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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE  
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Thirty-ninth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS:  
REPORT FOR 1987-1988 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND  
BUDGET FOR 1989

Part I. Africa

Addendum

1.7 ETHIOPIA

1. As anticipated in paragraph 1.7.20 of Document A/AC.96/708(Part.1), this addendum provides details on the significant developments and requirements resulting from the very substantial and rapid increase in the number of Somali refugees in the Ogaden region. Assistance planned on the basis of some 10,000 Somali refugees has been rebudgeted to meet the needs of an estimated 275,000, of whom 200,000 are located in Hartisheik and Harshin and 75,000 in Aware.

2. The influx of Somali refugees started in early June 1988 and by mid-September, over 250,000 refugees were being assisted in three sites: Harshin, Hartisheik and east of Aware. Fortunately, the new arrivals have been in generally good health. All sites are devoid of the basic infrastructure and natural resources to sustain sudden and large movement of population. It has been necessary to airlift emergency relief items such as tents, blankets, medicines, medical equipment, food, pre-fabricated warehouses, water equipment and non-cereal food. Some of these supplies have been flown to airports near the sites, but progress in meeting basic needs has been slow and difficult because of the location of the sites. Concerted action by the United Nations system [notably United Nations Emergency Prevention and Preparedness Group (UNEPPG), United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), World Food Programme Transport Operation in Ethiopia (WTOE)] in Ethiopia also enabled UNHCR to respond effectively to some immediate sectoral needs. A more reliable and effective network of communications between the sites, intermediate points and the Regional Liaison Office in Addis Ababa, is also being installed. The main existing constraints which need to be overcome now specifically relate to the water and transport and logistics sectors.

3. With regard to basic food needs, WFP has agreed to meet the initial basic food requirements for the total refugee population currently located in the three sites. However, on the advice of nutritionists, complementary foodstuffs to ensure a full basic ration for the population will have to be purchased if large-scale supplementary feeding programmes are to be avoided. Sufficient and reliable storage facilities have to be established, expanded and maintained as required during the emergency and post-emergency phases of the operation.
4. Commercial hire of suitable heavy-duty vehicles, including the WFP-WTOE fleet, will continue during the period. However, the magnitude of the needs renders it inevitable and indeed prudent that the above capacity be augmented by an efficiently managed UNHCR fleet of trucks to carry vital supplies such as food and water to the sites. Proper health and sanitation measures at the present sites need to be established, disseminated and their implementation monitored if the health of the population is to be assured. Additionally, a significant proportion of expenditure will be devoted to the physical planning and development of the longer-term site at Hartisheik for refugees now residing in Harshin and Aware. Suitable land has been made available by the Government specifically for this purpose.
5. Immediate domestic needs and household goods for the population have, to the extent possible, been provided by the host population and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). However, the major proportion of these residual requirements will have to be met by UNHCR. Moreover, additional tents will be required to provide shelter for the refugees in these exposed and semi-arid areas. Furthermore, the community would be assisted to continue formal education on a self-help basis during the course of 1989. This provision is required to cater for the educational needs of children of school-going age, who constitute at least one quarter of the Somali refugee population.
6. The immediate rental, purchase and deployment of sufficient water tankers to provide adequate quantities of potable water to the refugees remains the top priority. Concerted action by the Government, OXFAM, UNHCR and the international community is underway to address this vital need expeditiously. Various options for longer-term development of water resources will be explored by technical experts at the appropriate time.
7. The new sectoral requirements for the revised 1988 and proposed initial 1989 projections for the local settlement assistance to the Somali refugees are summarized as follow:

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| <u>Sector</u>   | <u>Summary description of activities</u>   | <u>1988 (Revised)</u><br>(in US Dollars) | <u>1989 (initial)</u><br>(in US Dollars) |
|-----------------|--|--|--|
| <hr/>           |  |  |  |
| (a) <u>Food</u> | Purchase of non-cereal complementary food in sub-region for full basic rations; purchase of grinding mills; operating costs. Management of storage and distribution to ensure minimum 2 months buffer stocks | 437,767                                  | 1,509,000                                |

