

〔註〕ここで、上記の④、飲料水船舶輸送の具体策を述べておく——この方法は、かなり実現性が高いと判断されるので。

- 水は近くの島の町から船（タンカー）で運ぶことにする。（その町には70m<sup>3</sup>/日ほどの余裕がなければならぬが。）このタンカー輸送については、フィリピン海軍が提供を承諾している。なお、輸送する水は、浄化処理及び殺菌処理された飲用水とする。
- この水をタンカーで、週に数回の割合でタラ島に運ぶことにする。1回に運ぶ水量を2日分とすれば、タンカーの大きさは140m<sup>3</sup>ほどである。
- タラ島の船着場からは、ポンプを使用して、直接、高架水槽に送り込むこととする。さいわい、RPC用地は、船着場に近接している。
- 高架水槽は、RPC用地またはその近傍に建設する計画である。水槽の高さは、RPC用地から20mほどの高さとする。水槽の容量は数日分とする。1槽を150m<sup>3</sup>（約2日分）として、2槽並設とし、交互に使用するのがよからう。
- 船着場と高架水槽とを結ぶ管路を布設する。管路の船着場側には、ポンプ設備を付して、タンカーから高架水槽へ直接、揚水できるようにしておく。
- 高架水槽からは、配水管を経て、自然流下方式で給水するものとする。
- 水質については、残留塩素量を定期的にチェックし、不足しているようであればRPC内で、塩素剤の添加を行うか、船に積みこむ以前に、塩素注入を強化するようにする。

#### 5-4 浄化処理

前節、①~④の水源のうち、飲料用水とするための浄化処理方法は、次のように判断される。

- ①、②、③の場合——急速濾過処理及び塩素殺菌。
- ④の場合——管井方式で取水すれば、塩素殺菌のみでよからう。（塩分を含まない地下水と仮定して。）
- ⑤の場合——すでに処理された水であるから、そのまま飲用可である。ただし、時によって、塩素剤再注入またはその強化が必要とならう。

#### 5-5 雑用水

水浴、洗濯、トイレ用、清掃用等の雑用水は、RPC用地内または付近で浅井戸を掘ることによって入手できよう。この水は、塩分が強いので（水質分析結果参照）、飲用にはできないが、雑用水としては使用可能である。現在RPC予定地内に6ヶ所

の井戸（手押しポンプつき）が試験的に掘られている。一見したところ、かなりの量が得られているが、最大可能量、適正揚水量、現状水位、水位低下量、他の井戸への影響等の技術データが未確認なので、早急に整える必要がある。RPC内部の井戸のみで水量が不足する場合は、用地近傍に井戸を開発することができよう。

雑用水として必要な水量は

$$(40 \sim 50 \text{ l/人/日} \times 7,000 \text{ 人}) = 280 \sim 350 \text{ m}^3/\text{日} \\ \div 300 \text{ m}^3/\text{日}$$

このRPC用地に関わる集水面積を  $0.5 \text{ km}^2$  と見積り、全降雨量の10%が地下水として上記の井戸から得られるものとすれば、その量は、

$$500,000 \text{ m}^2 \times 2,413 \text{ m/年} \times 10\% \div 365 \text{ 日} = 330 \text{ m}^3/\text{日}$$

となり、前述の必要水量に近い値となる。（年平均雨量 =  $2,413 \text{ mm}$  として）。

いずれにしても、この浅層地下水については、更に検討をすすめるべきであろう。

#### 5-6 水質分析

今回の調査で、タラ島の水を2ヶ所採取し、帰国後、(株)日本水道コンサルタント中央研究所にて水質分析を行った。その結果を次頁以下に示す。

採水個所は、前記のRPC用雑用水源（試料161）及び若干の現住民が生活用水としている湧水（試料162）である。

タラ島水質分析結果表

註) ※印は現地測定値

試料番号	№ 1	№ 2
採水場所及び水源の種類	R P C 予定地内の手押し ポンプ井戸水 (地下水位: 数 m)	島の中央部の湧水
利用目的	R P C の雑用水として利 用予定	居住民が生活用水として 現在使用
採水日時	1979 年 7 月 4 日 午前 8 時	1979 年 7 月 4 日 午前 10 時半
当日の天候	雨	雨
気温※ (°C)	25.5 °C	25.8 °C
水温※ (°C)	28.5 °C	28.7 °C
外観※	透 明	白 濁
味※	塩 気	普 通
pH	7.4	5.5
濁 度	1.0	8.0
蒸発残留物	6065	74
過マンガン酸カリウム消 消費量	18.36	7.63
総アルカリ度(CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	342 ppm	4.2 ppm
総 硬 度( " )	1093 "	24.5 "
カルシウム硬度 (Ca)	180 "	14 "
マグネシウム硬度 (Mg)	1543 "	5.06 "
塩 素 イ オ ン	3622 "	133 "
アンモニア性窒素	0.02 "	0.04 "
亜硝酸性窒素	0.00 "	0.02 "
硝酸性窒素	0.74 "	0.31 "
硫酸イオン	0.21 "	0.00 "
鉄	0.00 "	0.95 "
マ ン ガ ン	0.07 "	0.04 "
一般細菌数※	80 個/ml	400 個/ml

試料番号	№ 1	№ 2
大腸菌群※	陰 性(-)	陽 性(+)
水質についての判定及びコメント	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ 水の味からも明らかであるが、蒸発残留物、塩素イオン、硬度等の値が非常に高く、海水の影響を受けている。</li> <li>◦ 一般細菌は 80 ケ/ml、大腸菌群は陰性であり、汚染の影響はほとんど無い。</li> <li>◦ pH は中性であり、雑用水として使用しやすい。</li> <li>◦ 以上の特性から、飲料及び調理用水としては使用できないが、雑用水（水浴、洗濯、洗浄等）として利用できる。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ 湧水でありながら濁り度が高い。</li> <li>◦ 弱酸性である。</li> <li>◦ 鉄分が多い。</li> <li>◦ 一般細菌 400 ケ/ml、大腸菌群は陽性で、やや汚染を受けている。</li> <li>◦ 湧水量が非常に小さいので、現状では RPC の水源としては無理である。</li> </ul>

#### 5-7 雨水排水

降雨水は、RPC 内の道路側溝を通じて、RPC 中央部の遊水池（現在は河口湖である）へ導びく。遊水池からの余剰水は海へ流出する。

#### 5-8 屎尿廃棄

屎尿は、便所から洗浄用水と共に、ユニット毎に設ける浄化槽へ流し込み、嫌気性処理を行う計画とする。浄化槽からの越流水は、パイプを通じて、上記の遊水池の下流側（放水路）へ導びく計画である。

#### 5-9 遊水池の保全

RPC の中央部に河口湖があり、これを RPC のリクレーション用遊水池とする計画になっているが、これを放置したままおくと、池の汚染が早期に進行し、環境衛生上の問題となる懸念があるので、この池は、当初から保全を留意する必要がある。

この池の流出側には、堰堤を設けて、汐止めし、かつ、下流側に放流する屎尿廃水

が逆流入しないように計画する。

## 6. そ の 他

すでにしばしば述べた様に、タラ島について、技術的内容検討と事業費の算定を行うまでに至らなかった。

特に、事業費については、ジャカルタ会議の席上で総額約 600 万 US\$ が提案されているが、この算出根拠についての資料のフィリピン側からの提示がなく検討が不可能であった。

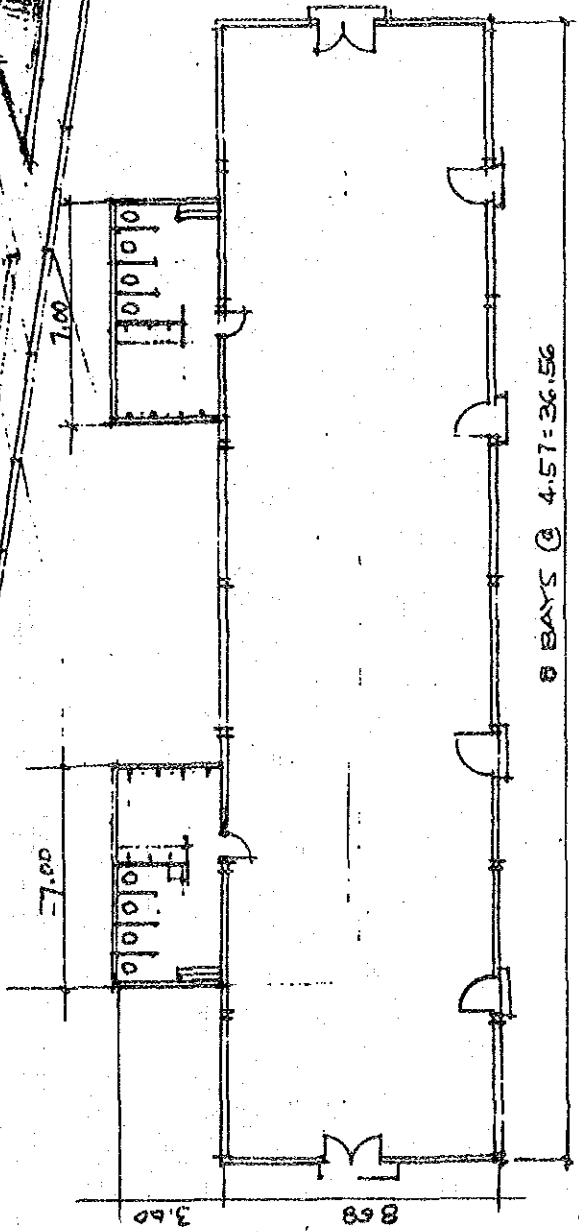
したがって、日本調査団としては報告書としてガラン島の条件をタラ島に適用した場合どのような問題があり、また今後どのような様な検討が必要であるかについてコメントするに止めた。

# VI 参 考 資 料

## VI-1 資 料 リ ス ト

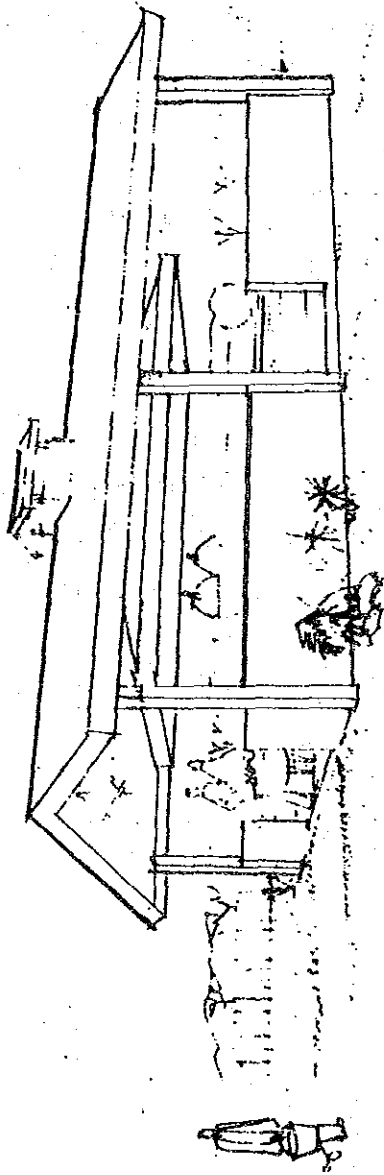
資 料 名 称	内 容
Garang 島関係	
I 地 図	
リアウ群島地図	Garang 島位置及び地形図 1/63,360 (候補地点位置図)
II R.P.C. 計画資料	
1. Lay out関係図面 (P.T. Karya Titan Jakarta)	Garang 島第 I 及び第 II 地点 1. 平面図 1/1,000 横断面 1/1,000 2. 建物等 Lay out 1/1,000 3. 道路平面及び縦断面 4. 建物 (Barak)構造図 1/100 5. 処理槽構造図 1/10 6. 水源調査箇所図 1/10,000
2. 水源調査関係 (P.T. Karya Titan Jakarta)	Laporan Survel di Pulau Galang
3. 建物その他見積書 (単価表)	
Tara 島関係	
I 地 図	タラ島平面図及び航空写真図
II R.P.C. 計画	
1. Lay out図	R.P.C. 用スケッチ 1/2,000
2. 建物概略図	東安号難民収容用建物関係 ※ タラ島建物計画図参照

