

Chapter XXI

Refugees and displaced persons

In the thick of the major emergency in Africa and the persistence of difficult situations in many other parts of the world, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continued to seek long-term solutions and provide care and maintenance to refugees throughout 1985. Wherever feasible, relief efforts were complemented by self-sufficiency activities. Regarding international protection, some encouraging developments in respect of improved standards of treatment of refugees were offset by mounting concern over the movements of refugees across continents and over the grant of asylum. Violations of physical safety continued to cause grave concern. The need to identify new responses to problems posed by the exodus of asylum-seekers fleeing situations of generalized violence rather than individual persecution also became apparent. The Secretary-General stressed that international efforts for the relief of refugees and their voluntary return or resettlement represented one of the most practical expressions of international solidarity (see p. 11).

The African emergency, in which UNHCR confronted a situation of mass exodus in the midst of severe drought and famine, absorbed much of the Office's energies, particularly in the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan.

While the emergency represented a serious setback to hopes expressed at the Second (1984) International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II), UNHCR continued to link the issues of refugee aid and development by encouraging programmes in Africa similar to a UNHCR-World Bank pilot project in Pakistan. With a growing number of Afghan refugees, Pakistan remained the country hosting the largest single refugee population, estimated at 2.7 million. Approximately 1.8 million Afghan refugees were also in Iran. In South-East Asia, resettlement in third countries remained the main durable solution for refugees in camps, though an increasing number of Indo-Chinese long-stayers awaiting resettlement caused concern. Under the Orderly Departure Programme, 100,000 Indo-Chinese had by year's end been reunited with family members abroad. UNHCR also continued helping some 112,000 refugees in Central America and Mexico. Voluntary repatriation programmes were carried out for Lao refugees from Thailand, Ugandan

refugees from the Sudan and Zaire, and Argentine refugees from other countries in Latin America.

As before, assistance to Palestine refugees was provided by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (see p. 353).

The Executive Committee of the UNHCR Programme held in 1985 its resumed thirty-fifth session (Geneva, 24 January), at which it considered a number of administrative and financial items deferred from 1984, and its thirty-sixth session (Geneva, 7-18 October). The Committee described international protection as a pillar of UNHCR work and urged Governments to co-operate in providing protection to refugees, a subject again taken up by its Sub-Committee on international protection.

In December, the General Assembly called on States to promote durable solutions and to contribute generously to the High Commissioner's humanitarian programmes (resolution 40/118). It also urged the international community to maintain the momentum created by ICARA II (40/117), and called for emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad (40/136), displaced persons in Ethiopia (40/133) and refugees in Somalia (40/132) and in the Sudan (40/0135). The Assembly also called for humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti (40/134) as well as aid to student refugees in southern Africa (40/138).

The Assembly further requested the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees to conclude its review of the problem (resolution 40/166).

The 1985 Nansen Medal—named for Fridtjof Nansen, first League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—went to Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, Archbishop of São Paulo, Brazil, for his efforts to assist refugees and address the root causes of their problems.

Poul Hartling, High Commissioner for Refugees since 1978, relinquished that post at the end of 1985. Thanking him for his dedication (resolution 40/119), the Assembly elected Jean-Pierre Hocké (Switzerland) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1986 (decision 40/310).

Topics related to this chapter. Middle East: Palestine refugees. Economic assistance, disasters and emergency relief. Human rights: human rights of non-citizens; mass exoduses. Women. Children.

Programme and finances of UNHCR

Programme policy

Executive Committee action. At its October 1985 session, the Executive Committee of the UNHCR Programme(1) expressed deep concern at the seriousness of the emergency in Africa. It was also concerned at the continuing severity of refugee situations in other parts of the world, particularly in Asia and Central America, and called for further efforts to meet needs in those areas and tackle the root causes. It also welcomed the increase of budgetary resources allocated to durable solutions and urged the pursuit of such solutions, particularly voluntary repatriation.

Commending the secretariat for a report(2) on action taken on its decisions, the Committee requested similar reports in the future.

The Committee took note of progress made in promoting development projects to assist refugees, and urged the High Commissioner to continue that work in co-operation with United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It encouraged UNHCR to promote resettlement when neither voluntary repatriation nor local integration was feasible and appealed to Governments to facilitate the admission of refugees by a flexible application of selection criteria in providing resettlement opportunities. It noted the need for continued support for the Disembarkation Resettlement Offers and Rescue at Sea Resettlement Offers schemes and commended UNHCR's continuing efforts to promote the Orderly Departure Programme from Viet Nam (see p. 1008).

