Annex I
Refugee Statistics

The Problems With Refugee Statistics

The collection of accurate statistical data on refugees and asylum-seekers is one of the most problematic issues confronting UNHCR. Precise refugee statistics are required constantly within the agency for planning, budgeting and fund-raising purposes. Governments and other organizations – the press and media, NGOs and research bodies – also make constant demands on UNHCR for facts and figures, especially when major refugee movements or repatriation operations are taking place. All too often, however, UNHCR finds it difficult to answer such queries with any real degree of accuracy. Moreover, the figures collected by UNHCR frequently diverge from those reported by journalists, voluntary agencies, host governments and donor states.

These problems derive from a number of different factors. The word 'refugee' is itself subject to quite different interpretations. Under international law, the concept has a very specific meaning, and is used to describe people who have left their own country because they have a well-founded fear of persecution, or because their safety is threatened by events seriously disturbing public order. The figures used by UNHCR for public information and fund-raising purposes have traditionally been based on this definition.

Other organizations use a different approach. Some base their refugee statistics on a more restrictive definition. The US Committee for Refugees (USCR), for example, which publishes an influential annual refugee survey, lists only those refugees "in need of protection and/or assistance". The distinguishing characteristic of such refugees, the survey explains, is "their inability to repatriate due to continued fear of persecution in their homelands and the absence of permanent settlement opportunities in their countries of asylum or elsewhere". Under this definition, some sizeable refugee groups which have settled in places such as Western Europe, Canada, the US and Australia are excluded altogether.

Other commentators, especially those in the media, use a much broader approach. Rather than employ a narrow, legalistic definition of the refugee concept, they consider a refugee to be anyone who has been forced to leave their usual place of residence by circumstances beyond their control. Press reports about countries such as Afghanistan, Mozambique and Sudan, for example, often refer to the large number of refugees living within those countries. More often than not, the refugees referred to are actually internally displaced people – those who have been uprooted, but who remain within the borders of their own country. In the developed countries, statistics referring to recognized refugees, and those relating to asylum-seekers whose claims to refugee status have not yet been adjudicated, are often confused and combined.

UNHCR's own approach to refugee statistics has been affected by the growing complexity of humanitarian emergencies. In a number of recent operations – most notably in Ethiopia, former Yugoslavia and Iraq – UNHCR has been requested to provide assistance to populations composed of refugees, returnees and internally displaced people, as well as the resident population. In such circumstances, it makes sense for UNHCR to collect statistical data on needy people or beneficiaries, rather than refugees as conventionally defined.

Conceptual problems apart, there are many practical obstacles to the collection of accurate refugee statistics. In several recent emergencies, UNHCR field staff have been faced with movements of more than a million people, over extremely large areas and in some of the most remote, weakly administered and hostile territories on earth. The effort required for

individual registration or detailed population surveys has far exceeded the skills and resources of either UNHCR or the host government.

As a refugee influx levels off and relief operations become more organized, the scope for accurate enumeration improves. This is particularly the case in emergencies where new arrivals move into established camps or settlements. Once people are concentrated in specific locations and programmes have been set up to provide them with food, water, shelter and medical services, it becomes easier to collect reasonably accurate demographic data.

In many parts of the world, however, refugees do not live in organized camps. Instead, they settle spontaneously, amongst local people with the same ethnic and linguistic background. In situations such as this, it is often difficult to prevent the local population from registering as refugees and to establish how many refugees are actually living in the area.

The difficulties do not end there. As a report by the US government's Bureau for Refugee Programmes states, "given the fluidity of most refugee situations, counting refugees is at best an approximate science". Refugees often come and go across international borders as well as within their countries of asylum, according to changing levels of assistance and security. They may move in and out of camps, or migrate between rural and urban areas. Some refugees register more than once in order to gain higher levels of assistance, and deliberately undermine subsequent efforts to undertake a more accurate census. Some family members remain in the country of asylum and continue to receive relief, while others return to their country of origin in order to tend the family farm or simply to assess the prospects for repatriation. It is very difficult for aid agencies and local authorities to keep track of such movements.

A refugee population, like any other, is a dynamic rather than a static entity. Refugees die, get married and give birth. Refugee families may split up, regroup or change their place of residence. However accurate they may have been at the time of their collection, statistical data about the size and composition of a refugee population can quickly become outdated. Updating this information is not a straightforward exercise either, particularly among refugees who record births, deaths, ages and family relationships in ways that do not correspond with standard Western practice.

Even in the industrialized countries, where individual screening procedures are the norm and where data collection presents fewer practical problems, refugee numbers are still fraught with inconsistencies and lack of precision.

Within Western Europe, for example, governments have been making a concerted effort to harmonize their asylum policies and procedures. For the time being, however, they continue to publish their refugee and asylum statistics at different times of the year, in different formats, and with varying degrees of detail. Accurate comparisons are therefore extremely difficult to make.

Much of the confusion surrounding refugee statistics undoubtedly stems from their sensitive and controversial nature. Refugees are in many ways a symbol of failure. No government likes to admit that its citizens have felt obliged to leave their own country. Similarly, returnees are a symbol of success. When people decide to go back to their homeland, the leaders of that country can legitimately claim that its citizens are expressing some kind of confidence in its government. Not surprisingly, therefore, the refugee and returnee figures issued by countries of asylum and countries of origin are rarely consistent.

Economic and political considerations also play a part in the statistical issue. It is no secret that the governments of some host countries have made inflated claims concerning the number of refugees or returnees living on their territory, in the hope that this will attract higher levels of international sympathy and material support.

On occasions, UNHCR has been obliged to compromise with such official claims, agreeing to a "planning figure" which is known to be higher than the actual number of people receiving assistance from the organization. In other situations, host governments have strenuously

denied the arrival of refugees from a friendly neighbouring state, forcing UNHCR to engage in some tortuous verbal gymnastics. Mozambican refugees, for example, were referred to as "externally-displaced persons in a refugee-like situation," until the country of origin agreed to the use of more conventional terminology. And in Central America, the refugee figures used by host governments and UNHCR include substantial numbers of foreign nationals whose legal status is unclear.

Statistical creativity is not confined to the developing world. In many of the industrialized countries governments and politicians have a tendency to disseminate very selective information about refugee numbers. An administration which is seeking to justify the introduction of a more restrictive asylum policy, for example, may issue statistics which demonstrate a sharp increase in the number of people submitting requests for refugee status. But it may neglect to say what proportion of those asylum-seekers have actually been granted refugee status, and how many have moved on to other countries or returned to their homeland.

Governments and politicians are not the only people to act in this way. Pressure groups, voluntary organizations and journalists have all been known to publish refugee numbers which bear little resemblance to the probable reality – sometimes because they are unaware of the methodological problems associated with the available statistics, and sometimes because they are more concerned with policy positions than with statistical accuracy. In the 1980s, for example, it became commonplace for certain groups to claim that African or Asian asylum-seekers in Western Europe were much less likely to be recognized as refugees than claimants from the former Soviet bloc. Such assertions were not always founded on a demonstrably sound statistical basis.

While the barriers to the collection of accurate refugee statistics are formidable, they are not insurmountable. In many refugee situations, reasonably precise enumeration is possible. Given adequate resources, a degree of stability, efficient staff members and, most crucially, support from the host government authorities, it is generally feasible for UNHCR to obtain detailed information on the size, composition and characteristics of a refugee population. Recent shifts in the global balance of power and the increased authority of the United Nations have also enhanced UNHCR's ability to disseminate unbiased refugee and beneficiary statistics.

Serious statistical problems, however, will almost certainly continue to arise in large, complex and rapidly changing emergencies, particularly when relief supplies are scarce and when the presence of refugees is a matter of political controversy. A life and death struggle for food and influence is hardly ever compatible with accurate enumeration.

Annex I.1

Refugee Populations by Country or Territory of Asylum and by Origin: 1991 – 1992

Country or territory of asylum	Region, country or ethnic group of origin	Total 31 Dec. 1991	Total 31 Dec. 1992
AFRICA			
Algeria		169,100	219,300
	Malian/Niger	–	50,000
	Sahrawi	165,000	165,000
	Other	4,100	4,300
Angola		11,000	11,000
	South African	300	200
	Zairian	10,800	10,800
Benin		500	300
	Chadian	400	200
	Other	–	100
Botswana		900	500
	South African	500	200
	Zimbabwean	100	–
	Other	300	300
Burkina Faso		300	5,700
	Various	300	5,700
Burundi		270,100	271,700
	Rwandese	243,900	245,600
	Ugandan	300	300
	Zairian	25,800	25,800
	Other	–	100
Cameroon		45,200	42,200
	Chadian	44,800	41,700
	Other	400	500
Central African Rep.		12,200	19,000
	Chadian	1,000	1,200
	Sudanese	11,100	17,700
	Other	100	100
Congo		3,400	9,500
	Chadian	2,200	2,200
	Zairian	400	400
	Central African Rep.	300	300
	Other	400	6,600
Côte d'Ivoire		230,300	174,100
	Liberian	229,900	173,700
	Other	400	400
Djibouti		96,100	28,000
	Ethiopian	11,500	8,000
	Somali	84,600	20,000
Egypt		2,200	5,500
	Ethiopian	600	400
	Somali	1,300	4,900
	Other	300	300
Ethiopia		527,000	431,800
	Sudanese	15,000	25,600
	Somali	512,000	406,100
	Other	–	100
Gabon		200	300
	Various	200	300
Gambia		200	3,600

	Liberian	200		300
	Senegalese	–		3,300
Ghana		8,100	12,100	
	Liberian	8,000		12,000
	Other	100		100
Guinea		548,000	478,500	
	Liberian	548,000		478,500
Guinea-Bissau		4,600	12,200	
	Senegalese	4,600		12,200
Kenya		120,200	401,900	
	Ethiopian	10,600		68,600
	Sudanese	–		21,800
	Somali	95,900		285,600
	Ugandan	9,800		3,300
	Other	3,900		22,600
Lesotho		200	100	
	South African	200		100
Liberia		–	100,000	
	Sierra Leonean	–		100,000
Malawi		981,800	1,058,500	
	Mozambican	981,800		1,058,500
Mali		13,100	13,100	
	Mauritanian	13,100		13,100
Mauritania		35,200	37,500	
	Various	35,200		37,500
Mozambique		400	300	
	South African	–		200
	Various	400		100
Morocco		300	300	
	Various	300		300
Namibia		100	200	
	Various	100		200
Niger		1,400	3,700	
	Chadian	1,400		3,400
	Other	–		300
Nigeria		3,600	4,800	
	Chadian	1,500		1,400
	Ghanaian	200		100
	Liberian	1,000		2,900
	Other	900		300
Rwanda		34,000	25,200	
	Burundi	34,000		25,200
Senegal		71,900	71,600	
	Guinea-Bissau	5,000		5,000
	Mauritanian	66,800		66,500
	Other	100		100
Sierra Leone		28,000	5,900	
	Various	28,000		5,900
Somalia		–	500	
	Ethiopian	–		500
Sudan		729,200	725,600	
	Chadian	20,700		16,000
	Ethiopian	700,000		703,500
	Ugandan	6,500		3,800
	Zairian	2,000		2,300
Swaziland		49,600	55,600	
	Mozambican	42,000		48,100
	South African	7,500		7,400
	Other	100		100
Togo		3,400	3,400	
	Ghanaian	3,200		3,200
	Liberian	100		100
	Other	100		100
Tunisia		100	100	
	Various	100		100
Uganda		162,500	196,300	
	Rwandese	84,000		85,800

	Sudanese	77,100		92,100
	Zairian	600		15,600
	Other	700		2,800
United Rep. of Tanzania		288,100	292,100	
	Burundi	148,700		149,500
	Mozambican	72,200		75,200
	Rwandese	50,000		50,000
	Zairian	16,000		16,000
	Other	1,300		1,500
Zaire		483,000	391,100	
	Angolan	278,600		198,000
	Burundi	41,200		9,500
	Rwandese	50,900		50,900
	Sudanese	90,800		109,400
	Ugandan	20,100		21,100
	Other	1,300		2,300
Zambia		140,700	142,100	
	Angolan	102,500		101,800
	Mozambican	23,500		26,300
	Namibian	100		–
	South African	1,800		600
	Other	12,700		13,400
Zimbabwe		197,600	137,200	
	Mozambican	197,100		136,600
	Other	500		600
Africa (other)		800	800	
	Various	800		800
AFRICA TOTAL		**5,274,600**	**5,393,200**	

Country or territory of asylum	Region, country or ethnic group of origin	Total 31 Dec. 1991	Total 31 Dec. 1992
ASIA			
Afghanistan		–	60,000
	Tajik	–	60,000
Bangladesh		40,300	245,000
	Myanmar & others	40,300	245,000
China		288,900	288,100
	Vietnamese	284,500	285,500
	Lao	4,100	2,500
	Other	200	–
Hong Kong		60,000	45,300
	Vietnamese[1]	60,000	45,300
India		210,600	258,400
	Afghan	9,800	11,000
	Sri Lankan	200,000	113,400
	Chakma (Bangladeshi)	–	53,200
	Tibetan	N/A	80,000
	Other	800	800
Indonesia		18,700	15,600
	Vietnamese[2]	17,000	15,000
	Other	1,700	600
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)		4,405,000	4,150,700
	Afghan	3,186,600	2,900,700
	Iraqi	1,218,400	1,250,100
Iraq		88,000	95,000
	Various	88,000	95,000
Japan		9,100	8,200
	Indo-Chinese	9,100	8,200
Jordan		400	300
	Various	400	300
Kuwait		125,000	124,900
	Iraqi	20,000	19,900
	Bidoon	80,000	80,000