| <u>Sector</u>                                   | <u>Summary description of activities</u>   | <u>1988 (Revised)</u><br>(in US Dollars) | <u>1989 (initial)</u><br>(in US Dollars) |
|---|--|--|--|
| (b) <u>Transport &amp; logistics</u>            | Rental of available heavy-duty vehicles to transport part of the food and relief items. Purchase, operation and maintenance of complementary vehicle fleet for transport, monitoring of relief items throughout supply/distribution chain, construction and rental of storage facilities. Access road improvement.   | 6,906,284                                | 5,089,000                                |
| (c) <u>Domestic needs and household support</u> | Purchase of soap, clothing, kitchen utensils, water containers, blankets, fuel (kerosene) for cooking  | 3,686,199                                | 2,070,500                                |
| (d) <u>Water</u>                                | Immediate development and expansion of existing water supply sources in Jijiga; purchase, rental of sufficient water tankers to supply adequate quantities to refugees at sites. Exploration of various options for additional water supply sources for refugee consumption in the planned new site at Hartisheik. Purchase of materials and equipment for installation, distribution and maintenance of water systems | 6,745,228                                | 3,800,000                                |
| (e) <u>Sanitation</u>                           | Construction and maintenance of pit latrines, garbage disposal pits, surface water drainage, vector control, environmental health education  | 382,315                                  | 735,000                                  |

| <u>Sector</u>   | <u>Summary description of activities</u>  | <u>1988 (Revised)</u><br><u>(in US Dollars)</u> | <u>1989 (initial)</u><br><u>(in US Dollars)</u> |
|---|---|---|---|
| (f) <u>Health and Nutrition</u>                                     | Purchase of medicines medical equipment, contribution to upgrading and operations of Jijiga and Harar (referral) hospitals; construction of refugee health centres and clinics, preventive and primary health care programmes. Health and nutritional surveillance, outreach and training programmes for refugees | 2,115,882                                       | 2,002,000                                       |
| (g) <u>Shelter and site development and other shelter materials</u> | Purchase of tents for needy refugees. Appraisal, identification, development, construction of various facilities at the new site at Hartisheik.   | 2,719,142                                       | 2,526,500                                       |
| (h) <u>Education and Community Services</u>                         | Provision of minimum but essential facilities for primary and secondary education for refugees on a self-help basis.  | 58,155  | 520,000   |
| (i) <u>Legal assistance/Protection</u>                              | Registration and verification exercises for effective international protection and efficient delivery of material assistance.   | 218,468   | 300,000   |
| (j) <u>Agency Operational Support</u>                               | Salaries of implementing agencies staff, purchase and maintenance of administrative facilities (vehicles, communications, housing, office supplies). Rental, leasing of aircraft to facilitate effective monitoring of programme implementation   | 970,560   | 1,200,000                                       |
| (k) <u>Project Personnel</u>  | This covers project personnel and related operational costs   | 200,000   | 400,000   |
| TOTAL   |   | 24,440,000                                      | 20,152,000                                      |

8. Of the above requirements for 1988, an amount of \$ 4,000,000 has been met from the Emergency Fund with a further \$ 1,559,000 having been included in the initial target planned for 10,000 Somali refugees in south-eastern Ethiopia. Thus, the approval of the Executive Committee is sought to increase the Rural Settlement allocation in Ethiopia for 1988 by \$ 18,881,000 from \$ 29,793,300 as presented in Document A/AC.96/708(Part I) to \$ 48,674,300. In addition to the requirements mentioned in paragraph 1.7.21 of Document A/AC.96/708(Part I), some \$ 18 million worth of basic food supplies will need to be mobilized in 1988, largely through WFP, but also through bilateral contributions in order to sustain the nutritional needs of the refugees.

9. With regard to 1989, an increase of \$ 18,742,000, from \$ 23,021.100 to \$ 41,763.100, is also being requested. This takes into account \$ 1,410,000 included in the initial 1989 estimates.

10. Owing to the increase in the refugee population and magnitude of logistic and administrative work, an additional amount of \$ 200,000 is required in 1988 under Programme Support and Administration to strengthen UNHCR's presence in eastern Ethiopia and provide the necessary increased support in Addis Ababa. A provisional amount of \$ 400,000 is foreseen to cover similar costs in 1989.