Regarding refugee and displaced women, the Committee welcomed the recommendations of the July World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (see Chapter XIX of this section).

In meeting refugee needs, UNHCR continued co-operating with other United Nations organizations, in particular with the World Food Programme (WFP) in providing some 490,000 metric tonnes of emergency food aid in 1985, with the World Bank and the International Labour Organisation in promoting self-reliance and income-generating or employment opportunities, and with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in supplying primary health care, water supplies and basic sanitation. It also co-operated with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the European Parliament and the Council of Europe, as well as liberation movements and NGOs.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Following consideration of the 1985 report of the High Commissioner,(3) the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, adopted on 13 December resolution 40/118 without vote.

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office, as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its thirty-sixth session, and having heard the statement made by the High Commissioner on 11 November 1985,

Recalling its resolution 39/140 of 14 December 1984,

Reaffirming the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner,

Deeply concerned that refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner continue to face distressingly serious problems in all parts of the world,

Particularly concerned that in various regions the safety and welfare of refugees and asylum-seekers continue to be seriously jeopardized on account of military or armed attacks, acts of piracy and other forms of brutality,

Stressing the fundamental importance of the High Commissioner's function to provide international protection and the need for States to co-operate with the High Commissioner in the exercise of this essential function, particularly in view of the continued and persistent violations of the basic rights of refugees and asylum-seekers,

Emphasizing that voluntary repatriation or return remains the most desirable solution to the problems of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner,

Emphasizing also the importance for the international community to continue to provide assistance and resettlement opportunities for those refugees for whom no other durable solution may be in sight, particularly in regions where countries of first refuge continue generously to receive refugees arriving by land or by sea,

Commending States that, despite severe economic and developmental problems of their own, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and displaced persons into their territories,

Noting with deep appreciation the valuable support extended by many Governments to the High Commissioner in the performance of his humanitarian tasks,

Deeply concerned about the shortage of funds faced by the High Commissioner and its consequences for his ability to fulfil his mandate,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the High Commissioner, in the field of international protection, to address the special problems of refugee and displaced women and children resulting from their vulnerable position, which in many cases exposes them to a variety of difficult situations affecting their physical and legal protection as well as their psychological and material well-being,

Noting with satisfaction and encouraging the continuing and increasing co-operation between the Office of the High Commissioner and other bodies of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Desirous of ensuring the speedy implementation of the recommendations and pledges made at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984,

1. Commends the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff for the dedicated and efficient manner in which they discharge their responsibilities;

2. Strongly reaffirms the fundamental nature of the High Commissioner's function to provide international protection and the need for Governments to continue to co-operate fully with his Office in order to facilitate the effective exercise of this function, in particular by acceding to and implementing the relevant international and regional refugee instruments and by scrupulously observing the principles of asylum and non-refoulement;

3. Condemns all violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those perpetrated by military or armed attacks against refugee camps and settlements and other forms of brutality and by the failure to rescue asylum-seekers in distress at sea;

4. Welcomes the fact that arrangements introduced by the High Commissioner have increased significantly the rescue of asylum-seekers in distress at sea and that preventive measures have resulted in a decline in the number of refugee boats attacked by pirates;

5. Urges all States, in co-operation with the Office of the High Commissioner and other competent international bodies, to take all measures necessary to ensure the safety of refugees and asylum-seekers;

6. Also urges all States to support the High Commissioner in his efforts to achieve durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office, primarily through voluntary repatriation or return, including assistance to returnees, as appropriate, or, wherever appropriate, through integration into countries of asylum or resettlement in third countries;

7. Endorses the conclusions on voluntary repatriation adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-sixth session and urges States to extend their full co-operation to the High Commissioner to that effect;

8. Expresses its warm appreciation for the work done by the High Commissioner to put into practice the concept of development-oriented assistance to refugees and returnees, as initiated at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, and urges him to continue that process, wherever appropriate, in co-operation with the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and other organizations, and, further, urges Governments to support these efforts;

9. Commends the High Commissioner's programmes for refugee and displaced women, especially those undertaken to secure their protection and to help them to become self-sufficient through educational, vocational and income-generating projects;

10. Expresses deep appreciation for the valuable material and humanitarian response of receiving countries, in particular those developing countries that, despite limited resources, continue to admit, on a permanent or temporary basis, large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers, and, reaffirming the principle of international solidarity and burden-sharing, urges the international community to assist receiving countries in order to enable them to cope with the additional burden created by the presence of those refugees and asylum-seekers;

11. Commends all States that facilitate the attainment of durable solutions and contribute generously to the High Commissioner's programmes;

12. Expresses deep appreciation for the valuable co-operation between the Office of the High Commissioner and intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies;

13. Calls upon all States to promote durable solutions and to contribute generously to the High Commissioner's humanitarian programmes in order to assist refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner in a spirit of international solidarity and burden-sharing.