＊タラ島建物計画図

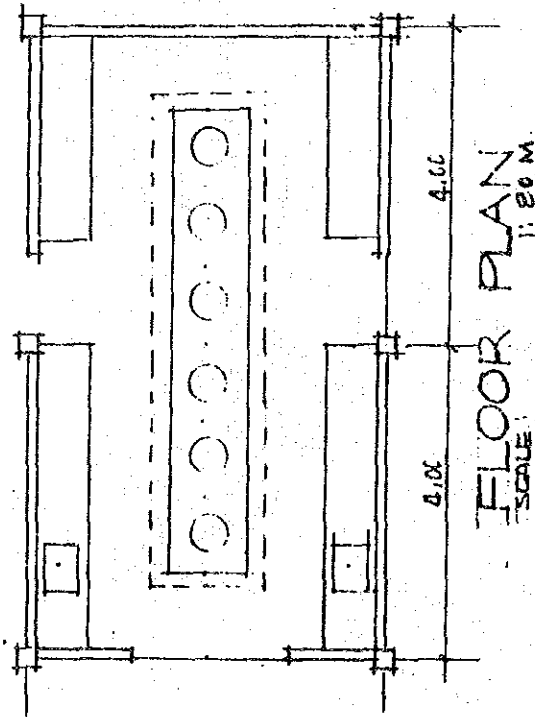


FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1:200M

PROPOSED:  
HOUSING (120 PERS) /  
TARA REFUGEE PROCESSING CENT  
TARA ISLAND PALAWANG



PERSPECTIVE



フィリピン Navy 提供

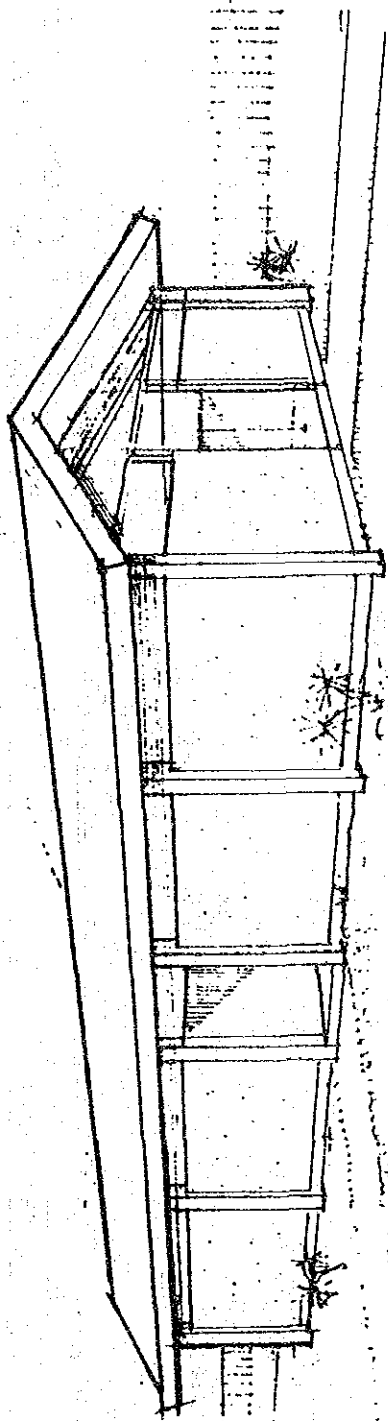
790707

36M<sup>2</sup>

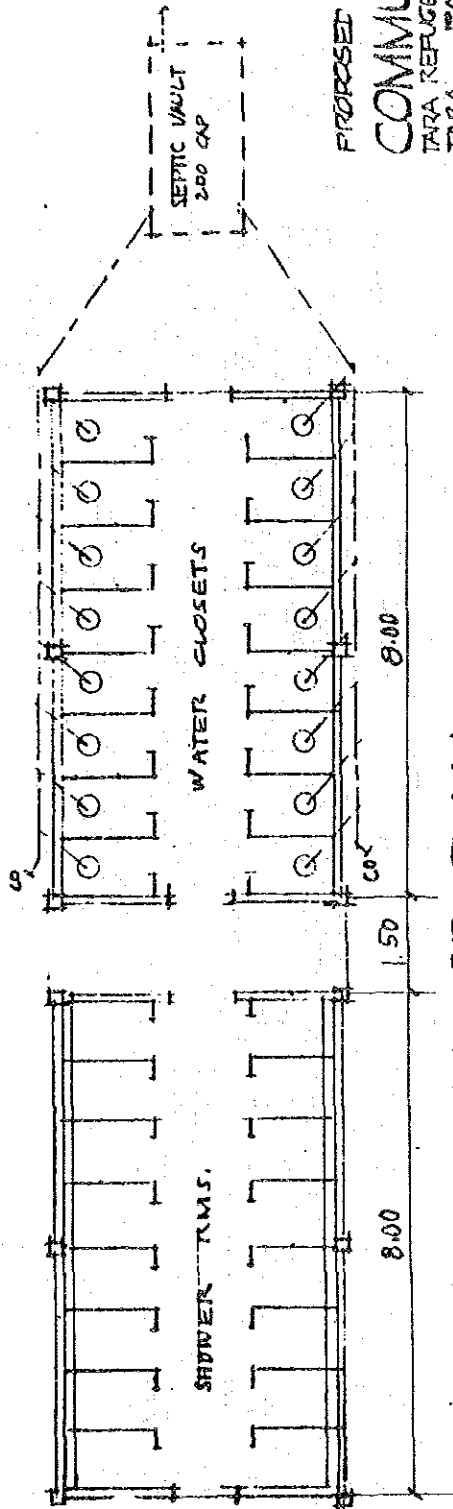
PROPOSED :

COMMUNAL KITCHEN  
TARA REFUGEE PROCESSING CENTER  
TARA ISLAND, PALAWAN



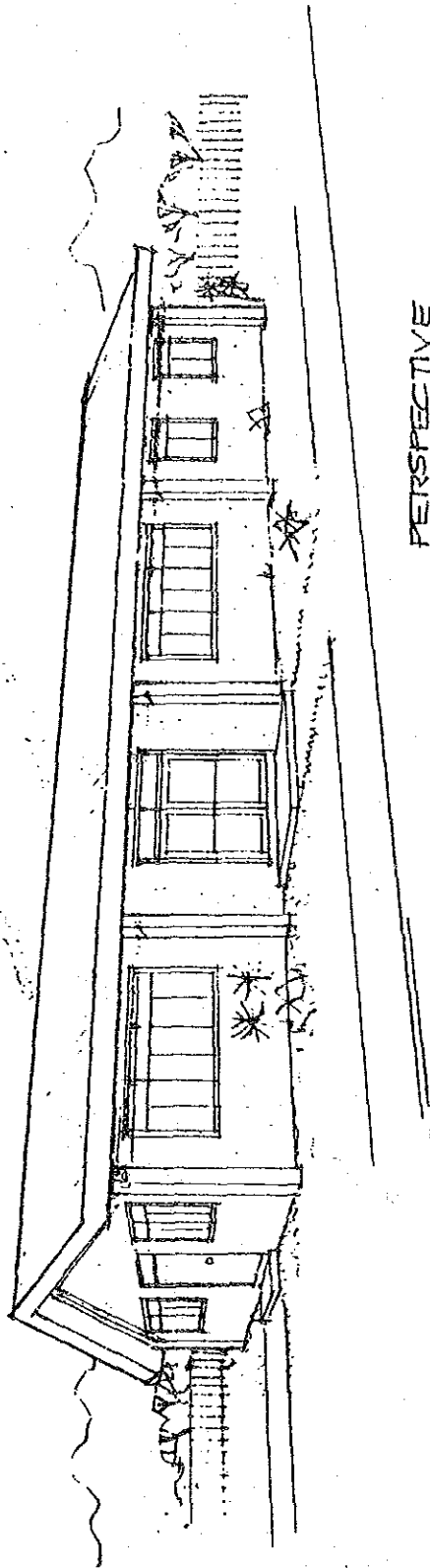


PERSPECTIVE

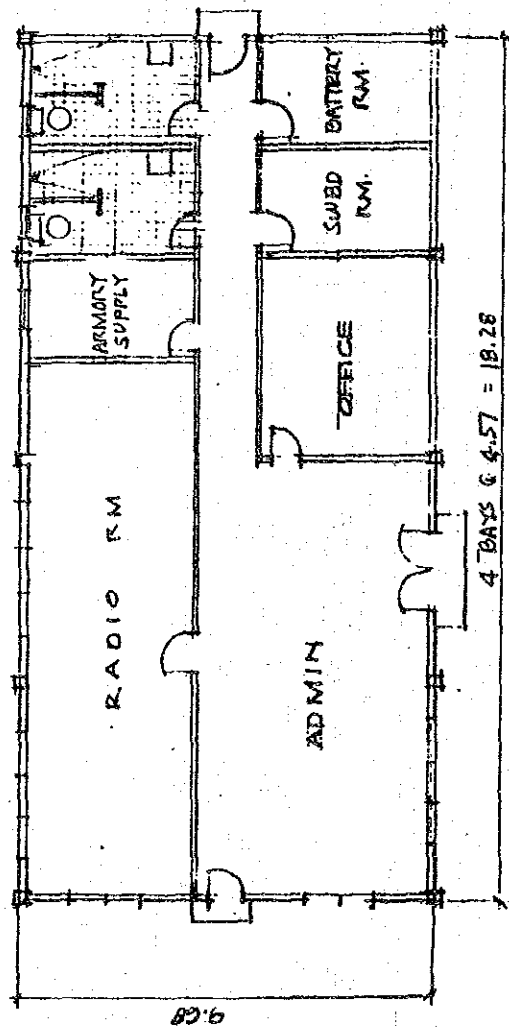


FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1:100 M.