1.10 MALAWI

11. The following paragraphs provide details of requirements resulting from the reassessment of refugees' Multipurpose Assistance/Care and Maintenance needs, principally on account of large and sustained influxes of Mozambican refugees into Malawi during the months of May and June, numbering some 140,000 persons, plus the continued average monthly arrival of some 20,000 refugees, as well as significant modifications to the contents of programmes referred to in paragraphs 1.10.5 to 1.10.8 and 1.10.10 to 1.10.11 of document A/AC.96/708(Part 1).

12. In paragraph 1.10.12 of the report, the Executive Committee was informed that voluntary repatriation continued to be mainly of a spontaneous nature and the number of repatriants assisted by UNHCR had increased to 413 families. As a result of a recent re-registration exercise, the total number of refugees recorded as at the end of August was approximately 650,000. Of this total, some 700 persons repatriated with the assistance of UNHCR from the district of Nsanje in the month of July. In addition, some 4,000 refugees from Mulanje district had spontaneously repatriated in July.

13. Taking into account the additional requirements for the recently arrived Mozambican refugees, the sectoral breakdown of the revised 1988 and proposed 1989 projections for Multipurpose assistance/Care and Maintenance can be summarized as follows:

| <u>Sector</u>   | <u>Summary description of activities</u>   | <u>Multipurpose</u> | <u>Care and</u>    |
|---|--|---------------------|--------------------|
|   |  | <u>Assistance</u>   | <u>Maintenance</u> |
|   |  | <u>1988</u>         | <u>1989</u>        |
|   |  | (in US dollars)     | (in US dollars)    |
| (a) <u>Food</u>                                       | Basic food requirements (such as sugar, salt) and supplementary foods (i.e. CSM, DSM, another local food called "Likuni Phala").   | 1,848,000           | 2,531,600          |
| (b) <u>Transport &amp; logistics</u>                  | Contract for inland transport of food and non-food items.<br>Construction, rental and maintenance of warehouses.<br>Road improvements to ensure all weather access to camps/sites. | 6,665,000           | 7,587,900          |
| (c) <u>Domestic needs/ household support services</u> | Purchase of soap, clothing, kitchen utensils, water containers and blankets.<br>Payment of subsistence allowances to individuals.  | 2,192,000           | 2,763,900          |
| (d) <u>Water</u>                                      | Siting, digging and maintenance of boreholes and shallow wells.<br>Purchase of pumps/equipment and vehicles.   | 1,800,400           | 2,181,500          |
| (e) <u>Sanitation</u>                                 | Purchase of poles, construction of pit and VIP latrines, waste removal, drainage systems and equipment.  | 684,600             | 709,500            |

| <u>Sector</u>                      | <u>Summary description of activities</u>   | <u>Multipurpose</u><br><u>Assistance</u> | <u>Care and</u><br><u>Maintenance</u> |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|
|                                    |  | <u>1988</u><br>(in US dollars)           | <u>1989</u><br>(in US dollars)        |
| (f) <u>Health/<br/>nutrition</u>   | Construction/renovation/expansion and maintenance of health facilities. Purchase of drugs, equipment and vehicles. Administrative and staff costs of medical agencies. | 3,551,550                                | 2,906,800                             |
| (g) <u>Shelter</u>                 | Purchase of poles, tents and tarpaulins/plastic sheeting for reception centres. Buffer stock of tarpaulins for emergency influxes.                                     | 1,207,900                                | 401,600                               |
| (h) <u>Community<br/>services</u>  | Establishment of community development and social welfare services. Purchase of equipment and vehicles. Administrative and staff costs of agencies.                    | 389,900                                  | 469,700                               |
| (i) <u>Education</u>               | Construction/rehabilitation of schools, (including latrines), equipment, supplies and allowances for teachers.   | 729,450                                  | 1,232,900                             |
| (j) <u>Agriculture</u>             | Establishment of vegetable gardens and other small-scale agricultural activities.  | 229,100                                  | 335,700                               |
| (k) <u>Livestock</u>               | Construction/rehabilitation of dip-tanks and cattle market facilities. Purchase of vaccines and equipment.   | 376,500                                  | 161,400                               |
| (l) <u>Fisheries</u>               | Establishment of fish farms and purchase of equipment for fishermen.   |  | 95,500                                |
| (m) <u>Forestry</u>                | Clearing and planting (seed/seedlings) of land. Purchase of equipment/materials.   | 317,900                                  | 524,500                               |
| (n) <u>Income<br/>generation</u>   | Purchase of tools and equipment (such as brickmaking machines).  | 22,700                                   | 94,700                                |
| (o) <u>Operational<br/>support</u> |  |  |                                       |
|                                    | (i) Administrative and staff costs of agencies (JOC, MRC). Purchase of equipment and vehicles.   | 1,208,000                                | 954,800                               |
|                                    | (ii) Project administration (PAD)  | 1,592,000                                | 1,295,000                             |
| TOTAL                              |  | 22,815,000<br>=====                      | 24,250,000<br>=====                   |