General Assembly resolution 40/118

13 December 1985 Meeting 116 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/40/934) without vote, 21 November (meeting 49);

38-nation draft (A/C.3/40/L.43), orally revised: agenda item 105 (a).

SPONSORS: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Zaire, Meeting numbers. GA 40th session: 3rd Committee 37-41, 49; plenary 116.

Financial and administrative questions

UNHCR voluntary funds expenditure in 1985 amounted to \$459 million as compared with \$445 million in 1984. Of that total, some \$282 million was spent on General Programmes and \$177 million on Special Programmes and other trust funds.

Total income for 1985 was \$435.4 million.

Expressing appreciation for the 1985 contributions, the UNHCR Executive Committee(1) voiced concern at the critical funding situation affecting the 1985 and future General Programmes and urged Governments to announce increased contributions for 1986.

Contributions

Contributions from government sources totalled over \$322.8 million in 1985. In addition, intergovernmental organizations provided \$53.5 million, and NGOs and private sources made donations valued at \$16.5 million.

Appeals by the Commissioner for contributions to Special Programmes(4) continued in response to specific needs, such as: the African emergency; returnees to Ethiopia, Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Uganda; the Refugee Education Account; the South-East Asia Anti-Piracy Programme; and the Orderly Departure Programme from Viet Nam.

At its October session,(1) the Executive Committee approved a target of \$320.4 million (not including \$10 million for the Emergency Fund) for 1986 General Programmes, urging donors, especially Governments, to recognize their primary importance and to make higher contributions.

Government contributions were announced at a 15 November 1985 meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to the 1986 Programme of UNHCR.(5)

CONTRIBUTIONS PAID OR PLEDGED TO UNHCR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES, 1985
(as at 31 December 1985; in US dollar equivalent)

state or Territory	1985 payment or pledge	State or Territory	1985 payment or pledge	state or Territory	1985 payment or pledge
Algeria	50,000	Kuwait	249,103	Thailand	15,000
Argentina	19,235	Lao People's Democratic Republic	6,000	Trinidad and Tobago	2,073
Australia	5,854,137	Liechtenstein	12,230	Tunisia	23,033
Austria	458,240	Luxembourg	115,579	Turkey	17,399
Bahamas	4,500	Madagascar	801	United Kingdom	18,278,980
Bangladesh	4,975	Malaysia	20,000	United Republic of Tanzania	2,254
Barbados	2,250	Maldives	500	United States	123,957,115
Belgium	3,178,402	Mali	13,055	Uruguay	1,998
Bermuda	10,000	Malta	948	Venezuela	20,000
Botswana	976	Mauritius	3,000	Viet Nam	950
Brunei Darussalam	10,000	Mexico	60,000	Yugoslavia	19,211
Cameroon	22,988	Monaco	1,025	Zambia	1,709
Canada	12,324,824	Netherlands	9,775,859	Zimbabwe	16,770
Chile	20,000	New Zealand	211,405		
China	441,131	Nicaragua	1,000	Subtotal	322,830,715
Colombia	13,500	Norway	12,350,537		
Costa Rica	5,000	Oman	6,000	Intergovernmental	
Cyprus	3,409	Pakistan	3,145	European Economic Community	52,881,351
Denmark	14,280,794	Panama	500	OPEC Fund	334,000
Djibouti	3,000	Papua New Guinea	999	United Nations African Emergency Fund	97,400
Egypt	9,740	Philippines	4,622	UNICEF	10,375
El Salvador	2,000	Portugal	100,000	United Nations Trust Fund for Population Activities	28,648
Finland	2,669,729	Qatar	35,000	United Nations Trust Fund for Southern Africans	165,000
France	5,591,457	Republic of Korea	10,000	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	10,000
Germany, Federal Republic of	30,198,441	Rwanda	4,816		
Greece	77,878	Saudi Arabia	4,115,033	Subtotal	53,526,774
Holy See	52,500	Senegal	3,000	private sources	16,463,798
Iceland	30,200	Sierra Leone	566		
Indonesia	4,000	Somalia	598	Total	392,821,287
Ireland	506,674	Spain	1,175,192		
Israel	40,000	Sudan	5,000		
Italy	5,875,821	Swaziland	1,036		
Ivory coast	3,691	Sweden	13,200,535		
Japan	47,021,317	Switzerland	10,196,330		

SOURCE: A/41/5/Add.5.