72.  
PROPOSED  
COMMUNAL TOILET  
TARA REFUGEE PROCESSING CENT  
TARA, PALAWAN



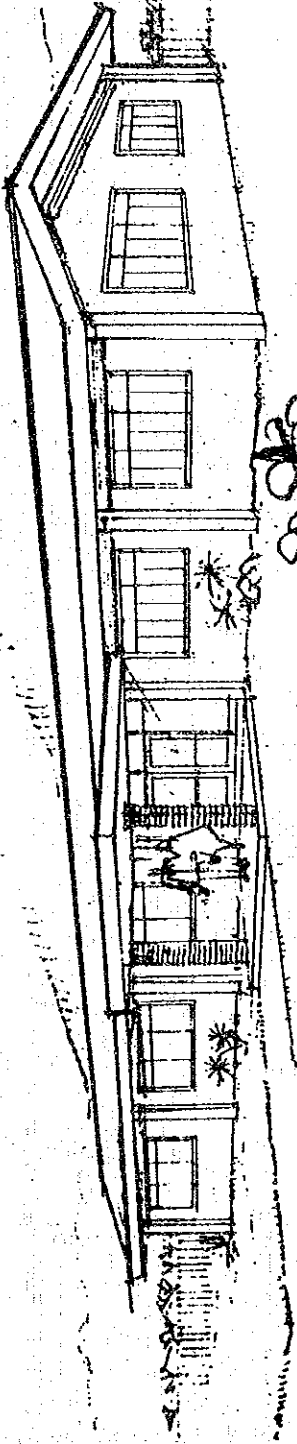
PERSPECTIVE



FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1:150 M

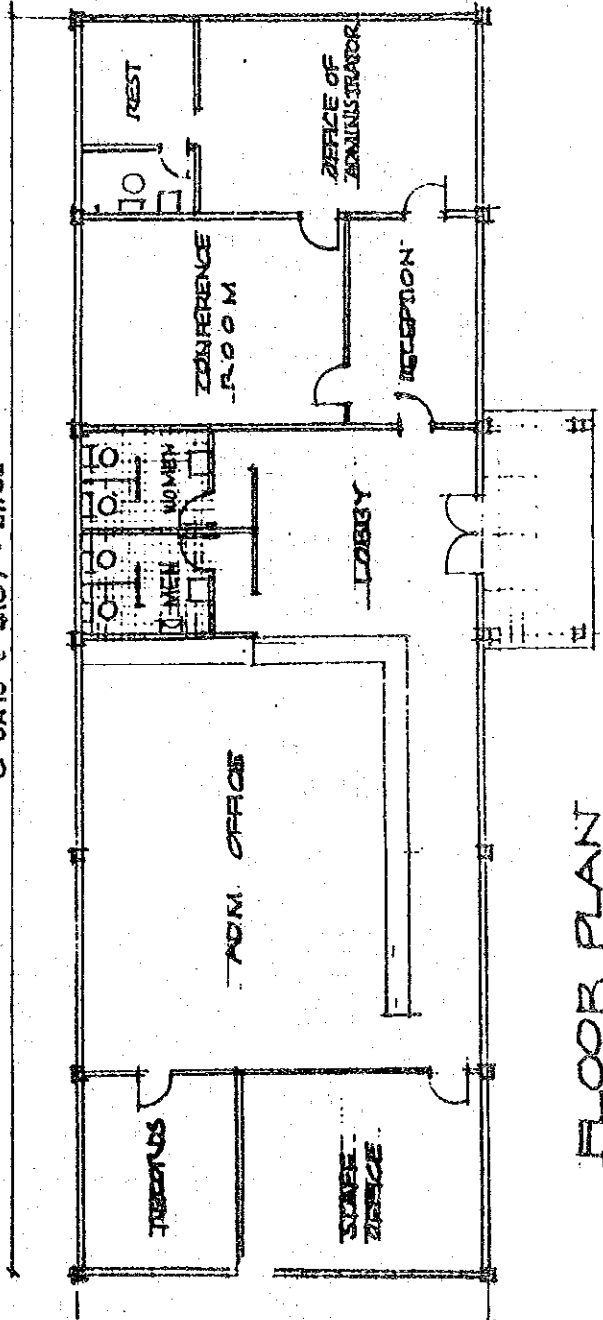
~~PROPOSED~~

COMMUNICATIONS  
TARA REFUGEE PROCESSING  
TARA 75, PALAWAN



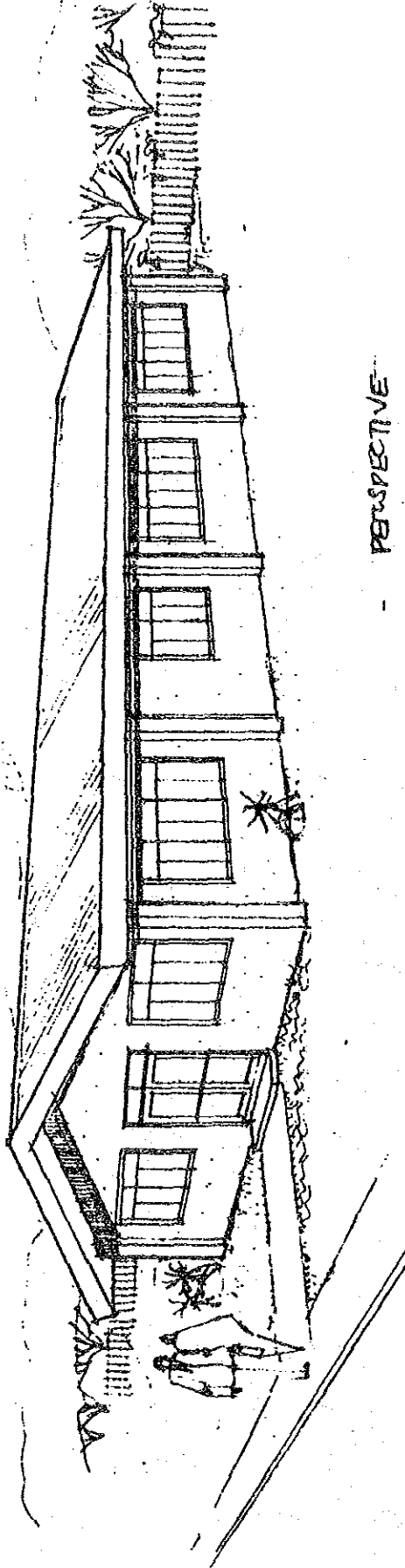
PERPECTIVE 000

C BAYS @ 4.57 = 27.42

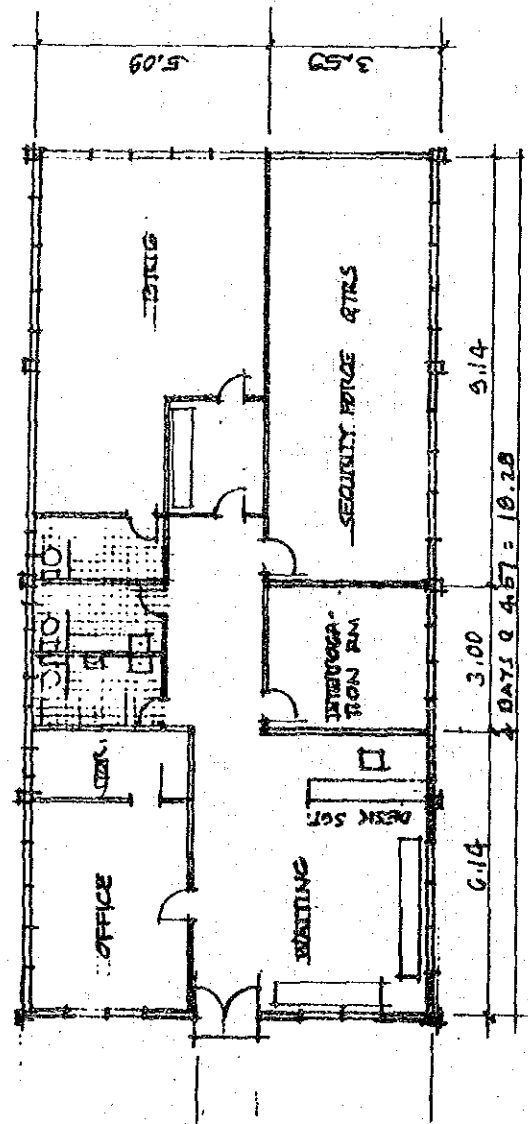


FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1:150M

PROPOSED  
ADMINISTRATION  
TABAR REFUGEE PROCESSING  
TAKSA ISLAND, PALAU



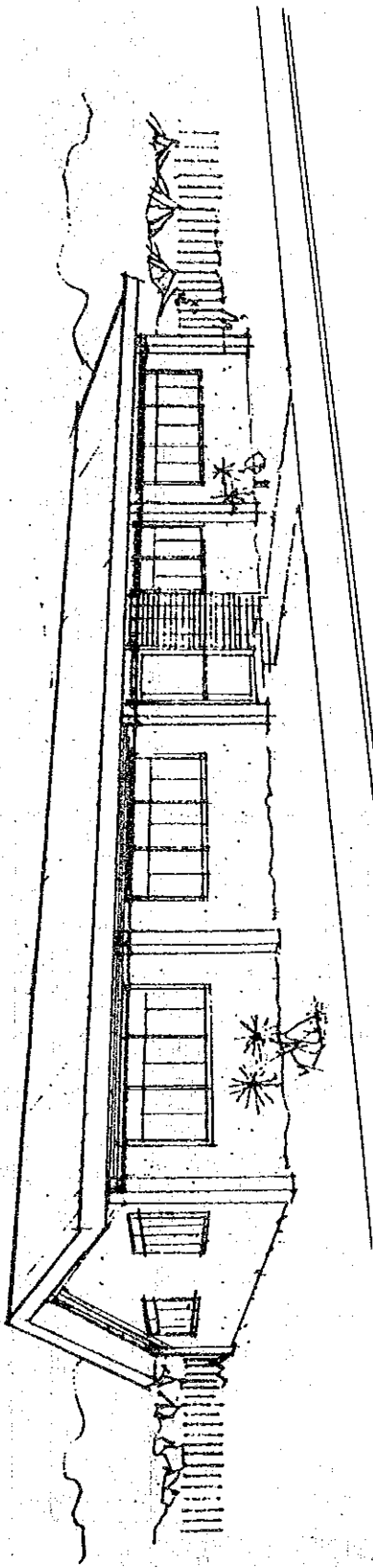
PERSPECTIVE



FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1/150 M.

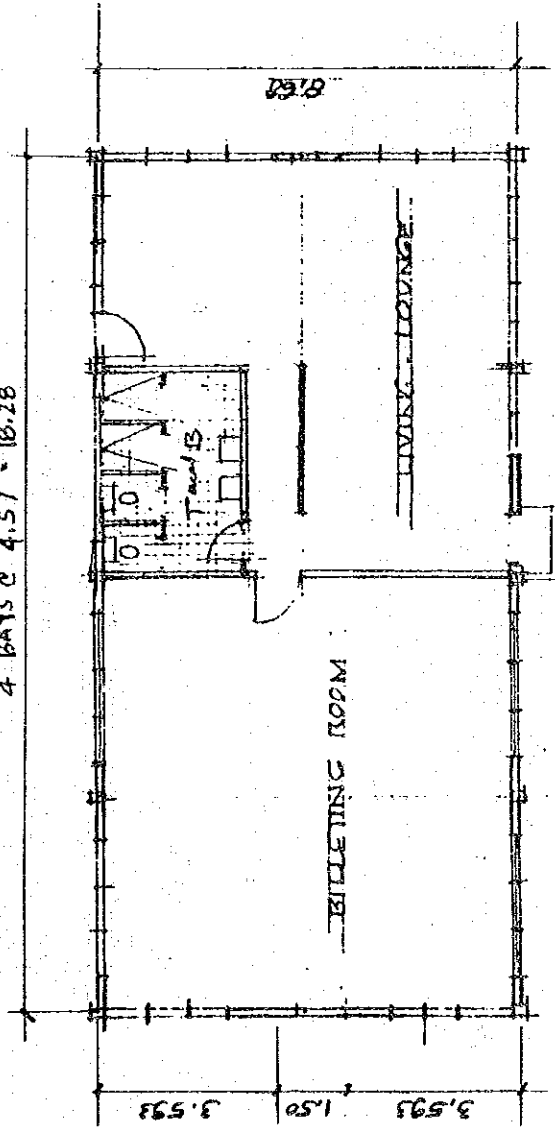
PROPOSED :