14. In addition to the above requirements, some 25,000 MT of basic food supplies valued at \$ 31.8 million need to be mobilized in 1988, largely through WFP, but also through bilateral contributions, to sustain the refugee caseload. In this regard, the system of issuing refugee ration cards coupled with the numbering of households which has recently been introduced will, hopefully, not only streamline the distribution of food and non-food items, but also provide the basis for a more accurate determination of the refugee population.

15. As a result of these changes, the Executive Committee is being requested to approve the revised multipurpose appropriation of \$ 22.82 million for 1988 (representing an increase of \$ 4.13 million) and the initial 1989 requirements of \$ 24.25 million for care and maintenance (representing an increase of \$ 5.56 million) compared to the appropriations presented in Document A/AC.96/708(Part I) Section 1.10.



# 1.12 RWANDA

16. The following paragraphs reflect the changes which have occurred in Rwanda since the massive inflow of Burundi refugees. The contents of the programmes presented in paragraphs 1.12.1 to 1.12.5, as well as paragraph 1.12.8, need to be supplemented in the light of recent developments.

17. Since 15 August 1988, large numbers of refugees from Burundi have arrived in the province of Butare, southern Rwanda. As of 6 September 1988, the number of persons registered amounted to 60,404. In response to an appeal from the Rwandese Government, an emergency programme has been drawn up with a view to meeting priority requirements in the shelter, food and health care sectors.

18. This programme is designed to cover the needs of the new group of Burundi refugees for the period 15 August 1988 - 31 December 1988. Basic foodstuffs to an estimated value of \$ 1.1 million are supplied by the World Food Programme (WFP). UNHCR purchases supplementary foodstuffs. Shelter and the identification of sites fulfilling the necessary conditions for receiving these refugees are the priority requirements. The refugees seem to be in relatively good health and nutritional condition, but it is nevertheless urgent to establish certain services, particularly sanitation and drinking water supply, in order to avoid a deterioration in the situation. Because of the rainy season, which has just begun, the distribution of blankets and clothing is also a priority.

19. The sectoral breakdown of this programme, costing a total of \$ 4,651,000, is as follows:

| Sector                                   | 1988 (US dollars)  |
|--|--------------------|
| (a) Food and nutrition                   | 287,000            |
| (b) Transport and logistics              | 391,000            |
| (c) Domestic items and household support | 1,069,000          |
| (d) Water                                | 727,000            |
| (e) Sanitation                           | 153,000            |
| (f) Health                               | 457,000            |
| (g) Shelter and other infrastructure     | 1,303,000          |
| (h) Legal assistance                     | 35,000             |
| (i) Agency operational support           | 229,000            |
| TOTAL                                    | 4,651,000<br>===== |

20. Out of the total amount of \$ 4,651,000 indicated above, \$ 1 million has already been withdrawn from the Special Fund to cover initial expenses.
21. A supplementary amount of \$ 20,000 is also needed to strengthen Programme Support and Administration for 1988.
22. At the present time, it is difficult to predict how this new refugee situation will develop in 1989. Consequently, an initial total amount of \$ 3 million is requested under care and maintenance in order to continue this assistance. In the next calendar year, detailed information will be provided on changes which have occurred and on budget estimates.
23. Consequently, the Executive Committee is requested to approve an amount of \$ 3,651,000 for a care and maintenance allocation to Rwanda, a supplementary amount of \$ 20,000 for Programme Support and Administration in 1988, and an amount of \$ 3 million for 1988.