

148



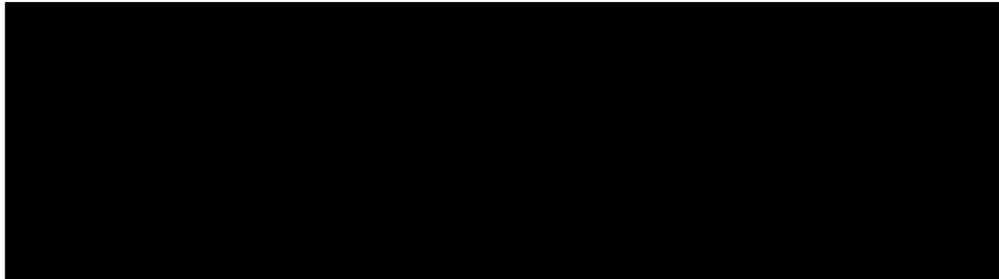
Directorate of Intelligence

Intelligence Memorandum
Office of Resources, Trade, and Technology
9 June 1992

Yugoslavia: Update on Trends in Population Displacements and Relief Efforts [REDACTED]

Summary

The displacement of nearly 1.7 million Yugoslavs by civil war has galvanized international attention and relief efforts. Many countries have accepted thousands of refugees fleeing the violence, and some \$238 million in aid--not including donations from the United States--has been pledged or distributed for the displaced within Yugoslavia. Nonetheless, the recent flow of refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina has exacerbated the situation. [REDACTED]



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CL BY: [REDACTED]
DECL: OADR
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Current Overview

We can account for nearly 1.7 million Yugoslavs displaced by civil war. On the basis of recent refugee movements, along with regional totals that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Yugoslav Red Cross have released previously, we believe over 1.4 million displaced persons currently are within the bounds of former Yugoslavia. In addition, over 245,000 Yugoslavs have officially registered as refugees in other European countries. Not included in the overall total are at least 150,000 displaced Yugoslavs residing in a number of countries--chiefly Austria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, and Switzerland--as tourists or visitors who have neither requested official government protection nor registered with host governments. Turkey also hosts some Yugoslav "visitors"--mostly Bosnian Muslims--although aid workers in Istanbul estimate they currently number fewer than 15,000 and only some 300 have applied for government assistance.

Table 1: Estimated Displaced Population¹, by Host Country or Republic as of 7 June 1992

| Country/Republic | Number of Displaced/Refugees ² |
|--------------------|---|
| Croatia | 520,000 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 500,000 |
| Serbia | 330,000 |
| Germany | 135,000 |
| Slovenia | 57,000 |
| Hungary | 48,000 |
| Montenegro | 30,000 |
| Sweden | 27,000 |
| Austria | 15,000 |
| Switzerland | 14,000 |
| Macedonia | 13,000 |
| Netherlands | 2,700 |
| Italy | 2,200 |
| Belgium | <u>1,200</u> |
| Total | 1,695,100 |

¹ For whom we can account

² Figures are current estimates, except for Belgium, Hungary, the Netherlands, and Switzerland which use 1991 data.

To date, most displaced persons both within and outside of the former Yugoslavia have found refuge with friends or relatives or have used private resources to finance their stay away from home. The number of displaced, however, has now expanded beyond most local absorption capabilities--particularly in Hungary and the former Yugoslavia--and host government and international resources are increasingly in demand. [REDACTED]

Currently, UNHCR and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are the principal coordinators of relief efforts in the former Yugoslavia. Local Red Cross offices assist these organizations, although ethnic tensions within the local units--particularly in Bosnia-Herzegovina--limit their effectiveness. In addition, some nongovernment organizations and private volunteer organizations also provide aid, most notably Germany's CARITAS and France's Medecins Sans Frontiers (Doctors Without Borders). [REDACTED]

Aid Distribution and Pledges

As a result of the escalating conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the continuing problem of earlier population displacements in Croatia, the UN and ICRC have requested more financial assistance from the world community. The UN released a revised appeal in May for a total of \$165 million in aid, an increase of \$128 million over its April appeal. Of the \$165 million:

- o UNHCR and the World Health Organization, planning expenses through March 1993 and assuming that some 500,000 refugees will require accommodations in camps for four months, requested \$148 million.
- o UNICEF added an appeal for \$17 million to cover expenses through September 1992.

As of 15 May, UNHCR and UNICEF had received a total of \$22 million in cash donations. ICRC on 21 April issued its own revised appeal for \$27.5 million to finance operations through July 1992. As of that date, ICRC had received cash contributions of \$3 million. Several contributions of goods and services are not included in these cash totals. [REDACTED]

We estimate that contributions and pledges to the UN, ICRC, and the governments of Yugoslavia and its former republics total at least \$238 million in cash and in goods and services, not including donations from the United States. This estimate may be low, however, since it does not include private

and unannounced bilateral donations.³ Our estimate also does not include expenses incurred by governments hosting displaced Yugoslavs, although Italy has indicated that some of its pledge may be used within Italy if the refugee population there grows. Several host countries--particularly Austria and Germany--complain they have spent millions of dollars on Yugoslav refugees in their countries. Hungary, for example, has spent or allocated \$23 million of its own funds for refugees--primarily Yugoslavs--in Hungary and has received \$2.7 million from UNHCR, \$268,000 from Switzerland, and \$85,000 from Austria. [REDACTED]