SECURITY OFFICE BUI  
TARA REFUGEE PROCESSING CENT  
TARA ISLAND, PALAWAN



PERSPECTIVE

4 BAYS @ 4.57 x 18.28

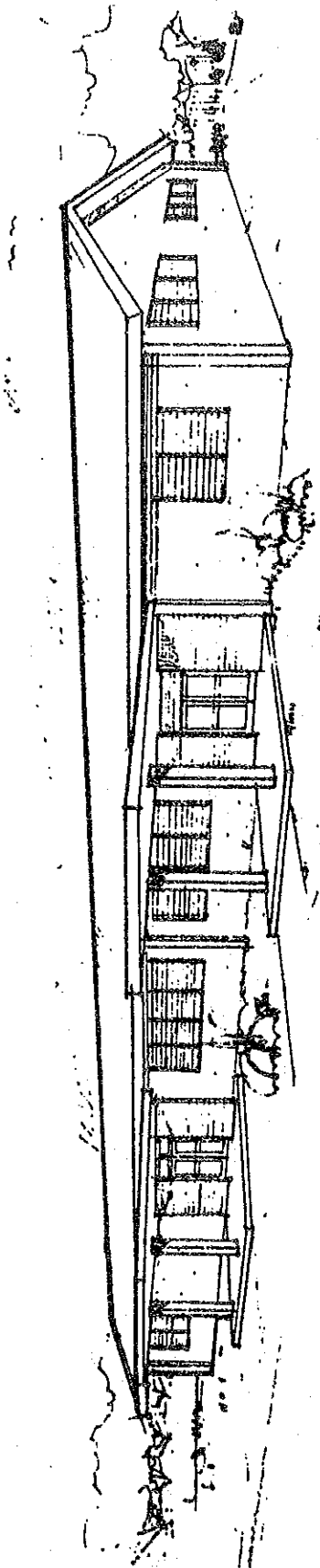


FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1:150 M

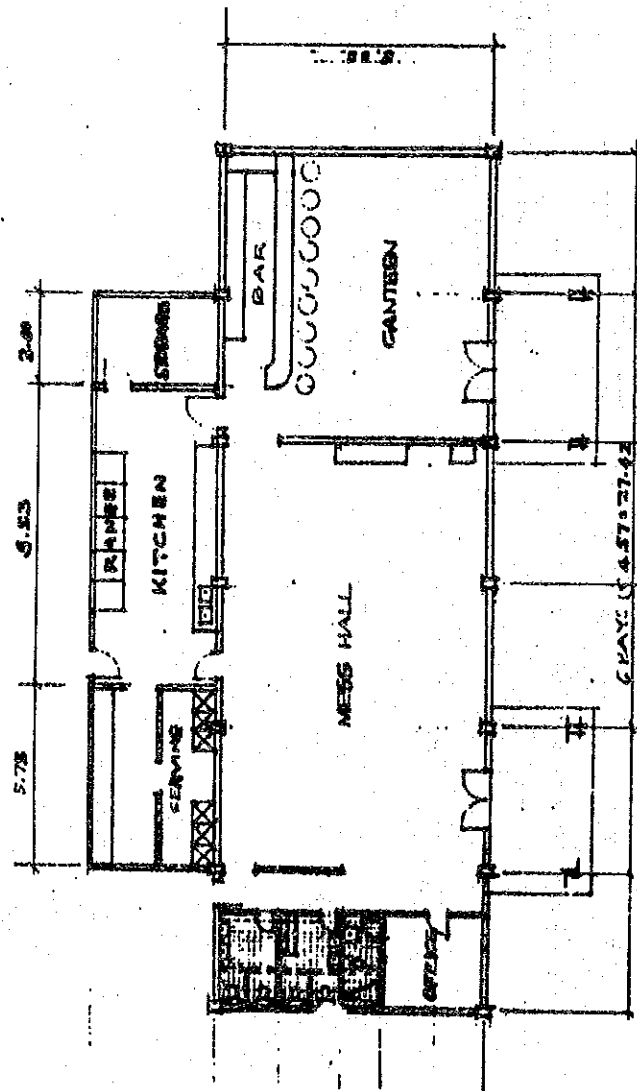
PROPOSED

STAFF HOUSE

TARA REFUGEE PROCESSING C  
TARA IS. PALAWAN



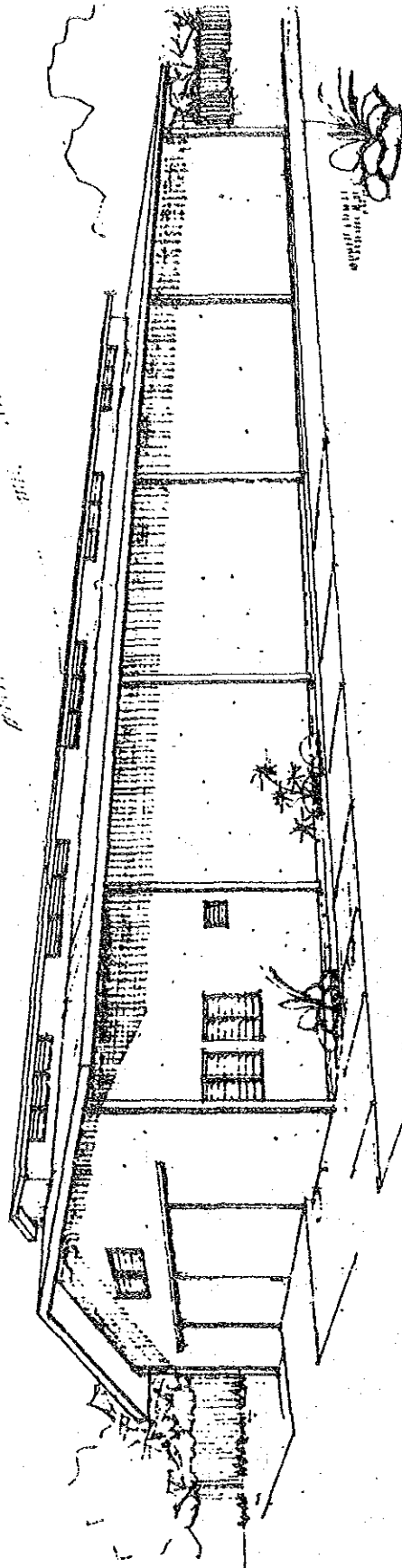
PERSPECTIVE



311

PROPOSED:  
**MESS HALL AND CANTINEEN**  
 TARA REFUGEE PROCESSING CENTER  
 TARA ISLAND  
 PALAWAN

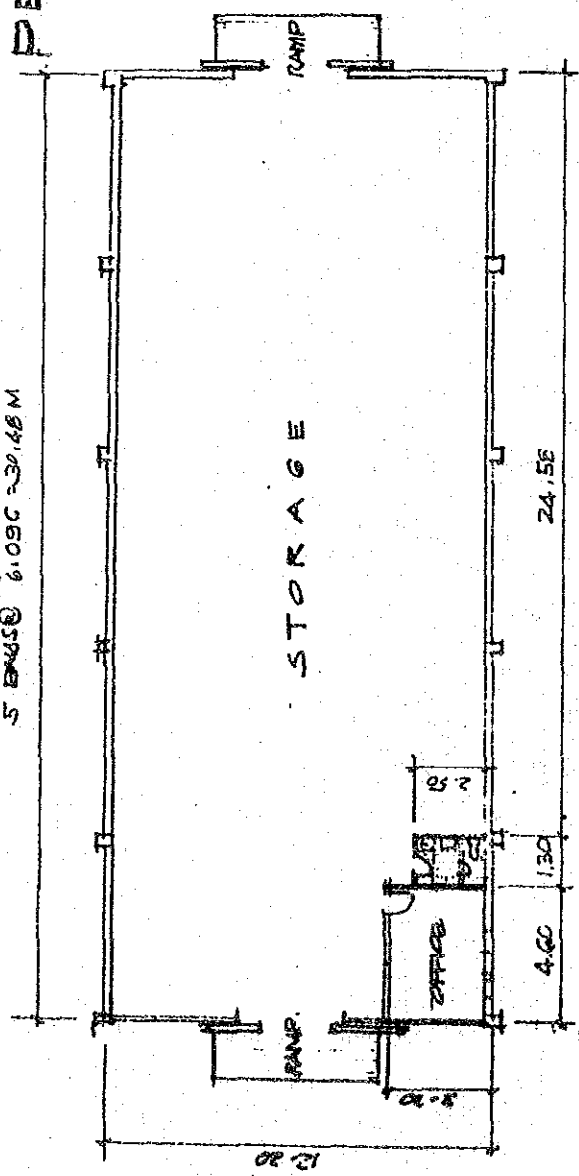




PERSPECTIVE

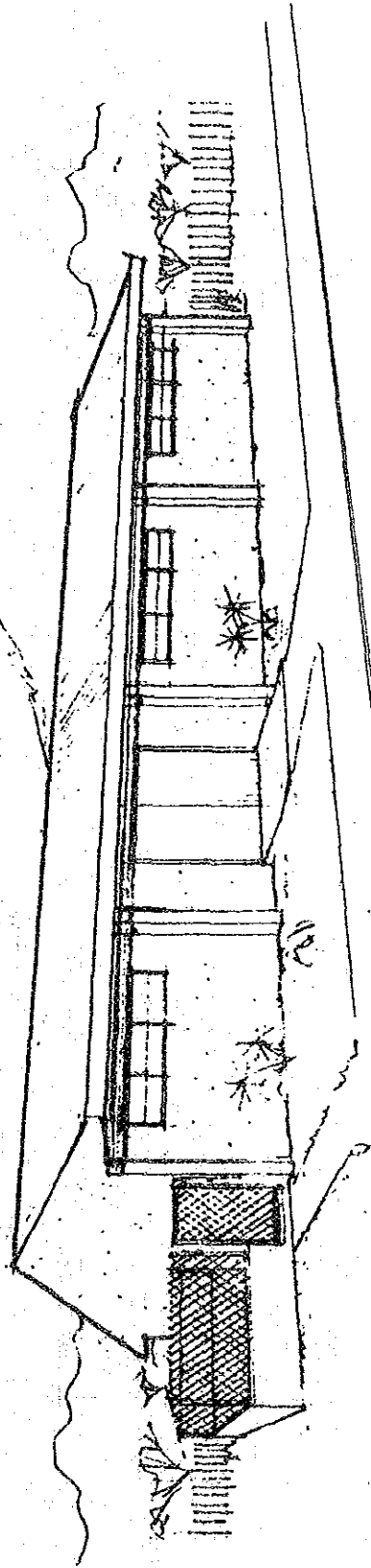
5' B.W.S.C. 61.09C ~ 30.48 M

PROPOSED:  
**WAREHOUSE**  
 TARA REFUGEE PROCESSING CB:  
 TARA ISLAND, PULAU



FLOOR PLAN  
 SCALE 1:2000

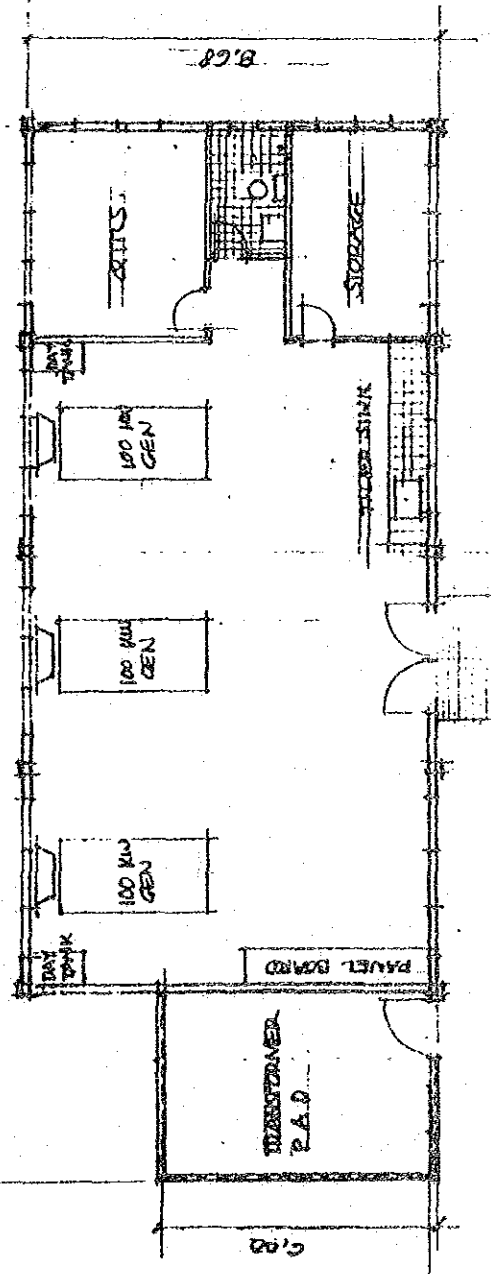




PERSPECTIVE

4 BAYS C 4.57 = 18.28

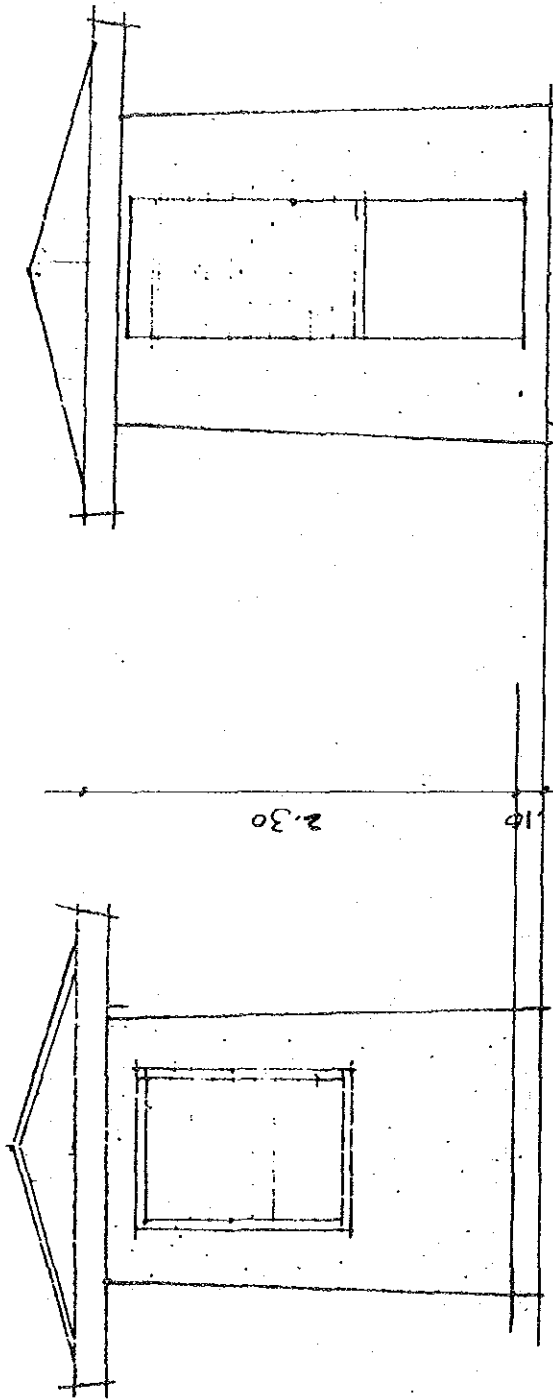
4.00



PROPOSED

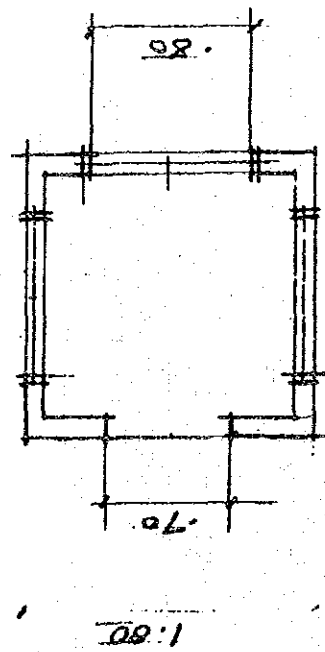
POWER HOUSE  
TARA REFUGEE PROCESSING  
TARA ISLAND, PALAUAN

FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1:150 M



FRONT ELEV.  
SCALE: 1:80

SIDE ELEV.