Accounts of voluntary funds for 1984

The audited financial statements on the voluntary funds administered by UNHCR for the year ended 31 December 1984 showed a total expenditure of \$444.8 million and total income of \$388.9 million.(6)

In a September 1985 report,(7) the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) commented on the Board of Auditors' report.(6)

In October,(1) the UNHCR Executive Committee took note of the accounts and reports and, noting the further efforts to improve financial planning and control, stressed the importance of pursuing and strengthening them.

In December, the General Assembly, in resolution 40/238, accepted the Board's financial report and audit opinions, concurred with ACABQ's observations and requested the High Commissioner to take the required remedial action.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees

With Poul Hartling, a national of Denmark, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

since 1 January 1978, due to relinquish his duties on 31 December 1985, the General Assembly in December by decision 40/310 elected Jean-Pierre Hocké, from Switzerland, to that position for three years, beginning 1 January 1986. The Assembly took that action on the Secretary-General's proposal.(8)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 40/119 without vote.

Expression of appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Noting with deep regret that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees will shortly be relinquishing his duties,

Recognizing the significant progress achieved under his guidance in promoting humanitarian solutions to the problems of refugees and displaced persons in various parts of the world,

Considering his unrelenting efforts to alleviate human suffering through the special humanitarian tasks entrusted to him in addition to the original functions of his Office,

1. Expresses its sincere appreciation and thank to Mr. Poul Hartling for the effective and dedicated manner in which he has performed his functions as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. Extends its good wishes to him for success in his future undertakings.

General Assembly resolution 40/119

13 December 1985 Meeting 116 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/40/934) without vote, 21 November (meeting 49); 18-nation draft (A/C.3/40/L.44): agenda item 105.

Sponsors: China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Sudan, Thailand, United States, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 40th session: 3rd Committee 37-41, 49; plenary 116.

REFERENCES

(1)A/40/12/Add.1. (2)A/AC.96/665. (3)A/40/12. (4)A/AC.96/659 & Corr.1. (5)A/AC.228/SR.1. (6)A/40/5/Add.5. (7)A/40/635. (8)A/40/1014.

Activities for refugees

Assistance

During 1985, General Programmes expenditure totalled \$282 million (\$346 million in 1984).⁽¹⁾ This amount included \$5.9 million obligated from the Emergency Fund which was used mostly in Africa—\$3 million went to finance assistance to refugees and persons of concern to UNHCR in the Sudan, while \$2 million was spent on relief assistance to returnees in Ethiopia. An amount of \$100,000 was also utilized to assist displaced persons in Lebanon. UNHCR continued to improve its emergency preparedness and response capabilities.

The provision of intermediate assistance to refugees in the form of care and maintenance (food, shelter, water, health services and sanitation, education, counselling) accounted for some 53 per cent of total General Programmes expenditure, down from 59 per cent in 1984.

The largest single care and maintenance programme was the assistance programme for Afghan refugees in Pakistan, for which \$46.5 million was obligated under the 1985 General Programme. Over \$10.5 million of this amount was devoted to income-generating and self-sufficiency measures. An amount of \$34.4 million was obligated for Indo-Chinese refugees in East and South-East Asia, of which \$20.9 million was for care and maintenance in Thailand pending identification of a more durable solution. In Somalia, \$10.6 million was allocated for Ethiopian refugees; in Central America, \$15.5 million was obligated for care and maintenance because local integration in Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua remained relatively slow.

Self-sufficiency activities were intensified in Costa Rica, Djibouti, Kenya, Pakistan and the

Sudan, which were supported by some 80 community counselling service projects in 47 countries.

Elementary education continued to be provided in local government schools or in specially established settlement schools. UNHCR had over 113 world-wide programmes in post-primary, vocational/technical and academic education. In addition, \$10.6 million was spent to enable 16,000 refugee students to study at the secondary and tertiary levels—24 per cent of them took technical training courses, 67 per cent attended secondary academic schools and 9 per cent were enrolled in universities.

Promoting durable solutions remained the primary objective of UNHCR. Renewed efforts were made to achieve voluntary repatriation, local integration in the country of first asylum, or resettlement to a third country when other options were not feasible. Almost 42 per cent of General Programmes resources were used to finance the implementation of durable solutions, notably local integration in Africa, Central America and China, while UNHCR succeeded in phasing out its assistance to relatively self-reliant rural settlements in the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia. The year 1985 witnessed major voluntary repatriation operations in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Western Europe as at result of concerted approaches to such repatriation. Successful initiatives and actions regarding the continuing linkage between refugee aid and development were undertaken with the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Approximately 107,600 refugees were resettled in third countries, including 25,000 Vietnamese who were helped through the Orderly Departure Programme to reunite with their families abroad. Resettlement remained the principal durable solution for Indo-Chinese refugees—some 59,000 were resettled in 1985.

