

NAMIBIA

INITIAL OBJECTIVES

- Maintain and enhance the readiness and capacity of UNHCR and its partners in order to respond to the continuing influx of refugees, with protection considerations at the centre of the refugee programme.
- Effectively address the care and maintenance needs of refugees, while progressively restoring and securing their ability to cope and be self-sufficient.
- Ensure that cross-cutting issues related to women, children and adolescents, HIV/AIDS, and the environment, are reflected in all protection, assistance and management practices.
- Mobilise support and build a constituency in promotion of UNHCR's objectives and mandate
- Ensure adequate staffing levels while optimising the use of available resources.
- Provide institutional support to the government of Namibia so that it may continue its open door policy, ensure adequate security in and around refugee camps, and allow for the separation of military elements from civilians.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS, PROGRESS ACHIEVED, AND CONSTRAINTS

The cease-fire that was established under the Memorandum of Understanding between the Angolan Government and UNITA of 4 April 2002, has raised hope for the possible repatriation of Angolan refugees in Namibia. During the reporting period, new arrivals recorded in the Osire camp were 1,840, of which 90 per cent were Angolans. Given that there were 421 new arrivals in January compared to 171 in June, the reduced numbers would suggest that the new developments in Angola are

having a positive impact. So far, 113 Angolan refugee families (347 persons) have signed up for voluntary repatriation (partially assisted by UNHCR), while another group of 120 families have signed up for spontaneous repatriation (without any assistance from the Office). Between January and June 2002, three Angolan families, 16 families from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, five Burundian families and one family from Rwanda were repatriated. An estimated 700 Namibian refugees in Botswana have expressed their interest in returning to Namibia in August 2002. The tri-partite agreement to this effect was signed in April and the first "go-and-see" visit was undertaken in June. A UNHCR field office was established at Oshakati to facilitate the operation of the refugee programme. This was the third field office to be established.

WFP provided monthly rations and a full-time nutritionist was employed at the feeding centre in Osire, where an average of 102 beneficiaries were assisted each month. Some 1,840 new refugee arrivals were transported from the entry points of Rundu, Katima, and Windhoek, to the Osire refugee camp. To meet the needs of the refugees, 480,000 litres of kerosene and other non-food items were bought and distributed to refugees in the camp and at the Kassava transit centre. All of the water that is supplied to the refugees comes from 37 hand pumps and four 210,000-litre water tanks designed to provide the required 25 litres of water per person, per day. The water supply in Kassava was increased through an additional borehole and two 11,000-litre tanks which were added to the camp facilities. However, the sanitation sector still requires major improvements, particularly with the construction of more latrines. A major

donor funded the building of a 22-bed hospital that was inaugurated on June 26, 2002. Both UNHCR and an NGO partner supplied the hospital with the equipment needed to adequately run the facility. The new hospital has brought badly needed support to the existing clinic operating in the camp, which had been catering for an average of 2,646 refugees per month. It is now expected that with the new facilities, the number of referrals to outside hospitals will be minimised. 60 tents and other building materials needed for the construction of 50 houses were purchased to shelter 150 families. These families included both new arrivals and old refugees whose homes were either destroyed by strong winds or fires. In addition, UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador, Ms. Angelina Jolie, donated 276 tents, and food for the supplementary feeding centre. 125 trees supplied by the Ministry of Forestry were planted in the refugee camp.

The recorded death toll, for the first half of the year in the camp was 53, while there were 281 births in the camp during the same period. The established refugee committees addressed various social issues, such as juvenile offender court cases, marriage counselling, sexual abuse, unaccompanied minors, and the needs of other vulnerable groups who were living inside the camp. Professional staff counsellors have successfully identified and continued to address the needs of refugees suffering from post-war trauma, depression, stress, psychological confusion, schizophrenia, and behavioural and alcohol related problems. Social activities such as beauty pageants, soccer, boxing and other sports and programmes were organised.

Some 5,450 refugee children were enrolled for primary education in the Osire camp and 153 teachers were recruited. Another 1,492 refugee children were registered into kindergarten, and 22 refugee women were

employed as teachers and cooks. Textbooks, uniforms and 450 school desks have been supplied. The refugee community in Osire built 16 classrooms, while an NGO and UNHCR covered the costs of the roofs. The renovation and construction of more classrooms is currently under way. Due to lack of facilities in the camp, 600 refugee students were sponsored to enroll in government schools outside of the camp. Some 834 refugee students registered to receive foreign language courses from 21 refugee teachers in the camp. Furthermore, 50 students were enrolled at two vocational training centres outside the camp. A number of project proposals for refugees to learn various vocational skills received funding, and the screening process to determine eligible candidates for these programmes has already begun. A 24-hour WorldSpace Satellite Radio, broadcast in English, Portuguese and French, was set up in the camp. The main objective of the radio is to provide information on HIV/AIDS, drug abuse, health tips and women's rights, in particular to women and young people.

Progress as measured against indicators

Impact/Performance Indicators	Actual Progress
Maintain and enhance the readiness and capacity of UNHCR and its implementing partners.	UNHCR and its implementing partners (AHA, JRS and AFRICARE) are fully operational and prepared to jointly address refugee needs at the local level.
Effectively address the care, maintenance, and security needs of refugees.	Three field offices were established along the borders to address care and maintenance needs, to monitor and control the situation. The Government has increased the police presence in the camp to ensure the safety and security of both the staff and refugees.
Ensure that cross-cutting issues affecting women, children, adolescents, HIV/AIDS, and the environment are reflected in all protection, assistance and management practices.	Refugee Women Committees were established. Over 70 per cent of school-aged refugee children have been enrolled in classes. Women and youth HIV/AIDS awareness training was conducted. Kerosene was supplied to the camp, trees were planted and refuse disposals were carried out to protect the environment.

Progress as measured against indicators

Impact/Performance Indicators	Actual Progress
Mobilise support for and build a constituency in the promotion of UNHCR's objectives and mandate.	The Office's diplomatic relations with governments, embassies, NGOs, and public and private sectors play a major role in mobilising support for promoting UNHCR mandate.
New arrivals are promptly transferred to the Osire refugee camp.	1,840 new arrivals were transported from entry points to the Osire refugee camp.
Refugee children in Osire will attend primary school.	5,450 refugee children are attending primary education in the camp, 46 per cent of whom are girls.
Refugees are trained in marketable skills.	50 students were enrolled into two vocational training centres.
Provision of health facilities in the Osire camp.	There is a well-functioning clinic staffed by a doctor and nine nurses, who care for a total of 2,650 refugee patients per month.

Financial Data (USD)

Annual Programme Budget			
Initial Budget	Revised Budget	Total Funds Available	Obligation Level
6,276,926	6,045,137	3,429,202	2,739,500