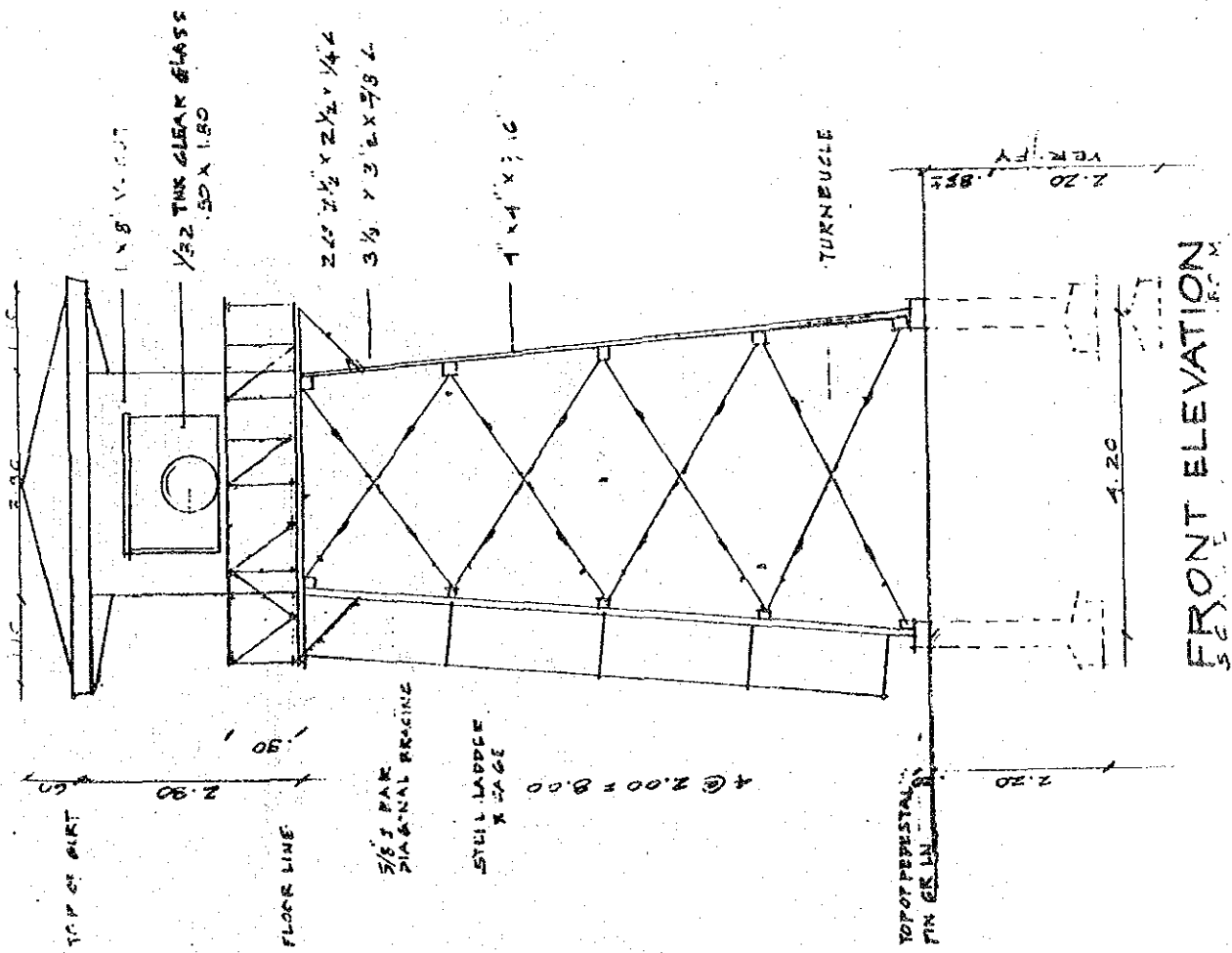


FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1:35

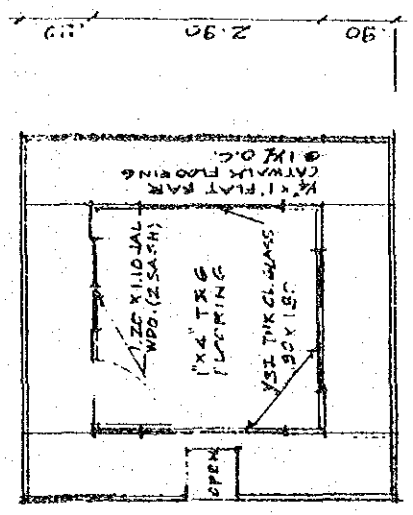
PROPOSED

GUARD POST

TARA REFUGEE PROCESSING CENT.  
TARA IS. PALAUAN

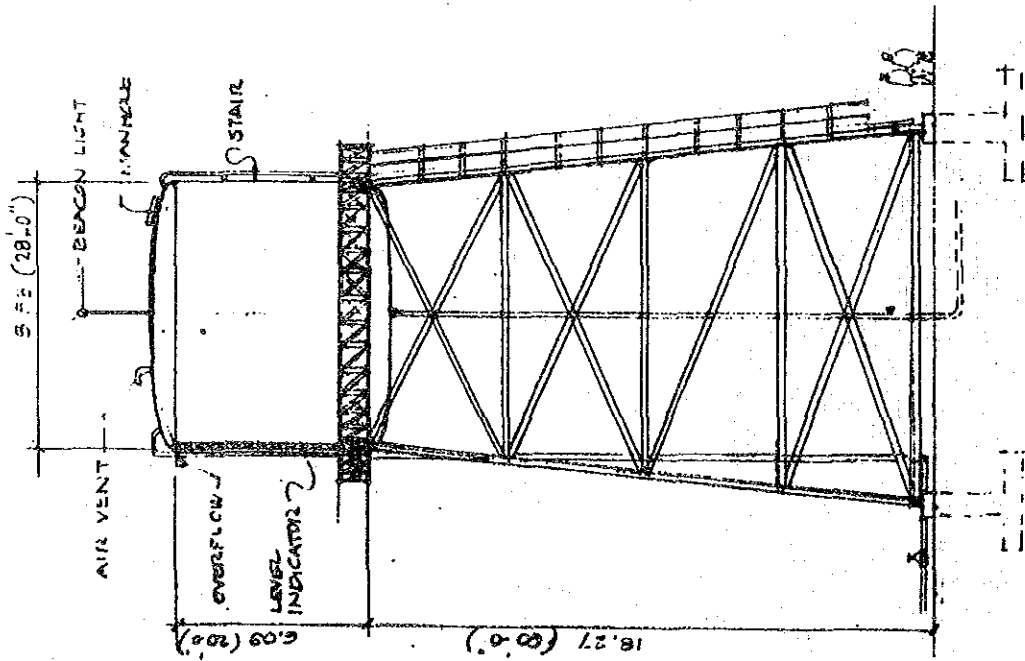


FRONT ELEVATION  
R.C.M



PLATFORM PLAN  
SCALE 1:100 M

PROPOSED:  
**SIGNAL TOWER**  
 TARA REFUGEE PROCESSING CENTRE  
 TARA IS PALAU-VAN



ELEVATION  
SCALE 1:200



PLAN  
SCALE 1:200

PROPOSED:  
100,000 GALS ELEV  
TARA REFUGEE PROCESSING  
TARA ISLAND

VI-2 GALANG 島及び TARA 島に関する関係国  
提出の計画書 (ジャカルタ会議 1979年5月)



RIVISED

A   P R O C E S S I N G   C E N T R E  
F O R  
I N D O - C H I N A   R E F U G E E S

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

JAKARTA, MAY 1979

## C O N T E N T S

BACKGROUND

UNHCR CONSULTATION MEETING IN GENEVA - 1978

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING AND THE ASEAN  
STATEMENT ON REFUGEES

MEETING WITH THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH  
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

JAKARTA MEETING

THE PURPOSE OF A REFUGEE PROCESSING CENTRE

CONCLUSION

EXPLANATION OF ANNEXES

- ANNEXES:
- I. MAP OF THE ISLAND OF GALANG
  - II. TECHNICAL DATA ON THE ISLAND OF GALANG
  - III. ESTIMATED COST FOR THE SETTING UP AND RUNNING  
OF A PROCESSING CENTRE
  - IV. DATA ON REFUGEES FROM INDO-CHINA



## A PROCESSING CENTRE FOR INDO-CHINA REFUGEES

### Background

1. Following the change of situation which took place in countries in the Indo-China peninsula in 1975, a large number of people left their respective countries of origin to seek refuge in other countries, either by land or by sea. Most of these people came in the first place to ASEAN countries which are situated near the Indo-China peninsula.

For purely humanitarian reasons, Governments of ASEAN countries have practised a generous policy in the granting of permission to the refugees to enter into and stay temporarily in their countries pending their resettlement elsewhere. It was hoped that with the acceptance of these refugees by resettlement countries, the number of those staying temporarily in ASEAN countries in ASEAN countries would gradually decrease and would ultimately be reduced to zero. This, however, did not materialize because the number of arrivals turned out to be much larger than that of departures.

According to the latest figures, since 1975 until March 1979, there have been almost 340,000 Indo-China refugees coming to ASEAN countries, particularly to Thailand and Malaysia. More than 210,000 are still awaiting further resettlement.

Such situation has caused serious economic, social, political and security burdens to the Governments of these countries. For these reasons, UNHCR and ASEAN countries have on various occasions called upon the international community to assist in finding appropriate solutions for the refugee problem, particularly by appealing to countries which have the capacity to accept these refugees in substantial number to do so in a more expeditious and non-discriminatory manner, and to increase their financial and other contribution to the UNHCR program on Indo-China refugees.

### UNHCR Consultation meeting in Geneva - 1978

2. It was for these purposes that a consultative meeting was convened by the UNHCR in Geneva on 11 - 12 December last year. More than 40 countries, and several International Organizations attended the meeting. During this meeting it was emphasized that, because of the magnitude of the problem of the Indo-China refugees and the seriousness of the situation encountered not only by those refugees, but also by ASEAN countries, the problem is no longer an ASEAN one, but that it has become a world wide problem, which deserves the

full attention of the international community. The humanitarian contributions of ASEAN countries in providing temporary refuge to those in distress, was also recognized, while it was further admitted that it would be impossible for the ASEAN countries to cope with the problem and to take on the total burden themselves.

It was also at that meeting that the idea of a processing centre was proposed for the first time. As experience showed, refugees had to wait for a long period in the country of temporary refuge for processing before they could actually depart to the country of resettlement.

As new arrivals continue to take place and the number awaiting resettlement grows larger, the burden of the country of temporary refuge would be alleviated if those refugees could be transferred to a centre (or centres) for processing before their final departure to the country of permanent settlement. It was also expected that such centre(s) equipped with the necessary facilities, would be able to process refugees in a more speedy and orderly manner.

This proposal of Malaysia was supported by other countries, and was discussed by the delegations of ASEAN countries during the UNHCR Consultative Meeting in Geneva. In the summing-up of that meeting it was stated that the meeting considered a proposal whereby special centres would be established where refugees and displaced persons would be processed for resettlement in an orderly way within a specific frame of time and against guarantees that there should be no residual problems. It was felt that this proposal should be further elaborated and studied by governments.

#### ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting and the ASEAN Statement on Refugees

3. The advisability of establishing a processing centre in the ASEAN region was subsequently considered during the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting held in Jakarta on 8-9 January 1979 and during the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in Bangkok on 12 - 13 January 1979. It was thought also that it would be most useful for all concerned if the proposed processing centre could be established on an island located in the proximity of the South China Sea which should be easily accessible by sea or probably by air and where the necessary facilities could be made available. At those two meetings other ASEAN delegations were hopeful that Indonesia, because of its location, would be able to provide an island for the site of the centre.

In the spirit of ASEAN solidarity and in the conviction that the establish-

ment of such a processing centre would be a positive contribution of ASEAN countries to alleviate the hardships endured by the refugees, and also to assist the efforts made by the international community in finding appropriate solutions for the problems of refugees coming from the Indo-China peninsula, the Government of Indonesia stated its preparedness to make available one of the Indonesian islands to be used as a place where the proposed processing centre could be established, with certain conditions (see below under 4). This decision was also taken based on Indonesia's desire to lessen the burdens shouldered by its ASEAN brothers.

Since the establishment of the proposed processing centre has received general approval, including from the Office of the UNHCR and the principal resettlement countries, it was considered necessary to go deeper into the subject matter. It was for this purpose that consultations among the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN were conducted to work out the principles, and on the 21st of February, 1979, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, acting as Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, issued in Bangkok an ASEAN Joint Statement on the proposed processing centre.

4. It was underlined in this Statement that the Indo-China refugee problem is a humanitarian one which, because of its magnitude and implications, is no longer a problem of the South-East Asia region alone but has become a matter of concern for the whole world.

On the proposed processing centre the Joint Statement states that the actual offer by the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines of an island for the establishment of an UNHCR Processing Centre for Indo-China refugees are subject to the following conditions:

- 1) that firm commitments can be obtained from third countries that the refugees be taken from the processing centre within a reasonable time so that the country or countries providing the island will not be saddled with a residual problem; in the same way that the countries of first transit should be given commitment so that they will not be saddled with a residual problem;
- 2) that the countries providing the site or island for the processing centre shall have the right to limit the number of refugees depending on the degree of response from third countries;
- 3) that the countries providing the site or island for the processing

centre shall retain the sovereignty, administrative control and security responsibility over the island;

- 4) that the cost of development, maintenance and administering the processing centre as well as logistics requirements including transportation and transfer of Indo-China refugees in ASEAN countries to the proposed site shall not be borne by the country providing the site;
- 5) that the UNHCR and countries with developed economies which have shown concern for humanitarian matters commit themselves to make their contributions to the alleviation of the problem of Indo-China refugees with particular attention to the problem of resettlement.

Meeting with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (U.N.H.C.R.)

5. On 27 March, 1979, the Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee met the High Commissioner for Refugee, Mr. Poul Hartling in Geneva and elaborated the ASEAN proposal of 21st February 1979 regarding the processing centre. The next day a press release was issued by the UNHCR on the above meeting, which inter alia, stated "that the High Commissioner welcomed the ASEAN initiative to help alleviate refugee problems in South East Asia and the elaboration of the ASEAN proposal by Professor Mochtar. The High Commissioner indicated that UNHCR was ready to study the feasibility of possible sites and seek funding once details were agreed upon by all concerned. With regard to resettlement commitments for those who might be processed from the centre, the High Commissioner noted that such commitments would naturally need to be assured by countries of resettlement. The High Commissioner underlined the prospect of continuing and increasing the resettlement opportunities and their relevance to future planning".

Jakarta Meeting

6. It was against these backgrounds that, in various consultations on the establishment of a processing centre, suggestions were made on the desirability of holding a meeting with receiving and donor countries to discuss matters relating to the establishment of such a centre. The conditions put forward by the ASEAN Joint Statement of 21st February 1979, particularly on the residual problem and on the financial aspects of the matter are to be the main subjects to be considered.

Since Indonesia has made an offer for the site of the proposed processing centre, and the island of Galang has been selected for that purpose, it was decided to hold a meeting of plenipotentiaries on 15 - 16 May in Jakarta.

The purpose of a refugee processing centre.

7. The purpose of the establishment of a refugee processing centre to be set up on an island provided by the Government of Indonesia is manifold. One of its aims is to alleviate the burden of ASEAN member countries by reducing the number of refugees held by them as countries of first asylum or refuge.

As it was never the intention to unload all the refugees at present held in ASEAN member countries onto the island offered by Indonesia, as such a procedure would be patently unfair to Indonesia, the processing centre will receive only those for whom a commitment for resettlement in receiving countries has been made.