	Palestinian	25,000		25,000
Lebanon		5,200	6,000	
	Various	5,200		6,000
Macau		100	–	
	Vietnamese[3]	100		–
Malaysia		13,900	10,300	
	Vietnamese[4]	12,500		10,300
	Other	1,500		–
Nepal		9,600	75,500	
	Bhutanese	9,500		75,400
	Other	100		–
Pakistan		3,099,900	1,629,200	
	Afghan	3,098,000		1,627,000
	Iranian	500		300
	Other	1,400		1,900
Philippines		20,000	6,700	
	Vietnamese[5]	19,800		6,700
	Other	100		–
Rep. of Korea		200	100	
	Vietnamese[6]	200		100
Saudi Arabia		33,100	28,700	
	Iraqi	32,900		27,700
	Various	200		1,000
Singapore		200	100	
	Various	200		100
Syrian Arab Rep.		4,200		5,700
	Various	4,200		5,700
Tajikistan		–	3,000	
	Afghan	–		3,000
Thailand		88,200	63,600	
	Cambodian[7]	15,000		7,100
	Lao	57,300		40,900
	Vietnamese[8]	13,700		12,600
	Other	2,200		3,000
Turkey		29,400	28,500	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	–		15,100
	Iranian	1,400		1,800
	Iraqi	28,000		11,400
	Other	–		200
Viet Nam		20,100	16,300	
	Cambodian	20,100		16,300
Yemen		30,000	59,700	
	Ethiopian	3,100		3,400
	Somali	26,700		56,200
	Other	100		100
Asia (other)		600	15,200	
	Somali	–		15,100
	Other	600		100
ASIA TOTAL		**8,600,700**	**7,240,100**	

Country or territory of asylum	Region, country or ethnic group of origin	Total 31 Dec. 1991	Total 31 Dec. 1992
EUROPE[9]			
Albania		–	3,000
	Various	–	3,000
Armenia		–	300,000
	Azerbaijani	–	300,000
Austria[10]		18,700	60,900
	Various	18,700	60,900
Azerbaijan		–	246,000
	Armenian	–	195,000

	Other	–		51,000
Belgium		24,100	24,300	
	Various	24,100		24,300
Bosnia and Herzegovina[11]		–	810,000	
	Various	–		810,000
Bulgaria[12]		–	200	
	Various	–		200
Croatia[13]		–	648,000	
	Various	–		648,000
Czechoslovakia[14]		700		9,400
	Various	700		9,400
Denmark		44,000	58,300	
	Various	44,000		58,300
Finland		7,700	12,000	
	Various	7,700		12,000
F. Y. R. of Macedonia[15]		–	32,000	
	Various	–		32,000
France		170,000	182,600	
	Various	170,000		182,600
Germany[16]		383,900	827,100	
	Various	383,900		827,100
Greece		9,000	8,500	
	Various	9,000		8,500
Hungary[17]		73,800	32,400	
	Various	73,800		32,400
Iceland		100	200	
	Various	100		200
Ireland		300	500	
	Various	300		500
Italy		12,200	12,400	
	Various	12,200		12,400
Luxembourg		700	2,200	
	Various	700		2,200
Netherlands		21,300	26,900	
	Various	21,300		26,900
Norway		29,100	35,700	
	Various	29,100		35,700
Poland		200	2,700	
	Various	200		2,700
Portugal		1,000	1,800	
	Various	1,000		1,800
Romania		700	500	
	Various	700		500
Russian Federation		–	17,100	
	Afghan	–		8,800
	Other	–		8,300
Slovenia[18]		–	47,000	
	Various	–		47,000
Spain		9,200	9,700	
	Various	9,200		9,700
Sweden		238,400	324,500	
	Various	238,400		324,500
Switzerland		27,600	26,700	
	Various	27,600		26,700
United Kingdom		100,000	100,000	
	Various	100,000		100,000
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep. of[19]		500	516,500	
	Various	500		516,500
EUROPE TOTAL		**1,173,200**	**4,379,100**	

Country or territory of	Region, country or ethnic group	Total 31 Dec.	Total 31 Dec.

asylum	of origin	1991	1992
LATIN AMERICA			
Argentina		11,500	11,500
	European	1,000	1,000
	Indo-Chinese	1,500	1,500
	Latin American	8,900	8,900
	Other	100	100
Bahamas		–	400
	Haitian	–	400
Belize		19,400	20,400
	Salvadorian	8,400	8,800
	Guatemalan	3,000	3,400
	Other	600	600
	Not identified[20]	7,400	7,400
Bolivia		300	500
	Various	300	500
Brazil		5,400	5,400
	European	2,000	2,000
	Latin American	2,500	2,500
	Other	900	900
Chile		100	100
	Various	100	100
Colombia		500	500
	Various	500	500
Costa Rica		117,500	114,400
	Salvadorian	6,300	5,600
	Nicaraguan	28,100	27,800
	Latin American (other)	3,100	900
	Not identified[21]	80,000	80,000
Cuba		–	5,100
	African	–	2,900
	Haitian	–	1,100
	Latin American (other)	–	1,100
Dominican Republic		1,600	500
	Haitian	1,600	500
Ecuador		300	200
	Various	300	200
El Salvador		20,100	19,900
	Nicaraguan	400	200
	Other	19,700	19,700
French Guiana		5,900	1,700
	Surinamese	5,900	1,700
Guatemala		223,200	222,900
	Salvadorian	2,600	2,400
	Nicaraguan	2,400	2,300
	Other	100	100
	Not identified[22]	218,200	218,200
Honduras		102,000	100,100
	Salvadorian	1,700	100
	Haitian	100	–
	Nicaraguan	100	–
	Not identified[23]	100,000	100,000
Mexico		354,500	361,000
	Salvadorian	4,200	4,200
	Guatemalan	43,400	49,800
	Latin American (other)	1,100	1,100
	Not identified[24]	305,800	305,800
Nicaragua		14,900	14,500
	Salvadorian	6,100	5,600
	Guatemalan	200	200
	Not identified[25]	8,600	8,600
Paraguay		100	–
	Various	100	–
Panama		900	1,000

	Salvadorian		400		400
	Nicaraguan		300		400
	Other		200		200
Peru		700		600	
	European		200		200
	Latin American		400		400
	Other		100		100
Surinam		–		100	
	Haitian		–		100
Uruguay		100		100	
	Various		100		100
Venezuela		1,700		2,000	
	Caribbean		1,600		1,900
	Other		100		100
Latin America (other)		2,600		2,600	
	Various		2,600		2,600
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL		**883,300**		**885,500**	

Country or territory of asylum	Region, country or ethnic group of origin	Total 31 Dec. 1991		Total 31 Dec. 1992	
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada		538,100		568,200	
	Various		538,100		568,200
United States[26]			482,000		473,000
	Various		482,000		473,000
NORTH AMERICA TOTAL		**1,020,100**		**1,041,200**	

Country or territory of asylum	Region, country or ethnic group of origin	Total 31 Dec. 1991		Total 31 Dec. 1992	
OCEANIA					
Australia[27]		32,400		35,600	
	Various		32,400		35,600
New Zealand		16,800		17,300	
	Various		16,800		17,300
Papua New Guinea		6,100		6,700	
	Indonesian		6,100		6,700
OCEANIA TOTAL		55,300		59,600	
GRAND TOTAL		**17,007,200**		**18,998,700**	

Note: The figures are provided mostly by governments based on their own records and methods of estimation; in certain instances they include persons reported by governments as being in "refugee-like" situations; these statistics do not cover Palestinian refugees who come under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The figures are rounded to the nearest hundred, a dash (–) indicates that the figure is less than 50 or that no figure is available.

Annex I.2

Top 50 Countries and Territories Ranked According to the Ratio of Refugee Population to Total Population

Annex I.2 provides a ranking of the countries and territories with the largest refugee populations relative to their total population.

Rank	Country or territory	Refugee population as at 31 Dec. 1992 (thousands)	Total population estimate (thousands)	Year of population estimate	Ratio refugee population/total population
1	Malawi	1,058	10,356	1992	1 : 9.8
2	Belize[28]	20	198	1992	9.9
3	Armenia	300	3,489	1992	11.6
4	Guinea	478	6,116	1992	12.8
5	Swaziland	56	792	1992	14.1
6	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	4,151	61,565	1992	14.8
7	Croatia[29]	316	4,764	1991	15.1
8	Kuwait	125	1,970	1992	15.8
9	Djibouti	28	467	1992	16.7
10	Federal Rep. of Yugoslavia	516	10,630	1992	20.6
11	Burundi	272	5,823	1992	21.4
12	Sweden	324	8,652	1992	26.7
13	Liberia	100	2,751	1992	27.5
14	Costa Rica[30]	114	3,192	1992	28.0
15	Azerbaijan	246	7,283	1992	29.6
16	Sudan	726	26,656	1992	36.7
17	Slovenia	47	1,996	1992	42.5
18	Guatemala[31]	223	9,745	1992	43.7
19	Canada	568	27,367	1992	48.2
20	French Guiana	2	104	1992	52.0
21	Honduras[32]	100	5,462	1992	54.6
22	Mauritania	38	2,143	1992	56.4
23	Zambia	142	8,638	1992	60.8
24	Kenya	402	25,230	1992	62.8
25	FYR Macedonia	32	2,034	1991	63.6
26	Côte d'Ivoire	174	12,910	1992	74.2
27	Pakistan	1,629	124,773	1992	76.6
28	Zimbabwe	137	10,583	1992	77.2
29	Guinea Bissau	12	1,006	1992	83.8
30	Denmark	58	5,158	1992	88.9
31	Uganda	196	18,674	1992	95.3
32	United Rep. of Tanzania	292	27,829	1992	95.3
33	Germany	827	80,253	1992	97.0
34	Zaire	391	39,882	1992	102.0
35	Senegal	72	7,736	1992	107.4
36	Norway	36	4,288	1992	119.1
37	Algeria	219	26,346	1992	120.3
38	Ethiopia	432	52,981	1992	122.6
39	Austria	61	7,776	1992	127.5
40	Hong Kong[33]	45	5,800	1992	128.9
41	Central African Rep.	19	3,173	1992	167.0
42	Luxembourg	2	378	1992	189.0
43	Iraq	95	19,290	1992	203.1
44	New Zealand	17	3,455	1992	203.2
45	Yemen	60	12,535	1992	208.9
46	Gambia	4	908	1992	227.0
47	Congo	10	2,368	1992	236.8

48	*Mexico*[34]	*361*	*88,153*	*1992*	*244.2*
49	*Switzerland*	*27*	*6,813*	*1992*	*252.3*
50	*El Salvador*	*20*	*5,396*	*1992*	*269.8*

Note: This table does not include Bosnia and Herzegovina which had an estimated 810,000 internally displaced people on 31 December 1992.

Sources for total population estimates: World Population Prospects: The 1992 Revision. United Nations Population Division; Population and Vital Statistics Report, various issues. United Nations Statistical Division; Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, various issues. United Nations Statistical Division; Statistics Bulletin No. 1934. Belgrade: Federal Institute for Statistics, 1992.

Annex I.3

Top 50 Countries Ranked According to the Ratio of Refugee Population to Gross National Product per Capita

Annex I.3 depicts the economic 'burden' of refugees. The chart compares a country's refugee population with its Gross National Product (GNP) per capita, a leading indicator of national economic development.

Rank	Country	Refugee population as at 31 Dec. 1992	GNP per capita ($)	Year of GNP estimate	Ratio refugee population/GNP per capita
1	Malawi	1,058,000	230	1991	4,600
2	Pakistan	1,629,000	400	1991	4,073
3	Ethiopia	432,000	120	1991	3,600
4	United Rep. of Tanzania	292,000	100	1991	2,920
5	Sudan	726,000	320	1985	2,269
6	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	4,151,000	2,170	1991	1,913
7	Zaire	391,000	220	1990	1,777
8	Burundi	272,000	210	1991	1,295
9	Kenya	402,000	340	1991	1,182
10	Uganda	196,000	170	1991	1,153
11	Bangladesh	245,000	220	1991	1,114
12	Guinea	478,000	460	1991	1,039
13	India	258,000	330	1991	782
14	China	288,000	370	1991	778
15	Nepal	75,000	180	1991	417
16	Zambia	142,000	420	1990	338
17	Afghanistan	60,000	220	1988	273
18	Côte d'Ivoire	174,000	690	1991	252
19	Guatemala[35]	223,000	930	1991	240
20	Liberia	100,000	450	1987	222
21	Zimbabwe	137,000	650	1991	211
22	Honduras[36]	100,000	580	1991	172
23	Federal Rep. of Yugoslavia[37]	2516,000	3,060	1990	169
24	Azerbaijan[38]	246,000	1,670	1991	147
25	Armenia[39]	300,000	2,150	1991	140
26	Mexico[40]	361,000	3,030	1991	119
27	Yemen	60,000	520	1991	115
28	Algeria	219,000	1,980	1991	111
29	Senegal	72,000	720	1991	100
30	Rwanda	25,000	270	1991	93
31	Mauritania	38,000	510	1991	75
32	Croatia[41]	316,000	4,399	1990	72
33	Viet Nam	16,000	230	1990	70
34	Guinea Bissau	12,000	180	1991	67
35	Costa Rica[42]	114,000	1,850	1991	62
36	Swaziland	56,000	1,050	1991	53
37	Djibouti	28,000	530	1978	53
38	Cameroon	42,000	850	1991	49
39	Central African Rep.	19,000	390	1991	49
40	Mali	13,000	280	1991	46
41	Thailand	64,000	1,570	1991	41
42	Germany[43]	827,000	23,650	1991	35
43	Nicaragua[44]	14,000	460	1991	30
44	Ghana	12,000	400	1991	30
45	Sierra Leone	6,000	210	1991	29
46	Canada	568,000	20,440	1991	28

47	*Indonesia*	*16,000*	*610*	*1991*	*26*
48	*Iraq*	*95,000*	*4,110*	*1990*	*23*
49	*United States*	*473,000*	*22,240*	*1991*	*21*
50	*Burkina Faso*	*6,000*	*290*	*1991*	*21*

Note: This table does not include Bosnia and Herzegovina which had an estimated 810,000 internally displaced people on 31 December 1992.

Sources for GNP per capita estimates: World Bank. World Development Report 1993. Oxford University Press, 1993; World Bank. World Tables 1992. John Hopkins University Press, 1992; Encyclopedia Britannica. Britannica Book of the Year, 1993.

