola</u> | | |
| 1. Agricultural extension, Uige province | EEC | Partial funding <u>b/</u> |
| <u>Botswana</u> | | |
| 1. Poultry marketing infrastructure: training in poultry raising and marketing | Canada | Partial funding |
| 2. Reafforestation, Dukwe | Norway (NORAD) | |
| 3. Health screening services, Dukwe | Canada | Partial funding |
| <u>Djibouti</u> | | |
| 3. Strengthening of tuberculosis control centre, Dikhil | UNDP (Trust Fund) | WHO funding of project design and formulation under consideration. |
| 4. Maternity and child health care centre, Balbala | UNDP (Trust Fund) | |
| <u>Ethiopia</u> | | |
| 3. Health infrastructure in refugee/returnee areas | Austria, Italy | Partial funding |
| 4. Food storage facility, Dire Dawa, Jijjiga | Italy | |
| Food storage, Itang | Finland | Not listed in A/CONF.125/2 |

/...

Project summary number
and title a/

Donor

Remarks

Kenya

2. Vocational training centre, Thika Norwegian Refugee Council

Lesotho

3. Health centres UNDP (Trust Fund)

Rwanda

2. Pastures and cattle raising, Nasho Ranch, Kibungo c/ United States NGO execution: linked with a UNDF regional Tse-Tse control project
4. Construction of craft training centre c/ Holy See, Caritas Local NGO execution
5. Reintegration of returnees France Partial funding

Somalia

2. Hospital and out-patient clinics, Hiran, Gedo, North-West regions Italy and Yugoslavia Partial funding (Hospital Hiran) contribution in kind
5. Construction of grain storage warehouses (various regions) Finland
7. Reforestation, North-West region Federal Republic of Germany
8. Port handling equipment, Mogadiscio, Berbera Italy
9. Ground-water development, lower Shabelli Japan
14. Low-cost housing project c/ UNDP UNCHS pilot

| <u>Project summary number and title a/</u> | <u>Donor</u> | <u>Remarks</u> |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u>Sudan</u> | | |
| <u>Eastern Region</u> | | |
| 1. Water supply, Kassala Province | Japan | |
| 2. Multi-purpose workshop, Kassala Province | Italy | |
| <u>Red Sea Province</u> | | |
| 3. Upgrading and extension of water supply, Port Sudan | Switzerland | |
| 4. Water supply, Swakin town | Switzerland | |
| Project to increase food transportation | Japan | Not listed in A/CONF.125/2 |
| <u>United Republic of Tanzania</u> | | |
| 4. Health services, Mpanda and Urambo | Netherlands | Partial funding |
| 6. Construction of rural development community centres and day care centres, Katumba, Ulyankulu, Kigwa and Pangale settlements | Netherlands | Partial funding |
| <u>Zaire</u> | | |
| 3. Improvement of health infrastructure, Aru, Cataractes, Shaba c/ | Netherlands and United States of America | International and local NGO execution |
| 6. Reconstruction of water supply systems, Shaba region | United States of America | |
| 10. Road reconstruction, Lualaba and Shaba regions | United States of America | |

| <u>Project summary number and title a/</u> | <u>Donor</u> | <u>Remarks</u> |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| <u>Zambia</u> | | |
| 2. Health facilities | Egypt | Partial funding (1) |
| 4. Aquaculture development, North-West Province c/ | United States of America | NGO execution linked to UNDP IPF fisheries project |

Notes

a/ The figures preceding the project titles refer to project numbers in document A/CONF.125/2 and Add.1.

b/ The term "partial funding" refers to components of projects or to sub-projects.

c/ Under implementation.