The processing centre is limited to a maximum number of 10,000 at any one time. While there is basic agreement between the ASEAN member countries holding the refugees as first asylum countries and Indonesia as the ASEAN country providing the island, on the principles of admission to the processing centre, the actual number and modalities of admission have to be coordinated by the UNHCR with the resettlement countries. In this regard, consideration would be given to the ASEAN countries of first refuge most severely affected by the refugee problem in terms of the existing number of refugees in the countries concerned and the rate of new arrivals.

It should be emphasized that the establishment of the island processing centre does not in any way obviate the need for the processing facilities already existing in the other ASEAN countries. In this sense, the refugee processing facility provided at the island centre is additional to the already existing processing facilities. It should further be emphasized that the position of Indonesia as a country of first refuge (or first asylum) vis a vis the centre is in no way different from that of other ASEAN member countries.

The processing centre, besides alleviating in some measure the first asylum countries, will be greatly helpful in regulating the flow of refugees into resettlement countries. An orderly flow into resettlement countries will help these countries to continue their present policies of assisting

In the solution of the Indo-China refugee problem.

The processing centre is also needed to assist the refugees to meet certain standards set by the resettlement country such, as e.g. health and fitness standards, more quickly. Generally stated, the processing centre's third function will be to help the refugees in the adjustment process needed prior to their resettlement in the receiving country.

From the short description given above it is clear that the refugee processing centre differs in many respects from an ordinary refugee camp. Because of its special nature and function it is ideal to establish such a centre separate from an existing refugee camp and well away from population centres (towns).

It is also clear that a refugee processing centre requires an effort not only by the UNHCR and first asylum countries but that, by its very nature, it involves the resettlement countries as well. It is for this reason that the solution to this international humanitarian problem should be considered as a truly international effort.

8. The island designated by the Indonesian Government for the purpose of establishing a refugee processing centre is Pulau Galang an island in the Riau archipelago. In the selection of this island, the Government has taken into account all practical considerations including accessibility, infrastructure, food supply, water resources and terrain. Based on surveys conducted by the Government, it has been determined that Galang Island is the most suitable site for the proposed processing centre, to be administered by the UNHCR.

#### Conclusion

9. The purpose of the meeting to be convened in Jakarta and attended by the ASEAN countries (at present holding refugees as first countries of refuge), the resettlement countries, the UNHCR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is to re-confirm the acceptance of and support for the proposal of establishing a centre to process the resettlement of Indo-China refugees in the countries of permanent settlement, as contained in para 7 - 8.

In order to make the establishment of such a centre possible and the system work, it is hoped that the meeting will be able to give a definite answer to the following questions:

- 1). there must be assurances that all the refugees held by the ASEAN member countries of first refuge and by the processing

centre will ultimately be resettled and that there will be no residual problems;

- 2). information is needed from the resettlement countries in what manner and what extent they can absorb the refugees in their respective countries;
- 3). information is further needed regarding financial contributions and other means of support for the setting up and running of the centre; this in view of the fact that Indonesia, for humanitarian purposes, has provided the island to the UNHCR, but is not in a position to finance the establishment and bear the cost of administering the centre.

Only after the objective requirements stated above have been met can the conclusion be drawn that the proposed refugee processing centre is a feasible proposition.

#### Explanation of Annexes

10. The annexes attached to this paper contain the following informations:

1). Map of the Galang island

The map shows the locations of the proposed site(s) for the processing centre, and also the island of Rempang, Bintan and Batam which are situated close to Galang island.

The island of Singapore and a part of Malaysia are also shown on the map.

2). Technical data on the Galang island

Population, fauna, flora, climate, soil and water condition of the island of Galang, and other information related to the physical condition of the island.

3). Estimated cost for the setting up and running of a Processing Centre.

This annex contains a preliminary budget estimate indicating the cost to establish the necessary facilities for the refugee processing centre. It also provides information on expenses needed for the daily operation of the centre.

4). Data on the Indo-China Refugees

Giving the latest figures on Indo-China refugees, provided by the Office of the UNHCR, including the arrivals of refugees to countries of first refuge and the departure to resettlement countries.

DATA ON THE GALANG ISLAND PLANNED AS SITE  
FOR PROCESSING CENTRE FOR VIETNAMESE REFUGEES  
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Ref. 1. Land map of the Archipelago of Riau.

Area : Island of Galang.  
Scale : 1 : 63,360 (inch = 1 mile).  
Year : 1979.

2. Sea map.

103° 50' EL - 104° 40' EL  
1° 21' NL - 0° 37' NL

Information on the island of Galang.

1. Land situation.

- a. Extent of area : 164 km<sup>2</sup>.
- b. Suitable location : - Surat area appr. : 190 ha.  
- Simpang Tiga area appr: 300 ha.  
- Ganbill area appr. : 400 ha.
- c. Population : 240 people only.
- d. Topography :  
Flat, valley, rugged and hilly.
- e. Soil condition :  
Clayish, yellow, blackish, and sandish soil with density of  
1 - 2 kg square centimeters in the form of pre bauxite soil.
- f. Cultivable plants :  
Vegetable, coconuts, cotton, and horticulture.

2. Climate/Weather :

- a. Tropical climate.
- b. Monsoon.

3. Geography :

Geographical features.

- a. The island is hilly, maximum height is 138 m (the hill called Gong).
- b. Along the coast on the western side of the island stretches along hill.
- c. On the northern and eastern coast down to the island, the area is hilly with average height of 50 m and maximum height of 100 m.
- d. In the centre of the island there is a valley stretching from



Sinyantung - Surat - Simpang Tiga, Gambil - Tanjungbatu.

- e. The distance between Simpang Tiga - Surat is approx. 3.5 km, the average width of the valley is 50 m, on the eastern side are bushes.
- f. The distance between Surat - Simpang Tiga is approx. 6 km; the area is hilly, with an average width of 1500 m. The land surface around Simpang Tiga is flat. The foundations of an old building are still visible.
- g. The distance between Simpang Tiga - Gambil is approx. 3 km. The land is flat. Average width is 2000 m.
- h. On the northern coast there are 4 estuaries, covered with bushes and mangroves. There is no river mouth on the southern coast.

#### 4. Hydrography :

##### a. Coast.

- The coast along the Strait of Tiung is steep.
- The width is narrow; on the river mouth the coast is covered with mangroves.
- The western coast is steep; except the strip facing Tanjung Nenas, which is narrow. The eastern coast is slightly rugged.
- The soil of the coast in general is of hard granite stones.

##### b. Routes from the sea to the land.

- Small boats can enter the river mouth.
- In Sinyantung and Tanjung Nenas there is a dirt road.

##### c. Sea depth around the island of Galang.

- In the Strait of Tiung the average depth is 6 - 14 meters.
- The depth of the sea facing Sinyantung is 4.5 - 14 meters.
- 400 meters seawards from Tanjung Nenas the depth at high tide is 2 meter; 300 meters seawards the depth is more than 10 meters.
- 200 meters seawards from Tanjung batu the depth is 1 meter at high tide.

##### d. Landingstage/pier.

Possibility for the construction of landingstage/pier:

- 1). Located near Sinyantung.
- 2). Connecting road inland already exists but requires reparation/rehabilitation.
- 3). - Depth of the sea around, Sinyantung is between 4.5 to 14 meters.



forest products namely saw mill and charcoal.

ii. Forest are :

- Productive forest - appr. 300 ha.
- Reserved forest - " 700 ha.
- Mangroves forest - " 1000 ha.

iii. Existing sorts of plants and possibility for cultivation :

- Pinus morkussi - rambutan.
- Accasia aurisiliformis - jambu.
- Coconuts, - kapok randu.
- Pineapple - various sorts of vegetable.

7. Road condition.

a. Connecting road.

i. Along its valley there are connecting roads between :

- Sinyantung - Surat - Simpang Tiga - Ganbil and Tanjung Batu.
- Surat - Pantai Nenas.
- Simpang Tiga - Nenas coast.

ii. Situation of road connection.

- Sinyantung - Simpang Tiga.
- 6 meters road which is unhardened, neglected, covered by wild bushes, particularly between Surat - Simpang Tiga. Along the road there are many creeks which are covered by wooden planks.
- Simpang Tiga - Ganbil - Tanjung Batu - unhardened road.
- Connecting road has been covered by bushes which is difficult to trace. Many open streams and tributaries from Gong river.
- Surat - Pantai Nenas.  
Covered with bushes, heavily damaged.
- Nenas coast - Simpang Tiga.  
Same condition Simpang Tiga - Ganbil - Tanjung Batu.

b. Foot path.

No foot path except near Sinyantung towards the western coast.

c. Building around the connecting road :

- Sinyantung - Simpang Tiga.
- Several houses in damaged condition formerly used by the workers of PT Mantrust.
- Simpang Tiga.

- Many housing foundations in bad condition.

- Around Ganbil.

Many foundations in heavily damaged condition.

8. Population condition.

1). Demography.

- a). Sinyantung - 19 families with total of 57 members.
- b). Tanjung Ramai - 15 families.
- c). Tanjung Linau - 10 families.
- d). Dapur Tiga. - 15 families.
- e). Mouth of River Galang. - 4 families.
- f). Mouth of River Carus. - 5 families.

9. Economy.

a. Source of income.

- Labourers of PT Mantrust - Sinyantung.
- Fisherman.
- Collecting firewood and charcoal.

b. Products of Galang Island.

- Firewood and charcoal.
- Timber - small scale production.

OPTIONAL LOCATION FOR VIETNAMESE REFUGEES PROCESSING CENTRE

Possible location for the establishment of the centre.

A. Surat area (location I).

- 1). Area appr. 190 ha.
- 2). Soil condition.
  - Rugged area particularly on the west.
  - East river mouth swampy.
  - Plants, crops and mangroves.
- 3). Water resources.
  - a. Obtainable from rivers and water resources with small debit (appr. 0,20 cubic meters per second).
  - b. By digging a well.
    - depths from 2 to 6 meters.
- 4). Road connection
  - a. From Sinyantung.
  - b. From Tanjung Nenas.

B. Simpang Tiga area (location II).

- 1). Area 2 x 1,5 km - 300 ha.
- 2). Soil condition.
  - a. Flat area and slightly rugged.
  - b. Bushes.
- 3). Water sources.

Could be overcome through :

  - a. River/streams from 3 places with water debit of 9,40 cubic per second.
  - b. Water well

C. Ganbil area (location III).

- 1). Area is 2 x 2 sq.km - 400 ha.
- 2). Soil condition :

Flat area.
- 3). Plants :

Unpenetrated bushes.
- 4). Water resources.
  - a. From Gong river water debit of 2500 cubic meter daily.
  - b. Well.

5). Connecting road.

- a). Towards Simpang Tiga - its condition is heavily damaged.
- b). Towards Tanjung Batu - heavily damaged.
- c). Following the flow of the Gong river.

ESTIMATED COST FOR THE SETTING UP AND RUNNING  
OF A PROCESSING CENTRE

Capacity	:	Max. 10.000 persons.
Areal	:	30 Ha.
Location	:	Pulau Calang.
Site	:	Ganbil Area.

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A. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

- 200 Units of Dormitory @ US\$.15.000.-/unit	- US\$. 3.000.000.-
- 200 Units of Toilets @ US\$.2.500.-/unit.	- US\$. 500.000.-
- 200 Units of Kitchen @ US\$.2.500.-/unit.	- US\$. 500.000.-
- 200 Units of Shower Rooms @ US\$.2.250.-/unit.	- US\$. 450.000.-
- 5 First Aid Units @ US\$.16.000.-/unit.	- US\$. 80.000.-
- 2 Hospitals (Incl.Equipments) 100 beds/each. @ US\$.200.000.-/unit.	- US\$. 400.000.-
- 1 Rontgen Unit.	- US\$. 100.000.-
- 4 Dinning Halls/Recreation Halls @ US\$.25.000.-	- US\$. 100.000.-
- 4 Units Class Rooms @ US\$.70.000.-	- US\$. 280.000.-
- 4 Store Rooms @ US\$.15.000.-	- US\$. 60.000.-
- 3 Houses for Staff Personnel @ US\$.100.000.-	- US\$. 300.000.-
- 1 Guest House.	- US\$. 150.000.-
- 1 House for Religieus Performance.	- US\$. 150.000.-
- Water-supply.	- US\$. 250.000.-
- Electricity.	- US\$. 300.000.-
- Garage Building for 20 Vehicles @ US\$.50.000.-	- US\$. 100.000.-
- 2 Administrative Offices @ US\$.40.000.-	- US\$. 80.000.-
- 30 Ha Ground levelling.	- US\$. 50.000.-
- 25 Km Road @ US\$.20.000.-/Km.	- US\$. 500.000.-
- 10 Volleyball-field @ US\$.5.000.-	- US\$. 50.000.-
- 2 Football-field @ US\$.75.000.-	- US\$. 150.000.-
- 10 Wooden Bridge ( 4m x 1m ) @ US\$.2.000.-/unit	- US\$. 20.000.-
- 1 Wooden Pier.	- US\$. 20.000.-
- Teleom Equipments.	- US\$. 50.000.-
- Transport (2 Speedboat + 4 Outboard units).	- US\$. 50.000.-
Total	= US\$. 7.770.000.-