UNHCR strengthened its efforts to ensure that handicapped refugees benefited from medical facilities and services in their respective countries of asylum. The needs of over 5,700 were met at a cost of \$775,000 obligated under General Programmes in 1985. In addition, some 51 severely handicapped refugees who could not be rehabilitated locally were referred to medical centres abroad at a cost of \$100,000 obligated under Special Programmes, while some 270 others were resettled in Europe, North America, and Australia.

While implementing durable solutions continued in various parts of the world, expenditure in Africa under UNHCR voluntary funds reached some \$225.8 million, of which \$97 million was obligated under General Programmes and \$128.8 million under Special Programmes.

In October,⁽²⁾ the UNHCR Executive Committee noted with concern that the basic rights of

refugees continued to be disregarded and that, in particular, they were being exposed to violent acts, arbitrary detention and *refoulement*. It welcomed the fact that provision of resettlement places had made it possible for the Rescue at Sea Resettlement Offers scheme to commence on a trial basis as from May 1985. It requested shipowners to inform shipmasters in the South China Sea of their responsibility to rescue asylum-seekers in distress. It expressed concern at both the serious emergency in Africa and the severity of the refugee situations in Central America and South-East and South-West Asia, and called for further efforts to meet needs in those areas. The Committee commended Governments that provided emergency resettlement places at short notice and urged others to provide such places. It also commended UNHCR's continuing efforts to promote the Orderly Departure Programme from Viet Nam.

To facilitate planning and rapid action, UNHCR continued to issue basic data on countries receiving large numbers of refugees; profiles on Ethiopia, Pakistan and the Sudan were completed in 1985.

A plan of operations for the Sudan was prepared. A guide to in-kind contributions was also drawn up. The UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies, published in English, French and Spanish, was distributed widely, as well as a large number of health, field and nutritional kits. The magazine *Refugees*, providing up-to-date information on world-wide refugee problems, was published monthly in English, French and Spanish, and special editions were also issued in Arabic, German and Italian.

During the year, UNHCR released two documentary films—"Fugitives in Africa" and "Casualties of Conflict"—and co-produced a series of films with television networks and film companies. Films, photographs, slide shows, maps and various printed materials were also provided to media, Governments, intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies for educational and fund-raising purposes. It also organized in March an itinerant media seminar in South-East Asia for journalists from the international media, and in September UNHCR initiated an emergency management training programme.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN 1985 BY COUNTRY OR AREA*

(in thousands of US dollars)

Country or area	Local settlement	Resettlement	Voluntary repatriation	Relief† and other assistance	Total
AFRICA					
Algeria	3,265.8	-	-	6.5	3,272.3
Angola	4,771.5	-	15.4	88.8	4,875.7
Botswana	977.6	11.4	3.5	87.5	1,080.0
Burundi	614.8	0.5	10.0	50.9	676.2
Cameroon	1,586.8	0.6	-	1.0	1,588.4
Central African Republic	431.8	1.6	-	2,499.1	2,932.5
Djibouti	2,509.3	1.7	5.2	90.2	2,606.4
Egypt	1,566.2	168.0	-	67.0	1,801.2
Ethiopia	13,751.6	194.8	4,556.3	2,370.0	20,872.7
Kenya	1,920.4	15.4	2.9	628.0	2,566.7
Lesotho	538.7	6.0	-	46.6	591.3
Mozambique	268.8	8.0	2.0	110.0	388.8
Nigeria	756.8	-	-	-	756.8
Rwanda	4,683.1	5.8	378.1	30.7	5,097.7
Senegal	616.1	139.8	-	10.4	766.3
Somalia	17,785.3	0.8	5.3	23,050.8	40,842.2
Sudan	14,725.9	121.2	150.0	86,713.7	101,710.8
Swaziland	844.5	8.1	-	49.9	902.5
Uganda	1,113.5	1.1	2,450.6	75.0	3,640.2
United Republic of Tanzania	3,402.3	5.0	5.0	257.5	3,669.8
Zaire	9,633.0	27.5	454.1	83.8	10,198.4
Zambia	1,292.0	19.0	120.4	542.3	1,973.7
Zimbabwe	203.4	1.5	-	1,008.0	1,212.9
Other	2,463.2	16.9	46.2	422.4	2,948.7
Follow-up on recommendations of Pan African Conference on Refugees	-	-	-	162.8	162.8
Subtotal	89,722.4	754.7	8,205.0	118,452.9	217,135.0
AMERICAS					
Argentina	974.6	52.3	281.5	622.5	1,930.9
Costa Rica	1,760.9	16.2	85.0	5,528.9	7,391.0
Honduras	2,964.6	3.3	210.0	7,843.5	11,021.4
Mexico	6,884.3	26.4	532.6	4,232.7	11,676.0
Nicaragua	916.6	9.5	166.6	268.6	1,361.3