Table 2: Estimated International Contributions and Pledges⁴ as of 9 June 1992

| Donor Country | Cash Donation (In Thousands) | Other Donations |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Italy | \$117,000 | Tents for 12,000 |
| European Community | 62,000 ⁵ | |
| Germany | 31,000 ⁶ | |
| Sweden | 9,668 | |
| Austria | 5,300 | Tents for 10,000 |
| Saudi Arabia | 5,000 | |
| Netherlands | 4,000 | |
| Belgium | 907 | |
| Canada | 705 | |
| Finland | 525 | |
| Denmark | 510 | |
| Japan | 435 | |
| United Kingdom | 335 | |
| Turkey | 225 | 260 tons of food/medicine |
| France | 211 | 40 tons of food/medicine |
| Czechoslovakia | 170 | |
| Australia | 120 | |
| Switzerland | 28 | |
| Total | \$238,139 | |

³ UNHCR Special Envoy Jose Mendiluce on 21 May claimed that 80 percent of the aid to Croatia had come from private sources. [REDACTED]

⁴ On the basis of available reports from donor governments and recipients. [REDACTED]

⁵ Much of the EC aid has been or will be in the form of food or supplies. Over \$8 million, for example, will be used to supply mattresses, blankets, food, and cleaning supplies for 1.3 million refugees through the end of June. [REDACTED]

Status of Displaced Persons in Former Yugoslav Republics

In addition to sparking an international effort to provide assistance and, in some cases, refuge for the displaced, the massive flow of displaced persons has created numerous problems in the former republics. These problems vary considerably by region, however. [REDACTED]

Escalation of the conflict in **Bosnia-Herzegovina** forced both UNHCR and ICRC to withdraw--at least temporarily--in May and to discontinue efforts to transport supplies or provide services within Bosnia-Herzegovina from bases in Croatia and Serbia. Increasingly, refugees are fleeing Bosnia-Herzegovina out of fear of hunger rather than fear of conflict, according to UNHCR; Special Envoy Mendiluce said in late May that 1 million people in the cities and villages of Bosnia-Herzegovina are cut off from aid and may be close to starving. UNHCR told [REDACTED] in mid-May that they expect several thousand people currently trapped by fighting throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina to flee once local violence subsides. In addition, the Serb policy of "cleansing" or forcibly relocating Muslims and Croats probably will continue to produce refugees from mixed population areas. [REDACTED]

Croatia has borne the brunt of recent refugee movements from Bosnia-Herzegovina and has issued urgent pleas for international assistance. A meeting in Vienna on 21 May--attended by representatives of Austria, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Slovenia, Switzerland, the EC, ICRC, and the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe--produced an agreement in principle to allocate sufficient funds and supplies to support an additional 100,000 displaced persons in Croatia. This will probably include a plan that the Croatian Government recommended in early May to establish several refugee camps for the additional influx in eastern Slavonia and near Zagreb where many refugees reside.⁷ To date, most refugees have been housed with the local population or in public buildings and resort centers, but overtaxed local resources are no longer adequate. Although UNHCR and UNICEF have overcome their initial opposition to establishing refugee camps and now agree that camps may be the only solution, these organizations are likely to discourage camp establishment for as long as possible because of associated costs and health risks. [REDACTED]

Macedonia hosts relatively few people displaced by fighting in Yugoslavia, although recent reports indicate that ethnic Albanians in Kosovo--fearing that violence will soon erupt there--are beginning to arrive in Macedonia, which has a substantial Albanian population. Most are reportedly

⁶ This excludes \$11 million counted as part of the EC donation. [REDACTED]

⁷ There are also thousands of refugees along the Dalmatian Coast, particularly in Dubrovnik, Rijeka, and Split. [REDACTED]

staying with friends and family and have not requested government assistance. Neither UNHCR or ICRC has established regular operations in the region, relying on the local Red Cross to handle current refugee needs. If the situation in Kosovo deteriorates into violence, however, we expect much larger refugee flows into Macedonia and a need for increased assistance. [REDACTED]

Relatively few refugees are in **Montenegro**, although more than half of the current total recently arrived from Bosnia-Herzegovina. The republic has not reported any serious problems, probably because most of the displaced depend on friends or relatives for assistance and consequently have not strained government resources. [REDACTED]

Nearly half of the refugees currently in **Serbia** are recent arrivals from Bosnia-Herzegovina, and at least some of these are Muslims forced from their homes near the Serbian border. Over one-third of the refugees are living in Belgrade and most others have been dispersed to cities and towns throughout Serbia, although many recent arrivals are probably still residing near Serbia's border with Bosnia-Herzegovina. UNHCR and ICRC are operating relief efforts out of Belgrade, and the Serbian Red Cross claims it provides 100 tons of food and supplies daily to refugees in Serbia and Serb-controlled areas of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, probably funded by international aid contributed directly to the Yugoslav Government. Nonetheless, Belgrade media report that funds for supporting refugees are nearly exhausted and that outlying areas are now relying primarily on limited regional agricultural production. [REDACTED]

Despite several announcements that refugees will no longer be accepted, **Slovenia** has made only isolated attempts to halt the flow and refugee reception centers remain active. We believe Ljubljana will continue to accept refugees as long as international attention remains focused on the problem and aid continues to arrive. Nearly two-thirds of the refugees are recent arrivals from Bosnia-Herzegovina and are housed in military barracks, schools, and Boy Scout camps. [REDACTED]