Annex I.4

Major Refugee Flows by Country or Territory of Asylum and by Origin: 1991-1992[45]

Country or territory of asylum	*Origin*	*Total 1991*	*Total 1992*
AFRICA			
Djibouti		*14,000*	*–*
	Ethiopian	*13,000*	*–*
Ethiopia		*–*	*18,000*
	Sudanese	*–*	*10,000*
	Somali	*–*	*8,000*
Guinea		*223,000*	*11,000*
	Liberian	*223,000*	*11,000*
Kenya		*106,000*	*120,000*
	Ethiopian	*6,000*	
	Somali	*96,000*	*93,000*
	Sudanese	*–*	*22,000*
Liberia		*–*	*110,000*
	Sierra Leonean	*–*	*110,000*
Malawi		*–*	*77,000*
	Mozambican	*–*	*77,000*
Mauritania		*–*	*20,000*
	Various	*–*	*20,000*
Rwanda		*11,000*	*–*
	Burundi	*11,000*	*–*
Senegal		*12,000*	*–*
	Mauritanian	*12,000*	*–*
Sudan		*51,000*	*–*
	Ethiopian	*51,000*	*–*
Uganda		*–*	*48,000*
	Sudanese	*–*	*14,000*
	Zairian	*–*	*30,000*
Zaire		*68,000*	*25,000*
	Angolan	*8,000*	*–*
	Burundi	*28,000*	*–*
	Sudanese	*21,000*	*19,000*
	Ugandan	*10,000*	*–*
Zimbabwe		*15,000*	*40,000*
	Mozambican	*15,000*	*40,000*
ASIA AND OCEANIA			
Bangladesh		*40,000*	*205,000*
	Myanmar & others	*40,000*	*205,000*
Hong Kong		*20,000*	*–*
	Vietnamese	*20,000*	*–*
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)		*1,410,000*	*–*
	Iraqi	*1,410,000*	*–*
Nepal		*19,000*	*59,000*
	Bhutanese	*19,000*	*56,000*
Pakistan		*21,000*	*60,000*
	Afghan	*21,000*	*60,000*
Saudi Arabia		*35,000*	*–*
	Iraqi	*35,000*	*–*
Yemen Arab Republic		*22,000*	*30,000*

	Various		*22,000*		
	Somali		*–*		*29,000*
EUROPE[46]					
Armenia		*–*		*300,000*	
	Azerbaijani		*–*		*300,000*
Azerbaijan		*–*		*246,000*	
	Armenian		*–*		*195,000*
	Central Asian		*–*		*51,000*
Croatia		*–*		*316,000*	
	Various		*–*		*316,000*
Federal					*Rep.*
of Yugoslavia[47]		*–*		*516,000*	
	Various		*–*		*516,000*
Hungary		*51,000*		*–*	
	Various		*51,000*		*–*
FYR Macedonia	*–*		*32,000*		
	Various		*–*		*32,000*
Russian Fed.		*–*		*17,000*	
	Afghan		*–*		*9,000*
	Iranian & Iraqi		*–*		*6,000*
Slovenia		*–*		*47,000*	
	Various		*–*		*47,000*
Turkey		*–*		*19,000*	
	Bosnian		*–*		*15,000*

Annex I.5

Indicative Numbers of Asylum Applicants in 26 Industrialized Countries: 1983-1992 (in thousands)

Country of asylum application	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*Total*
Germany	*19.7*	*35.3*	*73.9*	*99.7*	*57.4*	*103.1*	*121.3*	*193.1*	*256.1*	*438.2*	*1397.7*
United States[48]	*26.1*	*24.3*	*16.6*	*18.9*	*26.1*	*60.7*	*101.7*	*73.6*	*56.3*	*104.0*	*508.3*
France[49]	*15.0*	*16.0*	*25.8*	*23.5*	*24.9*	*31.7*	*58.8*	*49.8*	*45.9*	*26.8*	*318.1*
Sweden	*3.0*	*12.0*	*14.5*	*14.6*	*18.1*	*19.6*	*30.4*	*29.4*	*27.4*	*83.2**	*252.0**
Canada	*5.0*	*7.1*	*8.4*	*23.0*	*26.0*	*40.0*	*21.8*	*36.6*	*30.6*	*37.7*	*236.0*
Switzerland	*7.9*	*7.5*	*9.7*	*8.6*	*10.9*	*16.8*	*24.4*	*35.9*	*41.7*	*18.2*	*181.3*
Austria	*5.9*	*7.2*	*6.7*	*8.7*	*11.4*	*15.8*	*21.9*	*22.8*	*27.3*	*16.3*	*143.9*
United Kingdom [50]	*4.3*	*3.9*	*5.5*	*4.8*	*5.2*	*5.3*	*15.6**	*25.3**	*44.8**	*24.5**	*139.0**
Netherlands	*2.0*	*2.6*	*5.7*	*5.9*	*13.5*	*7.5*	*13.9*	*21.2*	*21.6*	*17.5*	*111.2*
Belgium	*2.9*	*3.7*	*5.3*	*7.7*	*6.0*	*5.1*	*8.1*	*13.0*	*15.2*	*17.7*	*84.5*
Italy	*3.1*	*4.6*	*5.4*	*6.5*	*11.1*	*1.3*	*2.3*	*4.8*	*23.3*	*2.5*	*64.7*
Denmark	*0.8*	*4.3*	*8.7*	*9.3*	*2.8*	*4.7*	*4.6*	*5.3*	*4.6*	*13.9*	*58.9*
Hungary	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*27.0*	*18.3*	*5.5*	*6.0*	*56.7*
Spain	*1.4*	*1.1*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*2.5*	*3.3*	*2.9*	*6.9*	*7.3*	*12.7*	*42.6*
Norway	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.9*	*2.7*	*8.6*	*6.6*	*4.5*	*4.0*	*4.6*	*5.3*	*37.4*
Greece	*0.5*	*0.8*	*1.4*	*4.3*	*7.0*	*8.4*	*3.0*	*6.2*	*2.7*	*2.0*	*36.0*
Yugoslavia[51]	*1.9*	*2.8*	*2.0*	*2.8*	*3.1*	*4.3*	*7.1*	*2.5*	*1.6*	*0.3*	*28.2*
Australia	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*0.5*	*3.6*	*16.0*	*4.1*	*24.2*
Finland	*..*	*..*	*..*	*..*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*2.8*	*2.2*	*3.7*	*8.9*
Japan	*0.8*	*0.6*	*0.5*	*0.4*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.8*	*0.2*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*4.3*
Portugal	*1.5*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.3*	*0.5*	*0.4*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.3*	*0.7*	*4.3*
Poland	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*2.5*	*0.6*	*3.1*
Czechoslovakia[52]	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*2.0*	*0.8**	*2.8**
Luxembourg	*..*	*..*	*..*	*..*	*..*	*..*	*..*	*..*	*..*	*2.0**	*2.0**
Romania	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*..*	*0.5*	*0.8*	*1.3*
Bulgaria	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*–*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.2*
Total	*101.7*	*134.2*	*193.2*	*243.6*	*235.0*	*334.8*	*470.6**	*554.8**	*639.8**	*839.3**	*3747.1**

***Sources:** Statistics from national governments provided to UNHCR and the Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies in Europe, North America and Australia; United States Department of Justice, 1990 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Washington DC: 1991.*

*– Fewer than 50 applications .. Not available * Estimated figure*

The numbers in Annex I.5 are indicative since countries of asylum record asylum applications in a variety of ways. First, while most data in the table refer to individuals applying for asylum, some countries report the number of asylum applications, or "cases". Second, limited numbers of resettled or "quota" refugees are included in some European countries' figures, but excluded by France (until 1992) and the United States. Third, it is not clear how many people from the former Yugoslavia, and other groups that have received temporary asylum, have been included in the asylum statistics as such people are often not required to submit a formal application. Increasingly, people originating from a country considered "safe", or who have travelled via a country which could have granted them asylum, are not allowed to submit an asylum claim. Such people are therefore likely to be excluded from the official asylum statistics.

Some general trends can be observed. In 1983-1992, Germany received most applications for asylum (1.4 million) followed by the United States (508,000), France (318,000), Sweden (252,000) and Canada (236,000). Germany has not only been the largest receiver of asylum applicants since 1984, but also increased its share. Thus, whereas during 1983-1992, some 37 per cent of all asylum-seekers in the 26 listed countries requested asylum in Germany, by 1992 Germany's share had increased to 52 per cent. Conversely, in France the number of asylum applicants dropped significantly following the reorganization of the French Office for the Protection of

Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA) in 1990, and the subsequent acceleration in the processing of asylum applications as well as the abolition of the right to work for asylum-seekers in October 1991. France's share of the total number of asylum applicants decreased from 12 per cent in 1989 to 3 per cent in 1992. During 1983-1992, Sweden received the third largest overall number of asylum-seekers in Europe. However, the numbers of asylum applicants fell sharply in 1990 and 1991, following the introduction of changes in the country's normal asylum procedure in December 1989, before rising substantially again in 1992.

Annex I.6

Leading Nationalities of Asylum Applicants in Ten European Countries by year of asylum application): 1988-1992[53]

	1988			*1989*			*1990*	
Poland	*39.2*	*18*	*Turkey*	*57.5*	*19*	*Romania*	*60.4*	*15*
Turkey	*34.8*	*16*	*Poland*	*32.1*	*11*	*Turkey*	*47.0*	*12*
Former Yugoslavia	*24.0*	*11*	*Former Yugoslavia*	*26.0*	*9*	*Former Yugoslavia*	*33.0*	*8*
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	*17.4*	*8*	*Sri Lanka*	*19.7*	*6*	*Lebanon*	*29.5*	*7*
Sri Lanka	*8.1*	*4*	*Lebanon*	*14.4*	*5*	*Sri Lanka*	*19.0*	*5*
Romania	*7.0*	*3*	*Romania*	*14.4*	*5*	*Iran (Islamic Rep. of)*	*17.6*	*4*
Zaire	*6.7*	*3*	*Iran (Islamic Rep. of)*	*14.3*	*5*	*Poland*	*13.3*	*3*
Lebanon	*6.6*	*3*	*Zaire*	*10.7*	*4*	*India*	*11.6*	*3*
Chile	*6.3*	*3*	*Somalia*	*8.6*	*3*	*Zaire*	*10.7*	*3*
Hungary	*5.9*	*3*	*Ghana*	*7.9*	*3*	*Somalia*	*10.1*	*3*
Other	*59.9*	*28*	*Other*	*97.9*	*32*	*Other*	*143.9*	*36*
TOTAL	*215.9*	*100*	*TOTAL*	*303.5*	*100*	*TOTAL*	*396.1*	*100*
	1991			*1992*			*Total*	
Former Yugoslavia	*115.5*	*24*	*Former Yugoslavia*	*229.6*	*35*	*Former Yugoslavia*	*428.2*	*21*
Romania	*58.3*	*12*	*Romania*	*114.2*	*17*	*Romania*	*254.3*	*12*
Turkey	*44.7*	*9*	*Turkey*	*36.9*	*6*	*Turkey*	*221.1*	*11*
Sri Lanka	*23.5*	*5*	*Sri Lanka*	*19.0*	*3*	*Poland*	*96.2*	*5*
Zaire	*17.3*	*4*	*Zaire*	*17.4*	*3*	*Sri Lanka*	*89.3*	*4*
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	*15.1*	*3*	*Somalia*	*14.0*	*2*	*Iran (Islamic Rep. of)*	*72.0*	*3*
Pakistan	*13.4*	*3*	*Viet Nam*	*13.6*	*2*	*Lebanon*	*65.3*	*3*
Nigeria	*12.5*	*3*	*Iraq*	*13.4*	*2*	*Zaire*	*62.8*	*3*
India	*11.7*	*2*	*Nigeria*	*12.1*	*2*	*Pakistan*	*44.7*	*2*
Ghana	*11.0*	*2*	*Ghana*	*10.5*	*2*	*India*	*43.8*	*2*
Other	*165.9*	*34*	*Other*	*180.8*	*27*	*Other*	*688.4*	*33*
TOTAL	*489.0*	*100*	*TOTAL*	*661.4*	*100*	*GRAND TOTAL*	*2065.9*	*100*

A number of observations can be made with regard to the origin of asylum applicants. Figures in Annexes I.6 and I.7 relate to asylum applications which may be founded or unfounded. They do not imply a presumption of refugee status. First, a small number of nationalities account for the majority of asylum applications: between 1988 and 1992, one-third of all asylum applications were submitted by only two nationalities (people from former Yugoslavia and Romania), while only four nationalities accounted for almost 50 per cent of all claims. Second, people tend to seek asylum in the region: most asylum applicants came from Europe and Western Asia. Third, the leading countries of origin of asylum applicants have been high on the list for a number of years: Turkey and the former Yugoslavia, for example, have been among the top three countries of origin every year since 1988. Likewise, Sri Lanka has consistently ranked fourth or fifth.

Annex I.6 reflects some of the important political changes that have taken place in the world. First, the break-up of former Yugoslavia, which began in 1991, has resulted in thousands of refugees fleeing to Western Europe. As citizens from former Yugoslavia are allowed to stay in several European countries on a group basis, the numbers in Annex I.6 may possibly be under-represented. On a more positive note, the end of the Cold War has led to Hungary and Poland disappearing from the list of leading countries of origin; and by 1992, two other "traditional" countries of origin during the 1980s, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Lebanon, had also dropped out of the "top-ten" list. On the other hand, the relaxation of exit restrictions in Romania has given rise to a major outflow: since 1990 the country has ranked either first or second in the list of leading countries of origin of asylum applicants in Europe.

Germany has been the biggest recipient of most major groups of asylum applicants during the period 1988-1992 in absolute terms (see Annex I.7). However, significant differences exist in the relative distribution of asylum applicants in Europe: whereas people from former Yugoslavia formed the single largest group of asylum applicants in Germany and the Nordic countries, Turks were the largest group in France (22 per cent of all applicants) and Switzerland (33 per cent); Romanians ranked second highest in Germany (17 per cent of all claimants) and highest in

Austria

(32 per cent). Annex I.7 also shows how in some countries of asylum the majority of claims are submitted by a very small number of nationalities, while other countries attract a more heterogeneous assortment of asylum applicants.