Country or area	Local settlement	Resettlement	Voluntary repatriation	Relief [†] and other assistance	Total
AMERICAS (cont.)					
Peru	106.6	4.0	-	22.5	133.1
Other Central America and the Caribbean	867.1	36.2	189.4	277.4	1,370.1
Other north-western South America	305.5	-	104.3	119.7	529.5
Other southern Latin America	548.4	226.0	50.0	213.0	1,037.4
North America	-	73.2	73.7	157.7	304.6
Subtotal	15,328.6	447.1	1,693.1	19,286.5	36,755.3
EAST AND SOUTH ASIA AND OCEANIA					
Australia	-	1.8	4.6	-	6.4
China	3,600.0	70.5	-	18.8	3,689.3
Hong Kong	-	709.0	-	3,303.6	4,012.6
Indonesia	-	2,096.8	0.7	1,749.5	3,847.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	1.6	855.8	-	857.4
Malaysia	1,048.3	781.8	0.3	4,002.0	5,832.4
Philippines	-	6,775.5	-	1,534.4	8,309.9
Thailand	246.1	1,580.7	161.1	25,327.8	27,315.7
Viet Nam	1,086.0	1,878.2	-	-	2,964.2
Other	299.9	429.2	-	9,393.6	10,122.7
Subtotal	6,280.3	14,325.1	1,022.5	45,329.7	66,957.6
EUROPE					
Austria	241.1	51.6	19.2	50.2	362.1
Belgium	79.3	0.2	59.1	36.2	174.8
France	269.4	52.8	354.3	38.4	714.9
Germany, Federal Republic of	242.4	0.2	10.1	1,463.2	1,715.9
Greece	679.3	221.1	-	541.0	1,441.4
Italy	458.5	1,120.9	59.1	868.3	2,506.8
Portugal	261.2	-	-	76.3	337.5
Spain	129.5	26.0	625.0	42.4	822.9
Turkey	56.0	544.8	-	16.0	616.8
United Kingdom	23.4	-	13.2	148.8	185.4
Yugoslavia	80.6	223.1	2.0	1,532.4	1,838.1
Other	163.1	81.9	99.5	265.3	609.8
Subtotal	2,683.8	2,322.6	1,241.5	5,078.5	11,326.4
MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH-WEST ASIA					
Cyprus	5,435.5	15.3	-	499.1	5,949.9
Iran	9,088.3	26.4	-	2,760.0	11,874.7
Lebanon	63.9	8.1	-	115.0	187.0
Pakistan	10,694.9	287.6	-	55,474.2	66,456.7
Western Asia	229.3	114.4	3.1	232.4	579.2
Subtotal	25,511.9	451.8	3.1	59,080.7	85,047.5
GLOBAL AND REGIONAL					
	1,068.0	583.7	229.8	1,697.2	3,578.7
Total	140,595.0	18,885.0	12,395.0	248,925.5	420,800.5

*Not including expenditure for programme support and administration.

†Including donations in kind, such as food.

SOURCE: A/41/12.

Africa

In the first months of 1985, large numbers of persons continued to cross borders to seek help, particularly in the Horn of Africa, imposing an additional burden on neighbouring Governments at a time when the effects of the drought on their own nationals were already severe. Throughout the year, UNHCR established emergency programmes in Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan, and for limited periods in the Central African Republic and Djibouti. Relief was provided to large

numbers in desperate need of food, water and medical care. By year's end, the overall situation had improved in many areas but the emergency was not over.

Beneficiaries included not only persons of direct concern to UNHCR but also those who had left their country solely because of the drought. At the height of the food shortages, some nationals physically close to refugee reception centres also temporarily availed themselves of UNHCR emergency assistance. Such extensions of aid

proved necessary because of difficulties in making clear distinctions in the prevailing circumstances and also as there were no other funding or implementing arrangements.

In October,(2) the UNHCR Executive Committee, deeply concerned at the seriousness of the emergency in Africa, where drought and famine affecting refugees and local populations had caused great hardship and loss of life, commended the High Commissioner for his efforts to alleviate the problem, and thanked the donors to the UNHCR African emergency programmes. It regretted that the emergency had represented a severe set-back for durable solutions in Africa, including those submitted at ICARA II, and urged that their importance not be overlooked.