B. RECURRENT EXPENDITURES

1. General Maintenance @ US.\$5.000.-/month.	- US.\$.	60.000.-
2. Vehicle Maintenance including gasoline, repairs, etc. @ US.\$700.-/vehicle/month.	- US.\$.	151.200.-
3. Office stationary, postage, etc. @ US.\$3.000.-/month.	- US.\$.	36.000.-
4. <u>Personnel:</u>		
- 1 Administrator @ US.\$2.000.-/month	- US.\$.	24.000.-
- 2 Asst.Administrators @ US.\$1.300.-/month.	- US.\$.	31.200.-
- 2 Accountants @ US.\$1.000.-/month.	- US.\$.	24.000.-
- 6 Clerks @ US.\$500.-/month.	- US.\$.	36.000.-
- 8 Typists/Secretaries @ US.\$500.-/month.	- US.\$.	48.000.-
-18 Drivers @ US.\$300.-/month.	- US.\$.	64.000.-
- 4 Mechanics @ US.\$300.-/month.	- US.\$.	14.400.-
- 4 Doctors @ US.\$2.500.-/month.	- US.\$.	120.000.-
- 6 Nurses @ US.\$700.-/month.	- US.\$.	50.400.-
- 5 Dressers @ US.\$600.-/month.	- US.\$.	36.000.-
	- US.\$.	448.000.-
	- US.\$.	695.200.-
		=====
Total	- US.\$.	695.200.-
		=====

C. ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES.

1. Food @ US.\$2.-/day/person.	- US.\$.	7.300.000.-
2. Utensile and blankets.	- US.\$.	100.000.-
3. Special food @ US.\$25.000.-/month.	- US.\$.	300.000.-
4. Other necessities like toothbrushes.	- US.\$.	60.000.-
5. Medical supplies @ US.\$10.000.-/month.	- US.\$.	365.000.-
6. Books, scholastic material, nursery equipment @ US.\$3.000.-	- US.\$.	36.000.-
7. Recreation including sports equipment.	- US.\$.	50.000.-
8. Clothing and shoes (for approx. 30.000 peoples).	- US.\$.	300.000.-
	- US.\$.	8.511.000.-
		=====

D. CONTINGENCY RESERVE

	- US.\$.	1,585.800.-
		=====



TOTAL                    A = US\$. 7.770.000.-  
                          B = US\$. 695.200.-  
                          C = US\$. 8.511.000.-  
                          D = US\$. 1.585.800.-

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GRAND TOTAL                    = US\$. 18.562.000.-  
                                  =====

ESTIMATED COST FOR THE SETTING UP AND RUNNING  
OF A PROCESSING CENTRE  
PERIOD 1 YEAR

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RECAPITULATION :

A. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	- US.\$.	7.770.000.-
B. RECURRENT EXPENDITURES	- US.\$.	695.200.-
C. ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES	- US.\$.	8.511.000.-
D. CONTINGENCY RESERVE	- US.\$.	1.585.800.-
		<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL	= US.\$.	18.562.000.-
		=====

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

REFUGEES FROM INDO-CHINA: SITUATION ON 31 MARCH 1979

1. In the first quarter of 1979, movements of Indo-Chinese refugees and displaced persons have been as follows:

I. ARRIVALS

Arrivals in	Jan.1979	Feb.1979	Mar.1979	Comulative 1975-31.3.79	Persons awaiting solutions on 31.3.79
Brunei	-	-	-	84	35
Hong Kong	3,413	15	-	9,888	5,100
Indonesia	1,831	406	3,101	9,193	7,187
Japan	20	1	45	1,987	500
Korea	15	-	-	274	88
Macau	45	252	256	1,523	1,257
Malaysia	4,202	3,166	6,033	83,495	52,273
Philippines	199	797	254	5,819 <sup>a/</sup>	2,150
Singapore	-	-	-	2,294	37
Thailand: boat	467	996	620	15,643	4,383
land	7,223 <sup>b/</sup>	3,608 <sup>b/</sup>	6,024 <sup>b/</sup>	219,831	145,004
Others	-	-	-	2,423	54
<b>Total: boat</b>	<b>10,192</b>	<b>5,633</b>	<b>10,309</b>	<b>132,623</b>	<b>73,064</b>
<b>boat + land</b>	<b>17,415</b>	<b>9,241</b>	<b>16,333</b>	<b>352,454</b>	<b>218,068</b>

<sup>a/</sup> Including 448 who disembarked from the "Tung An" in January-March 1979 (the ship arrived in Philippine waters before the end of 1978)

<sup>b/</sup> Including new registrations

2. Arrivals of refugees by boat in the first quarter of 1979 have thus averaged 8,711 monthly (the comparative average monthly figure for the last quarter of 1978 being 15,687). Arrivals of refugees overland/registrations have averaged 5,618 in the first quarter of 1979, compared to a monthly average of 5,102 in the last quarter of 1978.

## II. DEPARTURES

Departures from <sup>1/</sup>	Jan. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1979	Cumulative 1975-31.3.1979
Brunei	-	-	-	49
Hong Kong	293	826	1,126	4,788
Indonesia	-	167	202	2,006
Japan	40	22	101	1,487
Korea	-	-	-	186
Macau	18	74	54	266
Malaysia	2,777	2,893	5,035	31,222
Philippines	597	192	375	3,669
Singapore	248	95	345	2,257
Thailand: boat	295	637	934	11,260
land	2,342	1,923	2,705	74,827
Others	-	-	-	2,369
<b>Total: boat</b>	<b>4,268</b>	<b>4,906</b>	<b>8,172</b>	<b>59,559</b>
<b>boat + land</b>	<b>6,610</b>	<b>6,829</b>	<b>10,877</b>	<b>134,386</b>
<u>Departures to</u>				
Australia	443	929	1,076	16,073
Austria	-	87	10	269
Belgium	15	17	25	412
Canada	189	376	773	3,793
Denmark	-	-	30	134
France	971	704	650	35,500
Fed. Rep. of Germany	230	443	190	2,661
Hong Kong	9	38	10	121
Israel	102	-	-	168
New Zealand	11	11	3	460
Norway	107	158	-	866
Switzerland	253	13	114	743
United Kingdom	27	83	55	957
USA	4,250	3,921	7,866	70,098
Other countries	3	49	75	2,131
<b>Total: boat</b>	<b>4,268</b>	<b>4,906</b>	<b>8,172</b>	<b>59,559</b>
<b>boat + land</b>	<b>6,610</b>	<b>6,829</b>	<b>10,877</b>	<b>134,386</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Not including persons who left the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam for family reunion.

RESETTLEMENT OFFERS FOR REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS FROM INDO-CHINA

The following figures are based generally on a one-year span as they are normally geared to commitments connected with fiscal years, which vary from country to country. They represent offers notified to the High Commissioner and/or estimates of Indo-Chinese expected to arrive in countries whose flag-ships have rescued them at sea.

ARGENTINA	100 persons
AUSTRALIA	10,500 persons
AUSTRIA	100 persons
BELGIUM	150 persons plus family reunion cases
BRAZIL	37 persons following rescue at sea
CANADA	5,000 persons in 1979, plus persons privately sponsored/family reunion, <u>plus</u> 604 persons accepted from the "Hai Hong"
DENMARK	210 persons - period December 1978/December 1979
FRANCE	12,600 (1,000 persons per month on a continuing basis, plus a 10% increase in intake from January to June 1979) <u>plus</u> 222 persons from the "Hai Hong"
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	2,930 persons, starting November 1978, of whom 657 accepted from the "Hai Hong"
GREECE	50 persons
ISRAEL	102 persons
JAPAN	500 persons
LUXEMBOURG	50 persons
NEW ZEALAND	600 persons plus family reunion/special cases
NETHERLANDS	360 persons
NORWAY	400 persons; estimated number admitted in a year following rescue at sea
SURINAME	750 persons
SWEDEN	250 persons
SWITZERLAND	600 persons in 1979, plus family reunion cases
UNITED KINGDOM	2,000 persons including estimated number of 500 admitted following rescue at sea
UNITED STATES	64,750 persons - period 1.10.78/30.9.79

Total: 103,000 persons

12 April 1979

TARA REFUGEE PROCESSING CENTER

(A Provisional Plan)

(PHILIPPINES)

TARA REFUGEE PROCESSING CENTER

(A Provisional Plan)

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND

- A. LOCATION: Tara Island is located 8 miles northeast of Busuanga Island at Long 120° 21.8'E Lat 12°17.1'N. It is 145 nautical miles south southwest of Manila or 183 miles northeast of Puerto Princesa. By sea, it is 163 miles from Manila. Tara is under the municipality of Coron, Palawan.
- B. SIZE AND SHAPE: It is the largest of the islands northeast of Busuanga, is 3 miles long in a north northwesterly direction and has an average width of 0.5 miles. Its area is 481 hectares.
- C. TOPOGRAPHY/VEGETATION: The island is generally hilly with the highest point near the southern part of an elevation of 477 feet. The hills have light brown color, with distinct greenish tint during the rainy season, are bare of trees, and from a distance appear as separate islands. The lower slopes and valleys are covered with bamboo and jungle, with a few small cultivated areas. Relatively flat areas may be found in the north northeastern and southern part. Some portion in the northern inland of approximately 16 hectares are cultivated ricefields. Few areas are planted with vegetables, rootcrops, cashew, coconut and ipil-ipil. Cogon grass also abounds. Barren, rocky hills indicate that the solid/rocks contain ferrous-manganese elements. The soil is dense and can support building and other man-made structures.
- D. HYDROGRAPHY: The western shore is mostly sand beach with a wide coral reef and outlying rocks. The eastern shore is generally rocky with steep bluffs. Good anchorage may be found off the barrio on the western side of the island in 10 to 17 fathoms. The small and partly cemented stone pier at the barrio proper is usable by bancas and small fishing boats.
- E. CLIMATE: The southwest monsoon usually blows from July to October and the northeast from January to April. During the

change of the monsoon which occurs during May and June, the best weather of the year may be expected. Squalls and rain lasting 5 to 10 days occur during the southwest monsoon. These seem to be caused by some typhoons passing northward. Fair weather occasionally lasting a month or more may be experienced between these periods of bad weather. The northeast monsoon blows more steadily but with less force than the southwest monsoon.

- F. POPULATION: The island is sparsely populated by about 100 families who are "Tagbanuas". Their dialect is "Kuyunin" and their means of livelihood are farming and fishing.
- G. WATER: A water shed is presently the source of potable water by the inhabitants and construction of water well is feasible. The source of water is located about 2 1/2 kilometers away, near Nabatasan Bay on the northern tip of the island.
- H. MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION: Man-made trails connect the northern to the southern part of Tara. The primary means of transportation to the Island is by sea through the use of motor bancas. Helicopter can land in the flat portions of the island near the shoreline. Along the northeastern shoreline, there exists an abandoned airstrip which can be developed.

## II. PROVISIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- A. Preparation of Site for Construction
  - 1. Fill low areas by bulldozing the nearby hills
  - 2. Improve water source so that a bigger volume of water for the center can be piped into the site
  - 3. Provide good drainage system
  - 4. Reforestation of the area to conserve water in the island
  - 5. Larvesiding to prevent of possible breeding areas of mosquitoes
- B. Proposed Structures and Facilities
  - 1. Refugee Administration Area
    - a. administration building
    - b. medical/dental dispensary - 6-10 beds
    - c. security office
    - d. warehouses (2 units)
    - e. 100 KW Generator with shed



- f. deepwell with 20,000 gallon tank
- g. staff barracks (2 units)
- h. mess hall and canteen
- i. recreational building and facilities
- j. communication building
- k. pier
- l. outposts (8 units)
- m. seawall and drainage system
- 2. Refugee Housing Area
  - a. refugee barracks (75 units)
  - b. communal toilet and basin (10 units)
  - c. communal kitchen(10 units)
  - d. artesian wells (10 units)

The development plan was designed to provide the basic needs for 5,000 refugees and 150 administrative personnel.