Annex I.7

Leading Nationalities of Asylum Applicants in Ten European Countries (by country of asylum application): 1988-1992

	Austria '000	%		Belgium '000	%		Denmark '000	%
Romania	32.4	31	Zaire	8.1	14	Former Yugoslavia	9.9	30
Former Yugoslavia	15.7	15	Romania	7.9	13	Stateless	4.1	12
Turkey	9.3	9	Ghana	6.7	11	Iraq	3.3	10
Poland	8.9	9	Turkey	5.1	9	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	2.7	8
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	5.4	5	India	4.5	8	Somalia	2.0	6
Czechoslovakia[54]	5.2	5	Former Yugoslavia	4.4	8	Sri Lanka	1.8	5
Hungary	3.0	3	Pakistan	3.1	5	Poland	1.2	4
Iraq	2.3	2	Poland	2.1	4	Romania	1.0	3
Pakistan	2.1	2	Nigeria	1.8	3	Lebanon	1.0	3
Lebanon	2.0	2	Bangladesh	1.0	2	Afghanistan	0.3	1
Other	17.5	17	Other	14.1	24	Other	5.7	17
TOTAL	104.0	100	TOTAL	59.0	100	TOTAL	33.0	100
	France '000	%		Germany '000	%		Netherlands '000	%
Turkey	46.5	22	Former Yugoslavia	259.9	23	Somalia	10.4	13
Zaire	24.6	12	Romania	185.4	17	Sri Lanka	7.2	9
Sri Lanka	14.5	7	Turkey	109.2	10	Former Yugoslavia	6.7	8
Romania	9.3	4	Poland	71.9	6	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	6.1	7
Pakistan	7.1	3	Lebanon	37.2	3	Romania	5.4	7
Ghana	4.8	2	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	33.4	3	Ethiopia	3.7	5
Angola	4.8	2	Viet Nam	29.8	3	Poland	3.4	4
India	4.5	2	Sri Lanka	26.4	2	Turkey	3.3	4
Former Yugoslavia	3.9	2	Afghanistan	26.1	2	Ghana	3.1	4
Poland	3.4	2	Nigeria	24.2	2	Lebanon	3.0	4
Other	89.6	42	Other	308.2	28	Other	29.4	36
TOTAL	212.9	100	TOTAL	1111.8	100	TOTAL	81.7	100
	Norway '000	%		Sweden '000	%		Switzerland '000	%
Former Yugoslavia	6.7	27	Former Yugoslavia	87.0	46	Turkey	32.5	24
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	2.4	10	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	15.9	8	Former Yugoslavia	28.3	21
Somalia	2.4	10	Iraq	10.4	5	Sri Lanka	21.3	16
Sri Lanka	2.1	8	Lebanon	7.9	4	Lebanon	10.3	8
Chile	2.0	8	Somalia	7.2	4	Romania	5.9	4
Ethiopia	1.1	5	Ethiopia	5.9	3	Pakistan	4.9	4
Lebanon	0.9	3	Romania	5.4	3	India	4.2	3
Poland	0.8	3	Turkey	3.9	2	Zaire	3.4	2
Turkey	0.7	3	Chile	3.7	2	Somalia	2.3	2
Iraq	0.6	2	Sri Lanka	3.3	2	Bangladesh	2.2	2
Other	5.1	21	Other	39.2	21	Other	21.6	16
TOTAL	24.8	100	TOTAL	189.8	100	TOTAL	136.8	100
	United Kingdom '000	%		Total '000	%			
Sri Lanka	11.7	10	Former Yugoslavia	428.2	21			
Turkey	10.4	9	Romania	254.3	12			
Zaire	10.0	9	Turkey	221.1	11			
Somalia	8.5	8	Poland	96.2	5			
Iraq	8.0	7	Sri Lanka	89.3	4			
Angola	7.1	6	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	72.0	3			
Pakistan	6.9	6	Lebanon	65.3	3			
India	5.9	5	Zaire	62.8	3			
Former Yugoslavia	5.7	5	Pakistan	44.7	2			
Ghana	5.2	5	India	43.8	2			
Other	32.9	29	Other	688.4	33			

TOTAL	***112.1***	***100***	***GRAND TOTAL***	***2065.9***	***100***

Note: This table is based on a list of the 22 most common nationalities of asylum applicants in the ten specified European countries. The category "Other" normally includes smaller national groups. However, in the case of some asylum countries, for example France, it may include larger groups which do not rank among the leading 22 nationalities of asylum applicants arriving in all ten of the listed asylum countries. Angola, Nigeria and Viet Nam were listed separately only as of 1990.

Annex I.8
Indicative Numbers of Returnees During 1992

AFRICA

Angola		*96,000*	
	Zaire		*61,000*
	Zambia		*35,000*
Burundi		*40,000*	
	Zaire		*27,000*
	United Rep. of Tanzania		*8,000*
	Rwanda		*5,000*
Chad		*7,000*	
	Sudan		*6,000*
	Cameroon		*1,000*
Eritrea		*5,000*	
	Sudan		*5,000*
Ethiopia		*7,000*	
	Kenya		*4,000*
	Djibouti		*3,000*
Liberia		*7,000*	
	Guinea		*3,000*
	Ghana		*3,000*
	Côte d'Ivoire		*1,000*
Mozambique[55]		*178,000*	
	Malawi		*175,000*
	Zimbabwe		*3,000*
Sierra Leone		*21,000*	
	Liberia		*19,000*
	Guinea		*2,000*
Somalia		*200,000*	
	Ethiopia		*200,000*
South Africa		*5,000*	
	United Rep. of Tanzania		*2,000*
	Zambia		*1,000*
	Zimbabwe		*1,000*
	Mozambique		*1,000*
Sudan		*1,000*	
	Central African Rep.		*1,000*
Uganda		*4,000*	
	Sudan		*4,000*
AFRICA TOTAL			***571,000***

ASIA

Afghanistan		*1,518,000*	
	Pakistan		*1,268,000*
	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)		*250,000*
Cambodia		*237,000*	
	Thailand		*235,000*
	Indonesia		*1,000*
	Viet Nam		*1,000*
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)		*1,000*	
	Iraq		*1,000*
Iraq		*29,000*	
	Turkey		*17,000*
	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)		*11,000*
	Saudi Arabia		*1,000*

Lao People's Democratic Rep.		*5,000*		
	Thailand		*3,000*	
	China		*2,000*	
Myanmar[56]		*6,000*		
	Bangladesh		*6,000*	
Sri Lanka		*29,000*		
	India		*29,000*	
Viet Nam		*17,000*		
	Hong Kong		*12,000*	
	Thailand		*3,000*	
	Indonesia		*1,000*	
	Malaysia		*1,000*	
ASIA TOTAL		***1,842,000***		
EUROPE				
Federal Rep. of Yugoslavia[57]		*3,000*		
	Hungary		*3,000*	
EUROPE TOTAL				***3,000***
LATIN AMERICA				
El Salvador		*2,000*		
	Honduras		*2,000*	
Guatemala		*2,000*		
	Mexico		*2,000*	
Haiti		*4,000*		
	Cuba		*3,000*	
	Bahamas		*1,000*	
Nicaragua		*2,000*		
	Costa Rica		*2,000*	
Suriname		*4,000*		
	French Guiana		*4,000*	
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL		***14,000***		
TOTAL		***2,430,000***		

Note: repatriations involving less than 500 persons have been excluded.

Annex II
International Instruments And Their Significance

Annex II.1
The Statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 4 December 1950 as Annex to General Assembly Resolution 428 (V).

Article 1

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, acting under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assume the function of providing international protection, under the auspices of the United Nations, to refugees who fall within the scope of the present Statute and of seeking permanent solutions for the problem of refugees by assisting Governments and, subject to the approval of the Governments concerned, private organizations to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of such refugees, or their assimilation within new national communities.

Article 2

The work of the High Commissioner shall be of an entirely non-political character; it shall be humanitarian and social and shall relate, as a rule, to groups and categories of refugees....

Annex II.2

The 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees

The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons at Geneva from 2-25 July 1951 and entered into force on 22 April 1954. The Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 16 December 1966 and came into force on 4 October 1967.

The Convention and the Protocol are the main international instruments that regulate the conduct of States in matters relating to the treatment of refugees. While the Convention does not create a right of asylum, it is important for the legal protection of refugees and the definition of their status. It attempts to establish an international code of rights for refugees on a general basis. It embodies principles that promote and safeguard their rights in the fields of employment, education, residence, freedom of movement, access to courts, naturalization and above all the security against return to a country where they may risk persecution.

The importance of the 1967 Protocol lies in the fact that it extends the scope of the 1951 Convention by removing the dateline of 1 January 1951 contained in the definition of the term refugee in Article 1 A(2), thus making the Convention applicable to people who become refugees after that date. The 1967 Protocol also provides that the Protocol be applied by States Parties without any geographic limitation. However if States have opted, when acceding to the 1951 Convention, to limit its application to events occurring in Europe [Article 1B(1)(a)], that limitation also applies to the 1967 Protocol.

Article 1 – Definition of the term "Refugee"

A(2) [Any person who]... owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence..., is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it. (as amended by Article 1(2) of the 1967 Protocol)

Article 33 – Prohibition of expulsion or return ("refoulement")

(1) No Contracting State shall expel or return ("refouler") a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life r freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a articular social group or political opinion.

Annex II.3
Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Adopted and proclaimed by United Nations General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 13

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14

(1) Everyone has the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

Article 15

(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Annex II.4
International Covenants on Human Rights

The Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights were adopted by the UN General Assembly and opened for signature in December 1966. Both Covenants entered into force in early 1976.

The United Nations has set international human rights standards in some 70 covenants, conventions and treaties. The two International Covenants (on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and on Civil and Political Rights) are among the UN treaties that impose legally binding obligations on states parties concerning the rights of people under their jurisdiction.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Article 2

(1) Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Article 12

(1) Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.

(2) Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own.

(3) The above-mentioned rights shall not be subject to any restrictions except those which are provided by law, are necessary to protect national security, public order (ordre public) public health or morals or the rights and reedoms of others, and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Convenant.

(4) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country.

Article 13

An alien lawfully in the territory of a State Party to the present Covenant may be expelled therefrom only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with law and shall, except where compelling reasons of national security otherwise require, be allowed to submit the reasons against his expulsion and to have his case reviewed by, and be represented for the purpose before, the competent authority or a person or persons especially designated by the competent authority.

Annex II.5

Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Approved by consensus by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1984 as Annex to GA resolution 39/46.

The Convention extends the principle of non-refoulement and non-extradition to any State.

Article 3

(1) No State Party shall expel, return ("refouler") or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture. For the purpose of determining whether there are such grounds, the competent authorities shall take into account all relevant considerations including, where applicable, the existence in the State concerned of a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights.

Annex II.6
African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

Adopted by the 18th Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on 27 June 1981 at Nairobi.

Article 12

(3) Every individual shall have the right, when persecuted, to seek and obtain asylum in other countries in accordance with the law of those countries and international conventions.

Annex II.7

Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa

Adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its 6th Ordinary Session, Addis Ababa, 10 September 1969.

The OAU Convention adopts a broader definition of the term "refugee" than the internationally accepted definition found in the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. It does not include any temporal or geographical limitations, nor any reference to earlier categories of refugees. The OAU Convention also regulates the question of asylum. In addition, it unambiguously stipulates that repatriation must be a voluntary act.

Article I – Definition of the term "Refugee"

1. [Definition as in Article 1 A (2) of the 1951 Convention]

2. The term "refugee" shall also apply to every person who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, s compelled to leave his place of habitual esidence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality.

Article II – Asylum

1. Member States of the OAU shall use their best endeavours consistent with their respective legislations to receive refugees and to secure the settlement of those refugees who, for well-founded reasons, are unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin or nationality.

2. No person shall be subjected by a Member State to measures such as rejection at the frontier, return or expulsion, which would compel him to return to or remain in a territory where his life, physical integrity or liberty would be threatened for the reasons set out in Article I, paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article V – Voluntary Repatriation

1. The essentially voluntary character of repatriation shall be respected in all cases and no refugee shall be repatriated against his will.

Article VIII – Co-operation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

1. Member States shall co-operate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Annex II.8
American Convention on Human Rights "Pact of San José, Costa Rica"

Signed on 22 November 1969 at the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Human Rights, held at San José, Costa Rica.

Article 22

(2) Every person has the right to leave any country freely, including his own.

(5) No one can be expelled from the territory of the state of which he is a national or be deprived of the right to enter it.

(7) Every person has the right to seek and e granted asylum in a foreign territory, in accordance with the legislation of the state and international conventions, in the event he is being pursued for political offenses or related common crimes.

(8) In no case may an alien be deported or returned to a country, regardless of whether or not it is his country of origin, if in that country his right to life or personal freedom is in danger of being violated because of his race, nationality, religion, social status or political opinion.

Annex II.9 ***Cartagena Declaration on Refugees***

Adopted at the Colloquium, entitled “Coloquio Sobre la Protección Internacional de los Refugiados en América Central, México y Panamá: Problemas Jurídicos y Humanitarios” held from 19 – 22 November 1984 Cartagena, Colombia.

In 1984, experts and representatives from ten governments met at a Colloquium in Cartagena, Colombia, to search for solutions to the acute refugee problems in the region. The Colloquium subsequently adopted the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees.

The Declaration seeks, inter alia, to promote the adoption of national laws and regulations that facilitate the application of the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. It emphasizes that repatriation of refugees must be voluntary, and embodies principles for their protection, assistance and reintegration.

Like the OAU Convention (see 7 above), the Cartagena Declaration broadens the definition of the term “refugee” found in the 1951 Convention. Although a non-binding instrument, the Declaration has been accepted and is being applied by the Latin American States to the degree that it has entered the domain of international law.

Conclusion 3

To reiterate that, in view of the experience gained from the massive flows of refugees in the Central American area, it is necessary to consider enlarging the concept of a refugee, bearing in mind, as far as appropriate and in the light of the situation prevailing in the region, the precedent of the OAU Convention (article 1, paragraph 2) and the doctrine employed in the reports of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. Hence the definition or concept of a refugee to be recommended for use in the region is one which, in addition to containing the elements of the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol, includes among refugees persons who have fled their country because their lives, safety or freedom have been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order.

Annex II.10

Convention Determining the State Responsible for examining Applications for Asylum lodged in one of the Member States of the European Communities

Signed by the Member States of the European Communities at Dublin on 15 June 1990.

The treaty, known as the Dublin Convention, was signed as one of the collective measures taken by Member States towards the realization of a single market and the elimination of controls at internal Community borders.

In its preamble, the signatories to the Dublin Convention express their determination to guarantee adequate protection to refugees in keeping with their common humanitarian tradition. The Dublin Convention also contains an expression of the signatories' awareness of the need to take measures to avoid leaving applicants for asylum in doubt for too long as regards the likely outcome of their applications. The signatories also state their concern to provide all applicants for asylum with a guarantee that their applications will be examined by one of the Member States and to ensure that applicants for asylum are not referred successively from one Member State to another.