UNHCR co-operated with the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa (see p. 496), which was established in 1984,(3) and, as a member of the United Nations Africa Emergency Task Force, it also played an important role in the United Nations system's co-ordination of relief assistance.

Despite better harvests in 1985, the severe and even increasing economic difficulties facing many asylum countries continued to hinder efforts to promote self-sufficiency through rural settlement and agriculture or employment opportunities and income generation. In addition, developments in southern Africa created new and potentially grave problems. Thus, although substantial progress was made in stabilizing several critical emergency situations, progress in achieving durable solutions fell short of expectations in many countries. At the same time, the impact of spontaneously settled refugees on national infrastructures tended to increase, necessitating new approaches in the wider context of the development of areas affected by the presence of refugees.

Yet progress was recorded in several areas: Chadians repatriated voluntarily from the Central African Republic; political developments in Uganda allowed a return of Ugandan refugees from neighbouring countries; many Ethiopians, who had entered the Sudan in late 1984 and early 1985, returned home spontaneously; and assistance to settlements in the United Republic of Tanzania and upper Zaire was phased out as their inhabitants became self-supporting.

In 1985, UNHCR voluntary fund expenditure in Africa amounted to some \$225.8 million, of which \$97 million was obligated under General Programmes and \$128.8 million under Special Programmes.

The General Assembly, in resolution 40/20 on co-operation between the United Nations and OAU, urged Governments and organizations, as well as NGOs, to help African countries of asylum cope with the heavy burden imposed on their

limited resources and weak infrastructures by large numbers of refugees, and it invited them to contribute generously to implementing the Declaration and Programme of Action of ICARA II. The Assembly also adopted resolutions on ICARA II; returnees and displaced persons in Chad; refugees in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan; and South African student refugees (see below).

In his September 1985 report to the Security Council on refugee safety in Botswana and assistance to South African refugees in that country(4) (see p. 189), the Secretary-General transmitted the report of a mission which had visited Botswana (27 July-2 August). The mission stressed that the country's geographic location resulted in a continuous refugee influx and that, in spite of a military attack on its capital, Gaborone, by South Africa on 14 June, Botswana was determined to keep its doors open to South African refugees. The mission recommended that the international community enhance assistance to Botswana in ensuring the safety, protection and welfare of refugees; it also pointed out that it was the right of asylum countries to be secure from attack or coercion by refugee-producing countries.

Follow-up to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa

Pursuant to recommendations in the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa in 1984,(5) UNHCR reviewed the continuing refugee/returnee needs in Africa in terms of both normal programming and ICARA II projects. To prepare for and to follow up on the Conference, close collaboration took place between UNDP and UNHCR. They jointly funded development projects embracing all the population in an area west of the White Nile which had been severely affected by a heavy influx of refugees. Their collaboration was also extended to include Somalia and served as a timely precedent which was being pursued in other countries.

While additional needs were met in 1985, when UNHCR assistance in Africa reached an all-time high, the assistance provided to refugees and returnees was of necessity more for emergency relief than rehabilitation. UNDP continued monitoring development programmes for countries affected by their presence.

In July,(6) the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government adopted a declaration and a resolution on the economic situation in Africa, and a resolution on its special emergency assistance fund for drought and famine in Africa. The OAU Council of Ministers, also in July,(6) appealed to the international community to increase its contribution to UNHCR, to enable it to deal better with recent influxes of refugees and returnees and

to intensify programmes leading to durable solutions. It also appealed to donor countries to contribute urgently to ICARA II projects aimed at facilitating assistance to refugees and returnees. It further appealed to OAU member States to co-operate among themselves and with UNHCR to improve the living and working conditions of refugees and promote voluntary repatriation. The OAU Secretary-General was requested to report on the question in 1986.

On 9 July 1985, the High Commissioner orally informed the Economic and Social Council's Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee of the grave crisis caused by the drought in Africa that affected certain UNHCR refugee programmes there. He also reported, on behalf of the Secretary-General, on humanitarian assistance provided to refugees in Somalia and to displaced persons in Ethiopia, the situation of refugees in the Sudan, and assistance to student refugees in southern Africa. On 25 July, the Council, by decision 1985/185, took note of the report.