III. Provisional Budget (Rough Estimate of Cost for the Processing Center and Maintenance of Refugees for the remaining months of 1979)

A. Initial Outlay

1. 2 instant barracks (pre-fab troop huts) at 36,200/unit as temporary administrative buildings .....	P72,400	\$ 9,653.-
2. 23 temporary other units for 5,000 refugees (targeted to house 1,600 from Tung An by May 31, and the rest of the refugees in the Philippines by the end of June .....	696,000	92,800.-
	768,400	102,453.33

B. Facilities and Utilities

1. 100 KW generator .....	250,000	33,333.33
2. powerhouse .....	50,000	6,666.66
3. power poles and wires .....	150,000	20,000.00
4. signal tower .....	40,000	5,333.33
5. deepwell with 20,000 gal. tank .....	450,000	60,000.00
6. recreational facilities .....	80,000	10,666.66
7. outposts (8 units) .....	40,000	5,333.33
8. seawall and drainage system .....	300,000	40,000.00
9. filling of low areas - bulldozers rent ...	36,000	4,800.00
10. refuse facilities .....	100,000	13,333.33
	1,406,000	187,466.66

C. Larvesiding of area covering 24 hrs. ....	10,000	13,333.33
D. Reforestation - Ipil trees .....	(No cost)	
E. Transport facilities for the ff. purposes:		
1. transport social service personnel		
2. transport provisions and supplies		
3. to take refugees into and out of Tara as well as other officials connected with SPC		
It was deemed that the Tung An itself may be used as one of the vessels for the above purpose.		
1. additional 2 speedboats and 2 outboard units .....	300,000	40,000.-
2. fuel for trips to and from Tara, an average of 7 trips /week at 500 /trip ....	98,000	13,066.60
3. maintenance and repair of vessel, car or rent of LST, when necessary at 5,000 /month .....	35,000	4,666.66
4. towage expenses - 2 boat arrivals /week at 1,000 /arrival .....	56,000	7,466.66
5. transport in island (to be added later).		
6. C-30 craft .....		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	489,000	65,200 + aircraft and air transport

F. Permanent Constructions

1. Buildings and Facilities

a. Administrative Building		Initially provided
b. Security Office		for.
c. Medical/Dental Dispensary .....	P40,000	\$ 5,333.33
d. 2 Units, Warehouse/Bodega .....	40,000	5,333.33
e. Male Staff House .....	40,000	5,333.33
f. Female Staff House .....	40,000	5,333.33
g. Mess Hall and Canteen .....	40,000	5,333.33
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	P200,000	\$26,666.66

2. Refugee Area

a. Additional 75 units each accommodating 50 refugees at 40,000/unit ...	P 3,000,000	\$400,000
b. 10 units communal bath and toilet at 20,000/unit .....	200,000	26,666.66
c. 10 units communal kitchen facilities at 40,000/unit .....	400,000	53,333.33
d. 10 units shallow well at 6,000/unit	60,000	8,000.00
	<u>P 3,660,000</u>	<u>\$488,000</u>

G. Road Construction and other public works projects

1. 6 kms road at 140,000/km. ....	P 840,000	\$ 112,000
2. 2 piers (optional) .....	300,000	40,000
3. Optional - airstrip (estimate later)		
	<u>P1,140,000</u>	<u>\$ 152,000</u>

H. Relief and Maintenance for 5,000 refugees  
(estimate for 7 months)

1. Food at 10/day .....	P10,500,000	\$1,450,000
2. Clothing, shoes etc. at 150/refugees	750,000	100,000
3. Blankets, beddings, beds 350/refugee	1,750,000	233,333
4. Medical supplies at 100/person .....	500,000	66,666.66
hospitalization for possible 100 cases/month at 1,000/case ....	700,000	93,333.33
(allowance to be given for serious cases)		
5. Miscellaneous needs t 20/month	700,000	93,333.33
	<u>P 14,800,000</u>	<u>\$1,973,333.33</u>

I. Rehabilitation and Training Program

1. Tools and equipment .....	200,000	26,666.66
2. Educational facilities .....	200,000	26,666.66
	<u>P 400,000</u>	<u>\$ 53,333.33</u>

Fabella Transit Center - to serve as  
transit station for refugees taken  
Tara to recipient country.

Present facilities and space at Fabella  
may be made available (main building)

rented at 15,000/month .....	P 105,000	14,000
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IV. Total Provisional Budget for 1979

A. Initial Outlay .....	P 768,400	\$102,453.33
B. Facilities and Utilities .....	1,406,000	187,466.66
C. Larvesiding .....	10,000	1,333.33
D. Transport facilities .....	489,000	65,200.00
E. Permanent Constructions (1) .....	200,000	26,666.66
Permanent Construction (2) .....	3,660,000	488,000
F. Road Construction and Pier .....	1,140,000	152,000.00
G. Relief and Maintenance for Refugees.	14,800,000	1,973,333.33
H. Rehabilitation and Training Program	400,000	53,333.33
I. Fabella Center .....	<u>105,000</u>	<u>14,000.00</u>
	P 22,978,400	\$ 3,063,786.6
J. No. estimate:		2,000,000
1. Airstrip	4. Pier	
2. C-30 aircraft	5. Salary for personnel	150
3. Transportation in Tara		

V. Estimated Budget for 1980 based on 1979 figures

A.		
B.		
C. Larvesiding .....	10,000	\$ 1,333.33
D. Transport facilities .....		
1.		
2. Fuel for trips computed on a 12 month basis .....	168,000	22,400.00
3. Maintenance and repair and rent of LST .....	70,000	9,333.
E. Relief and maintenance		
1. Food .....	18,000,000	2,400,000.
2. Clothing, shoes .....	750,000	100,000.
3. a. medical supplies .....	500,000	66,666.66
b. hospitalization .....	1,700,000	266,666.66
4. Miscellaneous needs .....	1,200,000	160,000.00
F. Fabella Center Facilities .....	<u>180,000</u>	<u>24,000.00</u>
	P 22,568,000	\$3,009,066.6

VI. Estimated Budget for 1979-1980

1979 .....	P 22,978,400	\$
1980 .....	<u>22,568,000</u>	
	P45,546,400	\$6,072,853.3

VII. Other assistance to Refugees

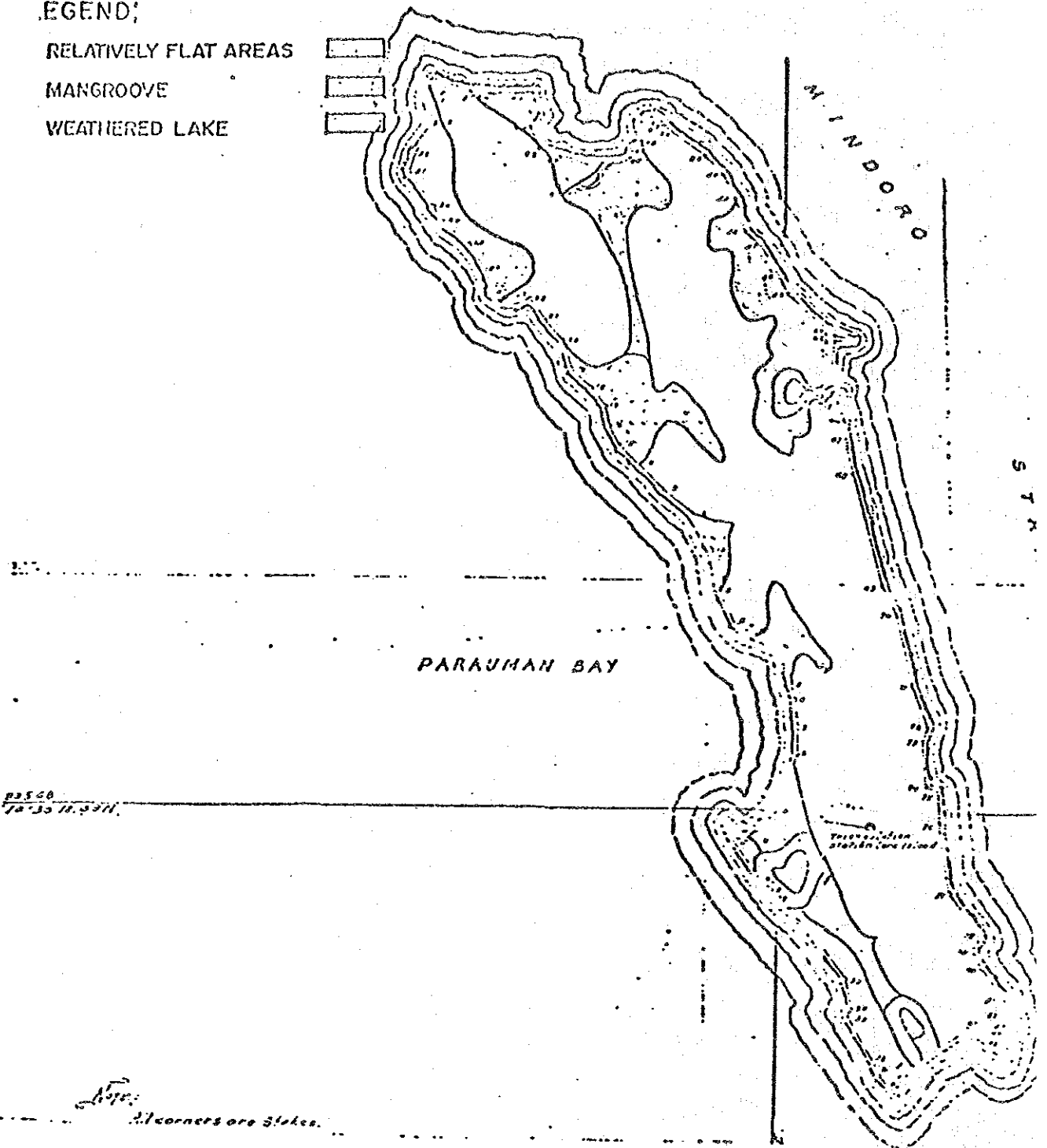
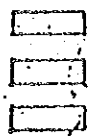
1. The Philipping Government hopes to reorient refugees who are doctors, nurses, midwives etc., through a crash program to enable them to effectively treat and serve other refugees, since the Philippines is unable to provide anymore of its own doctors, nurses.
2. The Philippines also wishes to recommend that personnel for the processing center, apart from the administrative and security personnel from the Philippines, be hired by UNHCR under its payroll.

LEGEND:

RELATIVELY FLAT AREAS

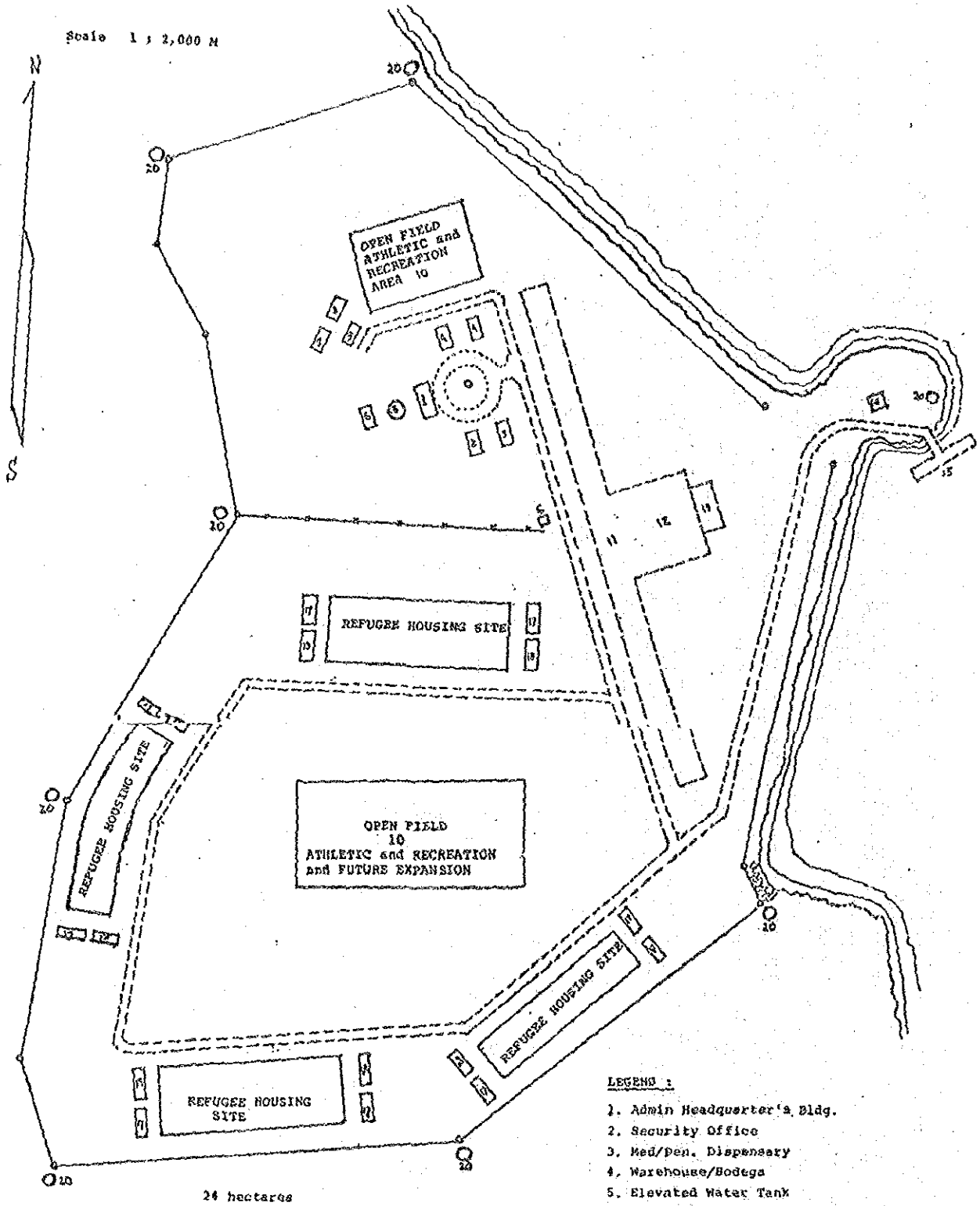
MANGROOVE

WEATHERED LAKE





Scale 1 : 2,000 M



APPROVED/DISAPPROVED

PRES. FERDINAND E. MARCOS

**LEGEND :**

1. Admin Headquarter's Bldg.
2. Security Office
3. Med/Den. Dispensary
4. Warehouse/Bodega
5. Elevated Water Tank
6. Power House
7. Male Staff House
8. Female Staff House
9. Messhall and Canteen
10. Recreational Facilities Area
11. Air Strip / Runway
12. Aircraft Parking Apron
13. Hangar
14. Communication and Signal Tower Bldg.
15. Pier
16. Dike / Rip-Rap
17. Refugee Communal Toilet
18. Refugee Communal Kitchen
19. Guard Post
20. Sentinel's Check Point