In accordance with these objectives, the Dublin Convention sets rules for determining the State responsible for examining applications for sylum. The Dublin Convention also elaborates the circumstances and the conditions which govern the transfer or re-admission of applicants between Member States. It provides, moreover, for the mutual exchange between Member States of general information and of information on individual cases. A number of safeguards are included concerning the protection of personal data.

In Article 2 of the Dublin Convention, Member States of the European Communities reaffirm their obligations under the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, with no geographic restriction of the scope of these instruments, and restate their commitment to co-operate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in applying them.

List of 120 States party to the 1951 Convention and/or the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees

113 States are Party both to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol

Albania
Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Holy See
Honduras
Hungary *
Iceland
Iran, Islamic Republic of
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya
Korea, Republic of
Lesotho
Liberia
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Malawi
Mali
Malta *
Mauritania
Morocco
Mozambique
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Somalia
Spain
Sudan
Suriname
Sweden
Switzerland
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey *
Tuvalu
Uganda
United Kingdom
United Republic of Tanzania
Uruguay
Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

3 States are Party only to the 1951 Convention

Madagascar *
Monaco *
Samoa

4 States are Party only to the 1967 Protocol

Cape Verde
Swaziland
United States of America
Venezuela

*These States have made a declaration in accordance with Article 1 (B) (1) of the 1951 Convention to the effect that the words "events occurring before 1 January 1951" in Article 1, Section A, should be understood to mean "events occurring in Europe before 1 January

1951". All other States Parties apply the Convention without geographical limitation. Malta and Turkey have expressly maintained their declarations of geographical limitation with regard to the 1951 Convention upon acceding to the 1967 Protocol.

This list does not include any states who may have become State Parties to the 1951 Convention and/or the 1967 Protocol after 1 June 1993.

Annex III
The Work of UNHCR

Establishment of UNHCR

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was set up by the UN General Assembly. Since 1 January 1951, UNHCR has been responsible for protecting refugees and promoting lasting solutions to their problems.

Although the organization was initially established as a temporary one – its lifespan was originally to be three years – it soon became clear that refugee issues would require continued attention. The Assembly has consequently renewed UNHCR's mandate for successive five-year periods. The most recent extension prolongs UNHCR's existence from 1 January 1994 to 31 December 1998.

The High Commissioner

The High Commissioner for Refugees is elected by the UN General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General. There have been eight High Commissioners since UNHCR was established in 1951 (see Box III.1). The current incumbent, Mrs Sadako Ogata of Japan, took up office on I January 1991. The High Commissioner acts under the authority of the General Assembly. She also reports to UNHCR's Executive Committee, a body composed at present of 46 governments which oversees UNHCR's assistance budgets and advises on refugee protection (see Box III.2).

UNHCR's mandate

UNHCR's founding statute[63] makes it clear that the organization's work is humanitarian and entirely non-political. It entrusts UNHCR with two main and closely related functions – to protect refugees and to promote durable solutions to their problems.

According to its Statute, UNHCR is competent to assist: Any person who, "owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to return to it." While this definition still forms the core of UNHCR's mandate, additional criteria have been progressively introduced to accommodate the evolving nature of refugee flows in recent decades. In typical situations today, UNHCR provides protection and assistance to groups of refugees fleeing combinations of persecution, conflict and widespread violations of human rights. In such circumstances, UNHCR usually bases its intervention on a general assessment of conditions in the refugee-producing country rather than on an examination of each person's individual claim to asylum.

Initially, UNHCR's mandate was limited to people outside their country of origin. Over time, however, as part of its duty to ensure that voluntary repatriation schemes are sustainable,[64] it has become involved in assisting and protecting returnees in their home countries. In recent years, moreover, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General have increasingly frequently called on UNHCR to protect or assist particular groups of internally displaced people who have not crossed an international border but are in a refugee-like situation inside their country of origin. In November 1991, for example, the Secretary-General asked UNHCR to assume the role of lead UN agency for humanitarian assistance to victims of the conflict in former Yugoslavia. By July 1993, it was continuing to provide massive humanitarian relief to roughly 2.3 million internally displaced people and war victims in Bosnia

and Herzegovina.

Additional functions of UNHCR

At first, material aspects of refugee relief were seen to be the responsibility of the government which had granted asylum. However, as many of the world's more recent major refugee flows have occurred in less developed countries, UNHCR has acquired the additional role of co-ordinating material assistance for refugees, returnees and, in specific instances, displaced people. Although not mentioned in the organization's Statute, this has become one of its principal functions alongside protection and the promotion of solutions.

As of June 1993, UNHCR employed 3,703 staff members to carry out its functions. Of these, 810 were stationed at its Geneva headquarters and 2,893 deployed in some 177 field offices in 106 countries. The map of UNHCR's presence throughout the world changes rapidly as new refugee situations emerge or possibilities for solutions are consolidated.

Refugee protection

The protection of refugees remains UNHCR's *raison d'être*. Protection lies at the heart of the organization's efforts to find lasting solutions to the plight of refugees and provides the context in which it carries out its relief activities.

In performing its protection function, UNHCR tries to ensure that refugees are granted asylum and a legal status which takes account of their particular situation and needs. Crucial to this legal status is the widely accepted principle of *non-refoulement*, which prohibits the expulsion or forcible return of refugees to a country where they may have reason to fear persecution or other threats to their lives, liberty or security.

In order to promote and safeguard the rights of refugees UNHCR tries particularly:

- To encourage governments to subscribe to international and regional conventions and arrangements concerning refugees, returnees and displaced people, and to ensure that the standards they set out are effectively put into practice.
- To promote the granting of asylum to refugees i.e. to ensure that they are admitted to safety and protected against forcible return to a country where they have reason to fear persecution or other serious harm.
- To ensure that applications for asylum are examined fairly and that asylum-seekers are protected, while their requests are being examined, against forcible return to a country where their freedom or lives would be endangered.
- To ensure that refugees are treated in accordance with recognized international standards and receive an appropriate legal status, including, wherever possible, the same economic and social rights as nationals of the country in which they have been given asylum.
- To help refugees to cease being refugees either through voluntary repatriation to their countries of origin, or, if this is not feasible, through the eventual acquisition of the nationality of their country of residence.
- To help reintegrate refugees returning to their home country in close consultation with the government concerned and to monitor amnesties, guarantees or assurances on the basis of which they have returned home.
- To promote the physical security of refugees, asylum-seekers and returnees, particularly their safety from military attacks and other acts of violence.
- To promote the reunification of refugee families.

Recent trends

Refugee numbers have been increasing dramatically. By early 1993, the world's refugee population had grown to 18.2 million. Millions more people had been uprooted within their own countries. Whilst maintaining its non-political stance, UNHCR has reacted by trying to address the refugee problem in its totality – from exodus to return and reintegration, through a strategy which particularly emphasizes emergency preparedness and response, the pursuit of

solutions, and the development of preventive activities.

Responding to emergencies

When large-scale refugee influxes occur, it is vital to be able to respond rapidly despite difficult conditions. Since the start of the 1990s, UNHCR has mounted emergency operations in an accelerating series of crises. These have included the flight of 1.8 million Iraqi Kurds to the Islamic Republic of Iran and the border between Turkey and Iraq; the war that has produced some 3.6 million refugees, displaced people and victims of conflict in the former Yugoslavia; the arrival of about 420,000 refugees in Kenya; an exodus of around 260,000 refugees from Myanmar into Bangladesh and an influx of over 85,000 asylum-seekers from Bhutan into Nepal. In addition, crises in the Transcaucasus and Central Asia led the organization to dispatch Emergency Response Teams to Armenia, Azerbaijan and Tajikistan in early December 1992, making these countries, with their 1.5 million displaced people and refugees, a new focus of UNHCR concern and activity. In early 1993, UNHCR began to deal with a new exodus of some 280,000 refugees from Togo into Benin and Ghana.

$25 million emergency fund allows UNHCR to provide a rapid response to new refugee situations. If this initial assistance proves insufficient to meet the full range of needs arising from a large-scale movement of refugees, special appeals are launched to raise funds from the international community.

The enormous challenges posed by the refugee emergency in the Persian Gulf in the spring of 1991 revealed weaknesses in UNHCR's emergency response capacity, prompting the High Commissioner to take a number of corrective measures. A structure of emergency response teams was introduced and arrangements made o pre-position and stockpile relief supplies o be drawn on in emergencies. To provide yet further flexibility, standby arrangements were made with the Danish and Norwegian Refugee Councils and the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) for the quick deployment of staff to emergency operations in any part of the world. As a result, UNHCR has been able to respond with increasing speed to subsequent crises.

Promoting solutions

In seeking durable solutions to refugees' problems, UNHCR attempts to help those who wish to go home to do so, and tries to assist them to reintegrate into their home communities. Where this is not feasible, it works to help them integrate in countries of asylum or, failing that, to resettle them in other countries.

a) Voluntary repatriation

Voluntary repatriation has long been regarded as the preferred solution to refugee problems. In 1992, UNHCR helped some 2.4 million refugees to return home voluntarily. Return movements have continued in 1993. UNHCR's approach to voluntary repatriation depends on a number of factors, most importantly conditions in the country of origin. Unless it is convinced that refugees can return in reasonable safety, the organization does not actively promote return. It may, however, facilitate existing spontaneous movements – as, for example, through the travel and in-kind grants it has provided to 1.7 million people who have gone back to Afghanistan from Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran since April 1992. In some cases, where conditions in the country of origin permit, it may actively promote and organize the return movement – as was the case with the 41,000 refugees airlifted home to Namibia in 1989 or the 365,000 Cambodian refugees who went home from Thailand in 1992 and early 1993. In other instances, it promotes repatriation and provides assistance to returnees, but only organizes transport for people unable to make their own arrangements. Such has been the approach to the repatriation of some 1.3 million Mozambican refugees that got under way in mid-1993, presaging a resolution of the largest single refugee problem on the African continent.

Where voluntary repatriation is organized or facilitated by UNHCR, the Office attempts, wherever possible, to ensure that a legal framework is set up to protect the returnees' rights and interests. Steps taken include negotiating amnesties and guarantees of non-recrimination against returnees. Wherever possible, these form the substance of written repatriation agreements. Frequently, tripartite agreements are drawn up between the country of origin, the

country of asylum and UNHCR, specifying the conditions of return and setting out safeguards for returnees.

Nevertheless, optimism about voluntary repatriation has been tempered by the fact that many refugees return to situations of devastation and uncertainty – or even outright insecurity. Until recently, it was assumed that reintegration would occur spontaneously or that governments, assisted by development agencies, would address the needs of returnees and their communities via national development programmes. These assumptions have largely proved ill-founded, and it is now clear that relief assistance and longer-term development programmes are separated by a wide gap, which threatens the successful reintegration of returnees and the viability of their communities.

UNHCR is therefore adopting new approaches. In south-eastern Ethiopia, where the situation is one of general deprivation, it has ceased to distinguish between refugees, returnees and affected local people. In a co-operative effort with other UN and non-governmental agencies, the organization has moved beyond its traditional mandate in an effort to meet the needs of the entire community, stabilize the population and pre-empt renewed displacement. In other repatriation operations, from Central America to Cambodia and Somalia, UNHCR has increasingly opted for "quick impact projects" – often in collaboration with UNDP – to help returnees and their communities regain self-sufficiency.

b) Local settlement

In cases where voluntary repatriation is unlikely to take place in the foreseeable future, the best solution is often to settle refugees within the host country. This can only be done, however, with the agreement of the government of the asylum country concerned and, as refugee numbers have escalated, local settlement opportunities have tended to become increasingly restricted.

In industrialized countries, government welfare systems and NGOs provide the bulk of the resources necessary to integrate refugees. Elsewhere, UNHCR furnishes varying degrees of support for local settlement projects in both rural and urban settings. Traditionally, local integration projects in rural areas have taken the form of settlements such as those supported by UNHCR in Ethiopia, Mexico, the People's Republic of China, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia. In urban or semi-urban areas, assistance is given to individual refugees to help them integrate. When possible, UNHCR provides education, vocational training and counselling to help refugees gain access to employment and the means to become independent (see Box III.4).

c) Third country resettlement

For refugees who can neither return to their country of origin nor safely remain in their country of refuge, the only solution is to resettle in a third country. A number of countries offer asylum to refugees only on a temporary basis, on condition that they are subsequently resettled. Even in countries that do not impose this condition, local economic, political or security factors may sometimes make it necessary to move the refugee elsewhere. The decision to resettle a refugee is normally taken only in the absence of other options and when there is no alternative way to guarantee the legal or physical security of the person concerned.

In 1991 and 1992, UNHCR sought resettlement opportunities for about 75,600 and 42,300 people respectively – much less than half a per cent of the total world refugee population. But resettlement countries could not accommodate even this tiny proportion: there was a shortfall of 55 per cent in 1991 and of 20 per cent in 1992 (see Figure III.A).

In 1989, following the introduction of the Comprehensive Plan of Action, blanket resettlement for Indo-Chinese refugees ceased, and the major focus of resettlement activity shifted to the Middle East. In 1992, UNHCR sought to resettle some 30,000 Iraqis from Saudi Arabia after efforts to explore possibilities for voluntary repatriation had failed. Between April 1992 and June 1993, approximately 10,880 Iraqis had been accepted for resettlement, several thousand of them in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Another major challenge arose in 1992 concerning the resettlement of inmates from places of detention in Bosnia and Herzegovina. An emergency operation started on 1 October 1992 to transfer detainees to a UNHCR centre at Karlovac in Croatia. By early July 1993, 22 countries had offered temporary protection or resettlement to the ex-detainees and their families and over 11,000 people had left for third countries.

Resettlement efforts in Africa in 1992 continued to focus on countries of the Horn. With civil strife and ethnic warfare widespread, resettlement for especially vulnerable refugees in Africa – including women-at-risk, victims of torture and disabled refugees – remains a serious concern for UNHCR. Although governments responded generously to the resettlement needs of African refugees in 1992, UNHCR had to make a special appeal in August for resettlement places, particularly for Somali war victims. Just over 6,000 African refugees were resettled during the year, but at the end of the year a further 6,000 were still awaiting placement.

The overall numbers of refugees being resettled under UNHCR auspices has declined since 1989. Nevertheless, resettlement remains an important solution for refugees of many nationalities who cannot be guaranteed protection in the country or territory to which they have fled, as well as for vulnerable groups with special needs.

Prevention in countries of origin

In the 1990s, UNHCR has begun to undertake preventive initiatives in countries which currently produce refugees or which may do so in the future. A wide range of preventive activities are carried out both before and during refugee crises. In the latter case, they frequently take place in the broader context of the United Nations' peace-keeping or peace-making efforts.

Preventive action being developed by UNHCR includes initiatives to forestall and manage possible refugee flows through institution-building and training in countries likely to produce refugees and in those which may need to offer asylum. This has been a growing focus of UNHCR activity in Eastern Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union. In situations where economically motivated migrants may seek to take advantage of refugee channels, mass information programmes – such as those run by UNHCR in Viet Nam and Albania – have been launched to provide a clearer understanding of refugee status. Such programmes aim to discourage people who may seek to use asylum channels for economic reasons, while keeping them open for those who flee persecution.

Where refugee crises have already erupted, UNHCR has become more directly involved with internally displaced people, and even – as in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Somalia – with other local people. Although UNHCR's general mandate does not extend to the internally displaced, it has increasingly undertaken humanitarian action on their behalf, with a view not only to providing relief but also to averting further internal displacement and the need to seek refuge abroad.

The massive humanitarian assistance operation run by UNHCR in Bosnia and Herzegovina falls into this category. Almost 600 UNHCR staff in the former Yugoslavia have helped not only to distribute relief to displaced and besieged populations, but also to meet their protection needs. In Somalia, UNHCR has channelled assistance across the border from Kenya in an effort to stabilize population movements and eventually create conditions conducive to the return of refugees. UNHCR's Open Relief Centres in Sri Lanka have become havens of safety, accepted and respected by both warring parties.

In responding to refugee crises, UNHCR attempts, wherever possible, to link prevention of further displacement to the promotion of solutions. In Tajikistan, for example, it has been actively participating in integrated UN efforts to restore peace by providing relief to the internally displaced and helping people return to their places of origin. In this way it hopes to prevent the escalation of displacement problems whilst providing solutions for the 60,000 Tajik refugees who fled to Afghanistan, as well as for the much larger numbers who have left their homes but stayed in Tajikistan.

Providing material assistance

Most of the world's 18.2 million refugees have found asylum in the least developed countries or in states which cannot be expected to shoulder the refugee presence unassisted. In such cases, UNHCR – in consultation with the government of the asylum country concerned – provides material assistance including food, shelter, medical aid and, in many situations, education and other social services.

The rapid growth in refugee numbers around the world has led to a many-fold increase in UNHCR's assistance budgets in recent years. By 1992, the organization's total annual budget had risen to $1,093,058,700 (see Figure III.B).

Fig III.B
UNHCR Budget by Region for 1991 and 1992

– all sources of funds (in thousands of US dollars)

Region	1991	1992
Africa	303,338.9	298,169.9
Asia	425,310.0	327,463.9
Europe	26,845.0	327,998.3
Latin America	43,744.6	46,983.5
North America	2,711.4	2,823.7
Oceania	2,624.8	1,078.1
Headquarters/Global projects	78,363.4	88,541.3
TOTAL	882,938.1	1,093,058.7

In 1991 and 1992, UNHCR's largest assistance programmes were as follows (Fig. III.C):

Fig III.C
UNHCR Ten Largest Programmes in 1991 and 1992

(in thousands of US dollars)

Country or territory	Level of assistance	Situation
1991		
Ethiopia	86,706.9	Assistance to Somali and Sudanese refugee, and Ethiopian returnees
Western Asia	84,558.9	Emergency assistance in the Persian Gulf
Iraq	74,918.0	Emergency assistance in the Persian Gulf
Iran (Islamic Rep.of)	59,455.0	Assistance to Afghan and Iraqi refugees
Malawi	49,915.2	Assistance to Mozambican refugees
Pakistan	45,475.1	Assistance to Afghan refugees
Sudan	42,995.8	Assistance to Ethiopian and Chadian refugees
Thailand	34,155.1	Assistance to Indo-Chinese refugees
Hong Kong	24,206.0	Assistance to Vietnamese refugees
Guinea	15,763.1	Assistance to Liberian refugees
1992		
Former Yugoslavia	296,518.6	Assistance to displaced people
Kenya	65,370.4	Assistance to Somali refugees
Pakistan	60,092.6	Assistance to Afghan refugees
Ethiopia	48,292.5	Assistance to Somali and Sudanese refugee, and Ethiopian returnees
Cambodia	37,273.5	Assistance to returnees
Malawi	27,924.1	Assistance to Mozambican refugees
Thailand	26,762.7	Assistance to Indo-Chinese refugees
Hong Kong	24,540.8	Assistance to Vietnamese refugee

Iraq	22,733.1	Emergency assistance in the Persian Gulf
Iran (Islamic Rep.of)	21,911.5	Assistance to Afghan and Iraqi refugees

Funding UNHCR programmes

With the exception of a very limited subsidy from the UN Regular Budget (which is used exclusively for administrative costs), UNHCR's assistance programmes are funded by voluntary contributions from governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and individuals (see Figures III.D and III.E).

Fig III.D
Top 22 Contributors to UNHCR in Absolute Terms in 1992

	Governments and the European Community	Contributions (US$ millions)
1	United States of America	240.69
2	European Community	228.87
3	Japan	119.62
4	Sweden	91.75
5	Germany	85.00
6	United Kingdom	67.59
7	Norway	50.38
8	Netherlands	44.65
9	Canada	41.72
10	Denmark	39.39
11	France	35.19
12	Finland	30.14
13	Switzerland	24.34
14	Italy	21.99
15	Australia	8.42
16	Belgium	6.05
17	Spain	3.77
18	Oman	3.20
19	Austria	2.34
20	Morocco	1.98
21	Luxembourg	1.25
22	Ireland	1.02

Contributions as recorded up to 23 June 1993

Fig III.E
Top 22 Contributors to UNHCR Per Capita in 1992

	Governments and the European Community	Population[65] (millions)	Contributions[66] ($US millions)	PerCapita ($US)
1	Norway	4.3	50.38	11.72
2	Sweden	8.6	91.75	10.67
3	Denmark	5.2	39.39	7.57
4	Finland	5.0	30.14	6.03
5	Switzerland	6.8	24.34	3.58
6	Luxembourg	0.4	1.25	3.13
7	Netherlands	15.1	44.65	2.96
8	Liechtenstein	0.03	0.067	2.23
9	Oman	1.6	3.20	2.00
10	Canada	27.0	41.72	1.55
11	United Kingdom	57.7	67.59	1.17
12	Germany	80.4	85.00	1.06
13	Japan	123.9	119.62	0.97
14	United States of America	252.7	240.69	0.95

15	European Community	345.5	228.87	0.66
16	France	57.0	35.19	0.62
17	Belgium	9.8	6.05	0.62
18	Australia	17.3	8.42	0.49
19	Italy	57.1	21.99	0.39
20	Iceland	0.3	0.094	0.31
21	Austria	7.8	2.34	0.30
22	Ireland	3.5	1.02	0.29

These so-called “voluntary funds” finance all UNHCR assistance programmes worldwide. UNHCR’s annual voluntary funds expenditure has risen rapidly over the last 25 years (see Figure III.F) reaching $1,071,884,345 in 1992.

Building partnerships

From the outset, UNHCR’s work was intended to be undertaken jointly with other members of the international community. As its activities have increased and diversified, UNHCR’s relations with other organs and agencies of the UN system, with intergovernmental organizations and NGOs, and even with the armed forces, have become increasingly important.

UNHCR draws on the expertise of other UN organizations in matters such as food production (FAO), health measures (WHO), education (UNESCO), child welfare (UNICEF) and vocational training (ILO). The World Food Programme (WFP) plays an important part in supplying food until refugees are able to grow their own crops or become self-sufficient through other activities. In Central America, Cambodia and elsewhere, UNHCR and UNDP are co-operating increasingly closely as returnees frequently need development assistance in order to reintegrate effectively into their home communities. In a number of situations where refugees have not been able to return home, the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and UNHCR have joined forces to plan, finance and implement projects which aim to promote self-reliance. These include agricultural activities and schemes to create employment opportunities for refugees in their country of asylum.

More than ever before, success in redressing and preventing refugee problems depends on the effective co-ordination of all concerned actors: governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental. This has sometimes been achieved by designating a lead agency responsible for the co-ordination of a particular operation, notably at the field level. In early 1992, to further enhance emergency response, the United Nations created the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) with a mandate to co-ordinate UN response in complex humanitarian emergencies.

Over the decades, the most sustained and devoted service to the cause of refugees has been provided by NGOs. NGOs not only provide substantial aid from their own resources but also frequently act as UNHCR’s operational partners in carrying out specific projects (see Figure III.G). They are also important partners in advocating for the refugee cause.

Box III.1 High Commissioners

Eight High Commissioners have served since UNHCR was established in 1951. They are:

Mr Gerrit J. van Heuven Goedhart
(Netherlands)
December 1950 – July 1956

Mr Auguste R. Lindt
(Switzerland)
December 1956 – December 1960

Mr Felix Schnyder
(Switzerland)
December 1960 – December 1965

Sadruddin Aga Khan
(Iran)
December 1965 – December 1977

Mr Poul Hartling
(Denmark)
January 1978 – December 1985

Mr Jean-Pierre Hocké
(Switzerland)
January 1986 – November 1989

Mr Thorvald Stoltenberg
(Norway)
January 1990 – November 1990

Mrs Sadako Ogata
(Japan)
January 1991 – present

Box III.2 Composition of UNHCR's Executive Committee

UNHCR's Executive Committee is made up of governments which have a particular interest in refugee matters. Many are either important asylum countries or major donors to UNHCR programmes. Following the election of Ethiopia and Hungary in 1992, the Executive Committee is composed of the following 46 member states: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

In 1993, Spain made a formal application to become the 47th member of the Committee.

Box III.3 The Nansen Medal

The Nansen Medal is awarded for outstanding services to the cause of refugees. It is named after the famous Norwegian Arctic explorer and scientist, Dr Fridtjof Nansen, who in 1924 was appointed the first High Commissioner for refugees by the Council of the League of Nations.

Instituted in 1954, the Nansen Medal is awarded on an annual basis. In 1992 it went to Dr Richard von Weizsäcker, the Federal President of Germany, who has led the campaign against violent attacks on asylum-seekers and xenophobia.

Previous winners include Eleanor Roosevelt (1954), the Malaysian Red Crescent (1977), Valéry Giscard d'Estaing (1979), Paulo Evaristo, Cardinal Archbishop of Sao Paulo (1985) and the People of Canada (1986).

Box III.4 Refugee Education

UNHCR supports four kinds of education programmes for refugees: primary, secondary, tertiary and non-formal. These programmes are managed by either the governments of asylum countries or by NGOs, both of which often provide part of the financial support required. Unfortunately, however, only a minority of the world's refugee children go to school. Education programmes are often the first victims of any cuts in assistance budgets, with higher priority being given to food, shelter and medical care. Sadly, if exile and suffering often deprive young refugees of their childhood, lack of educational opportunities can also rob them of their future.

Wherever possible, refugee children receive a basic primary education. In 1992, UNHCR supported 86 primary school projects around the world. These covered an estimated 36 per cent of primary-school-age refugee children. Some 60 per cent of those enrolled in schools were boys and 40 per cent girls. Approximately 70 per cent of those in school were in the first two grades of the primary cycle which varies in length, but which usually consists of six grades.

Assistance at secondary and tertiary levels takes the form of scholarships and is linked to UNHCR's search for durable solutions. Only about 10 per cent of the refugees eligible for secondary and tertiary education were assisted. 79 per cent of those enrolled in secondary schools were boys and 21 per cent girls, while at tertiary level, 85 per cent were men and only 15 per cent were women.

Non-formal programmes aim to help refugees acquire skills useful in the context of repatriation, local settlement or resettlement in third countries. They usually include a variety of vocational and technical courses, adult literacy and foreign language training.

Annex IV
Chronologies

Significant Events In Cambodia: July 1988 - July 1993

1988

July 26-28	The four Cambodian political parties hold their first meeting (JIM 1) at Bogor, Indonesia.

1989

Feb. 6-21	A second meeting (JIM 2) in Jakarta focuses on national reconciliation.
July	UN Secretary-General designates UNHCR lead agency for repatriation of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons within the framework of a comprehensive peace settlement.

1990

Feb. 3	Prince Norodom Sihanouk issues a declaration reinstating the name of "Cambodia".
Feb. 21	Prince Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen issue a joint communiqué calling for a supreme national body to represent Cambodia's sovereignty and unity. They also request UN participation in the transition period following cessation of hostilities.
Feb. 26-28	Informal consultations towards a political settlement are held in Jakarta (JIM 3).
Aug. 28	A framework document is accepted by the Cambodian parties as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict. The document is unanimously endorsed by Security Council resolution 668 on 20 September and General Assembly resolution 45/3 on 15 October, 1990.
Sept. 9-10	At a meeting in Jakarta, the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC) is set up.

1991

July 16-17	A meeting in Beijing elects Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the President of the SNC.
Sept. 27	Following meetings held in Paris (21-23 December 1990), Pattaya, Thailand (24-26 June and 26-29 August 1991), Jakarta (4-6 June 1991) and New York (19 September 1991), agreement is reached on a comprehensive political settlement to the Cambodian conflict. The agreement establishes the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).
Oct. 23	Signing of the Paris Peace Accords.

1992

Jan. 24	First SNC meeting on voluntary repatriation.
Mar. 27	A contingent of 850 UNTAC infantrymen arrives in Battambang to provide protection for the first convoy of returnees.
Mar. 30	First repatriation convoy crosses the border from Thailand en route to Battambang Province. It transports 527 returnees from six camps.
Apr. 2	In a meeting between UNHCR and State of Cambodia (SOC) officials, agreement is reached on the repatriation of Cambodians from countries other than Thailand.
Apr. 24	A first group of Cambodians return by air from Indonesia.
Apr. 27	Official opening of Phnom Penh reception centre.
Apr. 30	First train convoy, the "Sisophon Express", arrives in Phnom Penh with 612 returnees aboard. The train is scheduled to travel from Sisophon to Phnom Penh every four days until the end of the operation.
May 6	Opening of Siem Reap Reception Centre.
May 9	UNTAC announces the launching of phase 2 of the UNTAC peace plan (cantonment and demobilization), scheduled for 13 June 1992.
May 21	Opening of Pursat Reception Centre.
May 23	Opening of Tuol Makak Reception Centre in Battambang Province.
May 30	Party of Democratic Kampuchea (PDK – "Khmer Rouge") prevents the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr Y. Akashi from entering Pailin, the PDK stronghold.

June 1	In Thailand, 2,000 refugees seize the staging area in Site 2, demanding increased repatriation allowances.
June 12	Security Council appeals to all four Cambodian parties to abide by the Paris Peace Accords.
June 13	Cantonment begins with the arrival at 32 of the 82 sites by roughly 5,000 soldiers from three of the four Cambodian factions. The PDK refuses to demobilize.
June 21-22	Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia takes place in Tokyo with the government of Japan and UNDP as co-hosts. Two declarations on Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and the Cambodia Peace Process are adopted. Total contributions of $880 million are announced.
June 22	SNC meeting is held to break the deadlock with the PDK on the implementation of the Paris Peace Accords. Khieu Samphan, PDK leader, requests additional time to respond.
June 27	Conciliatory PDK note welcomes “international consensus” that emerged at Tokyo.
July 1	De-mining of route 69 from Sisophon to Thmar Pouk is completed. The road opens up access between zones controlled by opposing factions.
July 2	PDK demands the abolition of the SOC Government. Prime Minister Hun Sen rejects the PDK demand on 6 July.
July 22	Indonesian battalion takes on provision of security to reception centres and repatriation convoys.
July 14	PDK proposes gradual disarming of its entire army in stages over a period of four weeks, coinciding with the resignation of SOC ministers. At the same time, they launch a major attack on two villages near Phum Khulen.
July 18	Government cantonment site at Kulen (northern Preah Vihear) is subjected to sustained bombardment, allegedly by the PDK, despite the presence of UNTAC military advisers.
Aug. 5	SNC adopts Electoral Law.
Sept. 5	First return takes place to north-east Cambodia.
Sept. 12	UNTAC issues Electoral Regulations relating to the right of political parties to open offices throughout Cambodia.
Sept. 15	First return takes place to areas under the control of the Front national pour un Cambodge indépendent, neutre, pacifique et coopératif (FUNCINPEC). A total of 1,000 families return to this area over the next months.
Sept. 22	SNC accedes to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees.
Oct. 2	The first two camps in Thailand are closed – Sok Sann (KPNLF) and Site K (PDK).
Oct. 19	Official closure of O’Trao, the third Thai border camp.
Oct. 30	UNTAC Electoral Component begins to register returnees for elections.
Nov. 16	First convoy of Cambodian returnees from Viet Nam, (101 persons) arrives in Phnom Penh. A total of 850 Cambodian refugees in Viet Nam had requested to return to Cambodia.
Dec. 14	Official closure of the FUNCIPEC administered Site B camp in Thailand.
Dec. 21	A decision is taken to extend voter registration until 31 January 1993.

1993

Jan. 7	UNTAC directive 93/1 establishes procedures for the prosecution of those responsible for human rights violations.
Jan. 14	First group of 256 people returns to Yeah Ath settlement site, under PDK control but to which UNHCR, NGOs and UNTAC have free access.
Jan. 22	Official closure of Site 8, the largest PDKadministered camp in Thailand.
Jan. 29	Pre-registration of voters is completed in the Thai border camps.
Feb. 5	Completion of voter registration. Total number of registered voters reached 4.7 million .
Feb. 15	The 300,000th returnee crosses the border from Thailand.
Mar. 3	Official closing of Khao-I-Dang camp near the Thai border.
Mar. 24	The last “Sisophon Express” travels to Phnom Penh with some 1,050 returnees on board. Since its launch on 30 April 1992, it had transported 95,000 returnees.
Apr. 7	Start of election campaign.
Apr. 8	A Japanese volunteer working as a district electoral supervisor is killed.
Apr. 30	Voluntary repatriation from Site 2 comes to an end, leaving 573 persons refusing to return to Cambodia. UNHCR is denied further access to the camp and the Thai government decides to consider those remaining as illegal immigrants.

May 3	PDK soldiers launch full-scale attack on the town of Siem Reap, hitting the airport and parts of the city.
May 4	An UNTAC convoy is attacked. One Japanese Civil Policeman is killed, and three more wounded, along with five Dutch soldiers.
May 7	The Thai government deports the remaining 573 residents from Site 2 to Cambodia.
May 19	Closure of electoral campaign.
May 23	Start of UNTAC-supervised Cambodian elections.
May 26	Over four million Cambodians cast their vote (85 per cent) without any major incidents. The voting is declared free and fair.
June 15	Election results are announced by UNTAC. The new Constituent Assembly comprises 58 seats for FUNICIPEC, 51 seats for the Cambodia People's Party (CPP), 10 seats for the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (BLDP) and 1 seat for the Movement de Libération National du Kampuchea (MOLINAKA).
July 1	A new interim government is formed under the presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Significant Events in Somalia: January 1991-July 1993

1991

Jan. 1	President Siad Barre is ousted amidst widespread violence. International personnel of the UN and diplomatic missions are evacuated.
Jan.	Somali National Movement forces gain control of north-west Somalia, setting the scene for the subsequent independence bid by "Somaliland".
Feb. 4	UNHCR staff member Ahmed Liban Ainanshe is killed by bandits while on duty in Mogadishu.
Mar. 6	A joint UN mission returns to Mogadishu to re-establish presence. The UN and other relief organizations begin to return to north-west Somalia.
Apr. 10	The UN re-evacuates all staff from Somalia after several senior officials are attacked by gunmen in Mogadishu and two policemen escorting them are assassinated.
May	Fighting breaks out between the two rival groups of the Hawiye clan under the respective leaderships of warlord General Mohamed Farah Aideed and the selfproclaimed interim President Mohamed Ali Mahdi.
May 18	North-west Somalia proclaims unilateral independence.
June 26	UN needs assessment mission composed of 23 officials from different agencies visits Mogadishu 26 June – 4 July 1991.
July 2	UNHCR staff member Abdillahi Sheikh Omar is killed by bandits while on duty in Mogadishu.
July 10	A second inter-agency mission of specialists travels to other areas of Somalia from 10 to 17 July 1991.
July	UNHCR and CARE International undertake a factfinding mission to north-west Somalia to prepare a Comprehensive Plan of Operations in anticipation of the return of Somali refugees from Ethiopia.
July 19	UN launches joint Appeal for Somalia, seeking $64 million in aid as part of the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa (SEPHA).
Sept.	UNHCR re-establishes an international presence in Hargeisa in north-west Somalia but the security situation deteriorates. UN agencies and NGOs become targets of attacks.
Dec.	In preparation for the possible return of Somali refugees from eastern Ethiopia to north-west Somalia, UNHCR intensifies de-mining operations, with particular focus on major access routes and areas of return.

1992

Jan.	Inter-clan fighting intensifies in southern Somalia. Increasing numbers of Somalis flee into Kenya and Ethiopia or into the interior of Somalia. Those arriving in neighbouring countries are frequently in very poor physical condition.
Jan. 5	Dr Marta Pumpalova of UNICEF is killed by unidentified gunmen in Bossasso, a port town in north-east Somalia.
Jan. 23	Security Council resolution 733 urges all parties to the conflict to cease hostilities and imposes a general and complete arms embargo on Somalia.
Feb.	Armed elements belonging to different factions continue to fight for territory. Reports of starvation and looting of emergency aid start to hit the world news. Relief workers are constantly threatened. In north-west Somalia, the unstable security and political situation make it virtually impossible for the UN and other relief agencies to implement planned activities. UNHCR is

	compelled to evacuate international staff from Hargeisa to Djibouti.
Mar. 3	A UN-brokered cease-fire is signed.
Mar. 17	Security Council resolution 746 is adopted in support of the Secretary-General's decision to despatch a team to prepare a plan for a cease-fire monitoring mechanism and for the urgent and unimpeded delivery of humanitarian relief.
Mar. 24	UN staff member Abdi Maalim Garad is killed.
Apr. 8-9	Regional heads of government meet in Addis Ababa to attend a Summit on Humanitarian Issues in the Horn of Africa and sign a Framework of Cooperation and Action Programme to address the region's problems.
Apr. 24	Security Council resolution 751 establishes a United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM). It requests the Secretary-General to deploy 50 military observers and foresees the establishment of a security force to be deployed as soon as possible.
June	Eleven Somali organizations and factions from Somalia participate in an All Party Meeting on Somalia in Ethiopia. They sign the Bahir Dar Declaration and Agreement to lay the groundwork for a lasting political solution in Somalia. Sporadic fighting continues.
July	Advance party of UNOSOM arrives in Mogadishu in early July.
Aug. 28	Following a report by the Secretary-General on serious security problems hindering the delivery of relief, Security Council resolution 775 increases the strength of UNOSOM in order to protect humanitarian assistance.
Sept. 10	Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Jan Eliasson, leads high level inter-agency mission to Somalia which decides establishment of 100-day Action Plan for Accelerated Humanitarian Assistance.
Sept 14	First group of UNOSOM security personnel arrives in Mogadishu. The situation continues to deteriorate with several thousands reported to have died of starvation.
Sept.	UNHCR launches a cross-border assistance programme from Kenya in an effort to stabilize famine-related population movements in southern Somalia.
Nov. 24	As situation deteriorates, Secretary-General reports to Security Council on the failure of the various factions to co-operate with UNOSOM; the extortion, blackmail and robbery to which the international relief effort is subjected; and the repeated attacks on UN personnel and equipment.
Nov. 26	US government informs the UN that it is ready to provide troops to protect humanitarian relief in Somalia.
Dec. 3	Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Security Council unanimously adopts resolution 794 authorizing "use of all necessary means" to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia, on the grounds that the "magnitude of the human tragedy caused by the conflict in Somalia" constitutes a threat to international peace and security.
Dec. 4	President Bush makes available up to 28,000 US troops to participate in Operation Restore Hope.
Dec. 8	The first US marines land in Somalia as part of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) established under Security Council resolution 794. They meet with no resistance.
Dec. 26	The leaders of Somalia's two principal armed factions, Mohamed Farah Aideed and Mohamed Ali Mahdi, agree to a cease-fire and to the elimination of the so-called green line that divided Mogadishu into two warring camps.
Dec. 31	President Bush visits US troops in Mogadishu and inspects a number of relief programmes.

1993

Jan.	Security improves with the arrival of the US troops and coalition forces. Food is reported to be reaching the needy in the interior. Isolated incidents of coalition forces engaging Somali gunmen are reported.
Jan. 2	UNICEF staff member, Sean Devereux is killed by a gunman in Kismayo.
Jan. 4	The Informal Preparatory Meeting on National Reconciliation in Somalia opens in Addis Ababa. Attended by representatives of 14 Somali factions, it establishes an Ad Hoc Committee to resolve the question of criteria for participation in the planned National Reconciliation Conference.
Jan. 24	In north-west Somalia, a Peace and Reconciliation Conference called by clan elders begins to discuss the future government structure of "Somaliland".
Mar. 11	The third Co-ordination Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia opens in Addis Ababa. UN requests $166.5 million to fund 1993 operations.
Mar. 15	The Conference on National Reconciliation in Somalia opens in Addis Ababa. The peace talks agree on a multi-party political structure to run Somalia during an interim period leading to national elections. The parties also commit themselves to disarmament within a 90-day period.

May 5	The Peace and Reconciliation Conference in North-west Somalia is successfully concluded with the election of Mr Mohamed Ibrahim Egal as President of Somaliland and Mr Abdirahman Aw Ali as Vice-President.
June 5	Twelve cabinet ministers and seven vice-ministers of Somaliland are sworn in at the presidential building in Hargeisa.
June 5	Premeditated armed attacks launched by forces led by Mohamed Farah Aideed result in the death of 24 Pakistani troops serving with UNOSOM in Mogadishu.
June 6	Security Council resolution 837 is passed unanimously to express the world's outrage at the Mogadishu killings.
June 11	UNOSOM begins decisive action to restore security in Mogadishu in pursuance of Security Council Resolution 837. The Security Council also authorizes the investigation of the attacks of 5 June and the arrest and detention of those responsible.
June 12	Four journalists on assignment in Mogadishu are attacked and killed by Somali mobs. UN Secretary-General says the UN will do everything in its power to bring those responsible to justice.

Significant Events in the Former Yugoslavia: June 1991 – July 1993

1991

June 25	Croatia and Slovenia proclaim independence. Fighting breaks out.
Sept. 7	EC establishes the Peace Conference on Yugoslavia chaired by Lord Carrington.
Sept. 25	UN Security Council resolution 713 imposes an arms embargo on Yugoslavia.
Oct. 8	UN Secretary-General appoints Cyrus Vance as his Personal Envoy.
Oct. 25	UN Secretary-General asks UNHCR to assist displaced persons in Yugoslavia.
Nov. 8	EC suspends Hague Peace Conference and agrees a package of sanctions against Yugoslavia.
Nov. 23	Meeting at the request of Cyrus Vance in Geneva., the Serbian and Croatian presidents agree a cease-fire and the establishment of a UN peacekeeping operation. The cease-fire breaks down almost immediately.
Nov. 26	UNHCR begins to aid people displaced by the war in Croatia.
Nov. 27	Security Council Resolution 721 paves the way for deployment of peace-keeping forces.
	Representatives of Yugoslav republics meet in Geneva under ICRC auspices to discuss adherence to Geneva Conventions.
Dec. 17	First UNHCR relief shipments reach Belgrade and Zagreb.
Dec. 23	Germany recognizes Croatia and Slovenia.

1992

Jan. 2	Cyrus Vance negotiates Sarajevo Accord, the first lasting cease-fire in the war in Croatia.
Jan. 7	Five EC monitors are killed when their helicopter is shot down by an aircraft north of Zagreb.
Jan. 14	An initial group of 51 UN Military Liaison Officers (MLOs) arrive to assess conditions for deployment of a UN peace-keeping force.
Jan. 15	EC recognizes Croatia and Slovenia.
Feb. 7	Security Council resolution 740 requests the Secretary-General to expedite preparations for a UN peace-keeping operation.
Feb. 13	UN Secretary-General announces that he will recommend to the Security Council the deployment of a UN peace-keeping force in three proposed UN protected areas (UNPAs) to be established in Croatia.
Feb. 21	Security Council resolution 743 establishes a UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR).
Feb. 29	More than 99 per cent of those voting in a referendum in Bosnia and Herzegovina cast ballots in favour of independence. Bosnian Serbs boycott the vote.
Mar. 3	Bosnia and Herzegovina proclaims independence. Fighting intensifies and reports of ethnic cleansing begin.
Mar. 27	The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, appeals to all parties to refrain from actions that cause new displacement of civilians.
Apr. 6	EC recognizes Bosnia and Herzegovina as independent. Fighting in eastern Bosnia intensifies.
Apr. 7	US recognizes independence of Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

	Security Council resolution 749 authorizes deployment of UNPROFOR.
Apr. 11	The three Bosnian parties to the conflict, meeting under UNHCR auspices, agree to facilitate the work of humanitarian organizations aiding the displaced. UNHCR begins distributing food aid to displaced people from the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Apr. 12	A cease-fire is signed under the auspices of the EC but fighting continues in many regions.
Apr. 27	Yugoslavia's Serbian-led parliament proclaims the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).
May 15	Security Council resolution 752 demands an end to the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to "ethnic cleansing".
May 16	UNHCR temporarily evacuates staff from Sarajevo as the capital becomes engulfed in the conflict.
May 18	An ICRC delegate is killed in a mortar attack on a convoy entering Sarajevo.
May 22	General Assembly admits Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia as members of the UN.
May 24	UNHCR temporarily suspends operations in Bosnia after 11 trucks are hijacked.
May 27	ICRC announces temporary withdrawal from Bosnia and Herzegovina.
May 30	Security Council resolution 757 imposes mandatory sanctions against Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the form of restrictions on commercial activities, petroleum imports and freezing of assets abroad, and demands that all parties immediately allow unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
June 16	UNHCR resumes operations with land deliveries in Bosnia to Sarajevo, Mostar and Banja Luka.
June 28	President Mitterand of France visits Sarajevo.
June 29	Security Council resolution 761 authorizes reinforcement of UNPROFOR to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance.
June 30	Security Council resolution 762 urges the Croatian government to cease military activities in or adjacent to UNPAs.
July 3	UNHCR airlift of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo begins.
July 7	G7 leaders threaten use of force to ensure that relief reaches Sarajevo.
July 9	Bosnian President Izetbegovic reports 60,000 Bosnians killed by Serb forces and 1.4 million displaced.
July 17	A cease-fire is signed within the framework of the EC Conference on Yugoslavia but is not implemented.
July 24	Security Council suggests broadening and intensifying the EC Conference on Yugoslavia.
July 29	UN High Commissioner for Refugees convenes a ministerial-level International Meeting in Geneva. More than two million people are said to have been displaced. A comprehensive humanitarian strategy is adopted centred on access to safety and assistance for survival.
Aug. 4	Security Council expresses deep concern at abuse of civilians in camps, prisons and detention centres, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and calls for unimpeded access for ICRC and other international organizations.
Aug. 7	Security Council resolution 769 condemns abuses against civilian population, particularly on ethnic grounds.
Aug. 10	European Commission President Jacques Delors criticizes the EC for inaction in Yugoslavia and calls for realistic military intervention.
Aug. 13	Security Council resolutions 770 and 771 foreshadow the use of force as last resort to ensure relief aid for Bosnia and compliance with its call for a halt to "ethnic cleansing".
	Following reports of atrocious living conditions in detention camps, the international community denounces crimes against humanity at an extraordinary session of the UN Human Rights Commission, which appoints Tadeusz Mazowiecki to investigate human rights violations.
Aug. 26	UN Secretary-General and UK Prime Minister, John Major, as President of the EC Council of Ministers, co-chair International Conference on the former Yugoslavia in London. A framework for an overall political settlement is established and a Steering Committee set up. Lord Carrington steps down as EC mediator and is replaced by Lord Owen.
Sept. 3	Shooting down of Italian relief plane and death of four crew members leads to month-long suspension of Sarajevo airlift.
	The Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia opens in Geneva under the co-chairmanship of Cyrus Vance (UN) and Lord Owen (EC).
Sept. 10	UN Secretary-General requests Security Council to enlarge UNPROFOR's mandate to include

	the protection of humanitarian assistance provided by UNHCR and others.
Sept. 14	Security Council decides to send 5,000 additional troops to Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Sept. 19	Security Council Resolution 777 recommends that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) shall not participate in the work of the UN General Assembly.
Sept. 29	UN High Commissioner for Refugees predicts that 400,000 could die during the winter without emergency aid and a resumption of the airlift.
Oct. 3	Resumption of Sarajevo airlift.
Oct. 5	Cyrus Vance criticizes the slow deployment of UN forces to protect relief convoys. UNHCR estimates the number of refugees, internally displaced and victims of conflict to number three million.
Oct. 6	Security Council resolution 780 calls for the establishment of an impartial Commission of Experts to examine grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of humanitarian law in former Yugoslavia.
Oct. 9	Security Council resolution 781 imposes a ban on military flights over Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Nov. 4	Croatia turns back hundreds of Bosnian Muslim refugees, saying it can absorb no more.
Nov. 16	Security Council resolution 787 asks the SecretaryGeneral, in consultation with UNHCR, to study the establishment of safe areas for affected populations.
Nov. 29	A UNHCR convoy reaches the Muslim town of Srebrenica, cut off since April by Serbian forces.
Dec. 11	Security Council resolution 795 authorizes the deployment of UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to avoid the spread of the conflict.
Dec. 19	Following reports of widespread atrocities against women in Bosnia and Herzegovina, an EC delegation visits the region to investigate allegations of mass rape.
Dec. 20	President Milosevic of Serbia defeats Milan Panic in the presidential election.

1993

Jan. 11	Peace talks resume in Geneva in the framework of the International Conference on former Yugoslavia and a comprehensive peace plan is put forward by the co-chairmen.
Feb. 2	A local interpreter is killed in an attack on a UNHCR relief convoy.
Feb. 9	Peace talks resume at UN Headquarters in New York.
Feb. 17	UNHCR temporarily suspends many of its operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina in face of widespread blockages of humanitarian assistance.
Feb. 22	Security Council resolution 808 establishes an international war crimes tribunal to prosecute persons responsible for humanitarian law violations in former Yugoslavia.
Feb. 23	President Clinton and the UN SecretaryGeneral agree on a plan to parachute relief supplies to eastern Bosnia as a temporary effort to supplement land convoys. The air drop operation is under UNHCR co-ordination.
Mar. 17	France joins the US in the airdrop operation. Germany follows on 28 March.
Mar. 25	Peace talks continue in New York where some progress is reported. Bosnian Muslim president and Bosnian Croat leader sign a revised map dividing the republic into 10 semi-autonomous provinces known as the Vance-Owen Plan. UN High Commissioner for Refugees convenes a meeting in the framework of the Humanitarian Issues Working Group of the International Conference on former Yugoslavia to seek support for the UN's revised appeal for funds. The cumulative budget requirement amounts to US$1,335,329,097.
Mar. 30	Security Council resolution 815 renews for three months the presence of its 22,000 peace-keeping force in former Yugoslavia.
Mar. 31	Security Council resolution 816 reinforces the no-fly zone over Bosnia by authorizing the use of all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the ban on flights.
Apr. 1	It is announced that Cyrus Vance plans to relinquish his responsibilities as UN negotiator. He is replaced by the Norwegian Foreign Minister and former UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Thorvald Stoltenberg.
Apr. 7	Following a compromise between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Security Council recommends that the latter be admitted to the UN under the temporary name of Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
Apr. 16	Security Council resolution 819 declares Srebrenica a safe area.
Apr. 17	Security Council adopts resolution 820 which proclaims a strict enforcement of sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro to come into effect on 26 April if a peace plan is not signed.
Apr. 28	Security Council resolution 821 recommends to the General Assembly that the Federal Republic

	of Yugoslavia be excluded from participating in the work of the UN Economic and Social Council.
May 6	Security Council resolution 824 declares Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde, Bihac and Srebrenica safe areas.
May 15	In a two day referendum, the Bosnian Serbs overwhelmingly reject the Vance-Owen plan.
May 25	Pursuant to resolution 808, UN Security Council resolution 827 adopts the statute of the international war crimes tribunal.
June 1	A UNHCR convoy is hit by shells killing two Danish drivers and a local interpreter. Three days earlier, three Italian volunteers were shot dead .
June 2	A Belgian journalist is killed by a sniper. His death adds to over 30 journalists and 50 UNPROFOR personnel killed in the conflict.
June 4	Security Council resolution 836 authorizes UNPROFOR to deter attacks against the safe areas and, acting in self defence, to use force.
June 16	In a summit held in Geneva between the presidents of Bosnia, Serbia and Croatia, the Serbs and Croats propose another peace plan: a three-part division of Bosnia and Herzegovina along ethnic lines.
June 18	The UN High Commissioner for Refugees states that “The intensification of the war, the absence of decisive political breakthrough, the restrictions on asylum and the virtual depletion of resources for the humanitarian efforts constitute an explosive mixture which may cause a massive humanitarian disaster with even greater consequences for Europe.”
June 30	Security Council resolution 847 extends UNPROFOR’s mandate for an interim period of three months.

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1 Includes all Vietnamese asylum-seekers regardless of their refugee status.

2 Includes all Vietnamese asylum-seekers regardless of their refugee status.

3 Includes all Vietnamese asylum-seekers regardless of their refugee status.

4 Includes all Vietnamese asylum-seekers regardless of their refugee status.

5 Includes all Vietnamese asylum-seekers regardless of their refugee status.

6 Includes all Vietnamese asylum-seekers regardless of their refugee status.

7 Does not include some 370,000 Cambodians displaced on the Thai-Cambodian border of whom some 236,000 had been repatriated by 31 December 1992.

8 Includes all Vietnamese asylum-seekers regardless of their refugee status.

9 Refugee statistics provided by European governments do not normally indicate the specific scope or interpretation given to the term “refugee” in the respective country. A breakdown by type of refugee status is therefore not normally available.

10 1992 figure includes 42,100 from the former Yugoslavia.

11 Mainly internally displaced persons.

12 Majority from the republics of the former Yugoslavia.

13 Majority from the republics of the former Yugoslavia, of whom 245,000 internally displaced and approximately 87,000 in United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs).

14 Of whom 8,500 from the former Yugoslavia. On 1 January 1993, Czechoslovakia separated into two states: the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

15 Majority from the republics of the former Yugoslavia.

16 The figure of 827,100 at 31 December 1992 includes an estimated 640,000 ***de facto refugees, i.e. persons who either did not apply for asylum or whose application was rejected, but who were nevertheless not deported for political or humanitarian reasons. The figure does not include an estimated 577,600 asylum applicants whose claims are pending and who received government assistance.***

17 The 1992 number includes 29,000 persons from the former Yugoslavia staying temporarily in Hungary, and Convention refugees.

18 Majority from the republics of the former Yugoslavia.

19 Majority from the republics of the former Yugoslavia.

20 Other Central Americans in refugee-like situations (government estimate)

21 Other Central Americans in refugee-like situations (government estimate)

22 Other Central Americans in refugee-like situations (government estimate)

23 Other Central Americans in refugee-like situations (government estimate)

24 Other Central Americans in refugee-like situations (government estimate)

25 Other Central Americans in refugee-like situations (government estimate)

26 Indicative figures.

27 Indicative figures.

28 Refugee population includes government estimate of Central Americans in refugee-like situations.

29 Refugee population does not include internally displaced Croatians or refugees in the UNPAs.

30 Refugee population includes government estimate of Central Americans in refugee-like situations.

31 Refugee population includes government estimate of Central Americans in refugee-like situations.

32 Refugee population includes government estimate of Central Americans in refugee-like situations.

33 Refugee population includes all Vietnamese asylum-seekers regardless of their refugee

status.

[34] Refugee population includes government estimate of Central Americans in refugee-like situations.

[35] Refugee population includes government estimate of Central Americans in refugee-like situations.

[36] Refugee population includes government estimate of Central Americans in refugee-like situations.

[37] GNP estimate refers to Serbia and Montenegro only.

[38] According to the World Bank, the GNP estimate should be regarded as very preliminary.

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[40] Refugee population includes government estimate of Central Americans in refugee-like situations.

[41] Refugee population does not include internally displaced Croatians or refugees in the UNPAs.

[42] Refugee population includes government estimate of Central Americans in refugee-like situations.

[43] GNP estimate refers to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

[44] Refugee population includes government estimate of Central Americans in refugee-like situations.

[45] **Indicative figures**

[46] Excludes industralized countries listed in Annex 1.5

[47] Figure includes 1991 and 1992

[48] Data refer to the number of applications (“cases”) filed with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Cases filed by apprehended aliens or those denied by the INS which were renewed with immigration judges are excluded. Data are reported by U.S. Fiscal Year (1 October to 30 September).

[49] The 1992 figure includes refugees resettled under French resettlement quota, whereas previous years do not. Persons under the age of 16 are not included in the French data.

[50] The number for 1992 refers to asylum applications (“cases”) only.

[51] The numbers refer to persons originating from outside the territory of former Yugoslavia. The number for 1992 refers to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) only.

52 On 1 January 1993, Czechoslovakia separated into two states: the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

53 **This table is based on a list of the 22 most common nationalities of asylum applicants in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The category "Other" normally includes smaller national groups. However, in the case of some asylum countries, for example France, it may include larger groups which do not rank among the leading 22 nationalities of asylum applicants arriving in all ten of the listed asylum countries. Nigeria and Viet Nam were listed separately only as of 1990.**

54 As of 1 January 1993, Czechslovakia separated into two states: the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

55 Updated estimate from government

56 1,000 of whom repatriated with UNHCR assistance

57 Full name: Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

58 Denmark declared that the Convention was also applicable to Greenland.

59 Australia extended application of the Convention to Norfolk Island.

60 France declared that the Convention applied to all territories for whose international relations France was responsible.

61 The Netherlands extended application of the Protocol to Aruba.

62 The United Kingdom extended application of the Convention to the following territories for the conduct of whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible: Channel Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Isle of Man, St. Helena. The United Kingdom declared that its accession to the Protocol did not apply to Jersey, but extended its application to Montserrat.

63 General Assembly resolution 428(V) of 14 December 1950.

64 Notably in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/118 of 13 December 1985.

65 Based on latest official estimates of 1991 population figures in United Nations Statistical Division, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, Vol. XLVII No. 4, April 1993.

66 As recorded up to 26 June 1993