The Secretary-General, in a July 1985 report on assistance to refugees in Africa⁽⁷⁾ submitted in response to a 1984 General Assembly request,⁽⁸⁾ stated that, since ICARA II, Africa had been confronted with a crisis of dramatic magnitude and that persistent economic difficulties and emergency situations involving massive population movements had overshadowed the Conference, as international attention concentrated on endeavours to avert a human and economic catastrophe. It was imperative to undertake rehabilitation and medium-term development actions as soon as possible, even though in the crises of famine and drought the alleviation of immediate needs might appear a more urgent requirement. The Secretary-General remarked that the attention given by OAU member States to the root causes of refugee situations, the funding of refugee-related developmental projects, and the consultations and co-operation undertaken by all concerned were a pledge and a guarantee that efforts to implement the ICARA II Programme of Action would continue.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 40/117.

Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/197 of 18 December 1982, 38/120 of 16 December 1983 and 39/139 of 14 December 1984 relating to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Africa,

Mindful that the fundamental purpose of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984, was to launch collective action by the international community aimed at achieving lasting solutions,

Gravely concerned at the persistent and serious problem of large numbers of refugees on the African continent, Aware of the heavy burden borne by African countries of asylum on account of the presence of these refugees and its consequences for their economic and social development, and of the heavy sacrifices made by them, despite their limited resources,

Deeply concerned that the refugee situation has been severely affected by the critical economic situation in Africa, as well as by drought and other natural disasters,

Recognizing that the efforts of the countries of asylum require the concerted support of the international community to meet the needs for emergency relief and for medium- and long-term development aid,

Taking note of the declarations and resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985, and of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985, in particular resolution CM/Res.989(XLII) on the situation of refugees in Africa,

Emphasizing the collective responsibility of sharing the urgent and overwhelming burden of the problem of African refugees through effective mobilization of additional resources to meet the urgent and long-term needs of the refugees and to strengthen the capacity of countries of asylum to provide adequately for the refugees while they remain in those countries, as well as to assist the countries of origin in rehabilitating voluntary returnees,

Reiterating the vital importance of the complementarity between refugee aid and development assistance,

Desirous of ensuring the speedy implementation of the recommendations and pledges made at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation to African host countries, which are the biggest donors, for their generous contribution and continuous efforts to alleviate the plight of refugees in spite of their critical economic situation;

2. Reiterates its appreciation to all donor countries, the organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, regional organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their initial support and response to the projects submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;

3. Urges the international community to maintain the momentum created by the Conference and to translate into reality the projects submitted as well as the principles of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Conference;

4. Emphasizes the vital importance of the complementarity of refugee aid and development assistance and of achieving durable solutions to the problems of refugees in Africa and the necessity of providing assistance for the strengthening of the social and

economic infrastructures of African countries receiving refugees and returnees;

5. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to keep the situation of refugees in Africa under constant review so as to ensure that adequate assistance is available for care and maintenance and for bringing about durable solutions;

6. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to increase its efforts to mobilize additional resources for refugee-related development projects and, in general, to promote and co-ordinate with the host countries and the donor community the integration of refugee-related activities into national development planning;

7. Calls upon all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system concerned, as well as relevant regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to lend their support to the speedy implementation of the recommendations and pledges made at the Conference;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Declaration and Programme of Action, to monitor, in consultation and close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme, the follow-up to the Conference;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 40/117

13 December 1985 Meeting 116 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/40/934) without vote, 21 November (meeting 49); draft by Costa Rica, and Mauritius for African Group (A/C.3/40/L.42); agenda item 105(b).

Meeting numbers. GA 40th session: 3rd Committee 37-41, 49; plenary 116.

The Assembly, in resolution 40/118, thanked the High Commissioner for putting into practice the concept of development-oriented assistance to refugees and returnees, as initiated at ICARA II, urged him to continue that process in co-operation with the World Bank, UNDP and other organizations, and urged Governments to support those efforts.

Chad

Pursuant to a 1984 General Assembly request,(9) the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) on 26 November 1985 reported orally to the Assembly's Third Committee on emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad. The drought there had affected nearly one third of its population. Some 500,000 people, in search of food, had settled in an area where crops were non-existent and water supplies were used to the maximum. The largest concentration of displaced persons, about 50,000, centred on the capital, and another 30,000 were grouped at the Ati camp in Batha, one of the most severely affected prefectures. That camp and others had been helped by specific programmes executed by UNICEF, the League of Red Cross Societies and other NGOs. Following the Chadian Government's

pacification efforts—on 13 November, it had issued a general amnesty in favour of refugees and persons in exile abroad—there had been a significant movement of spontaneous returnees from the Central African Republic, and food had been distributed to them by local authorities in co-operation with NGOs and UNDRO. In view of the increasing number of returnees and displaced persons—185,000 displaced persons had been resettled by year's end—the Chadian Government requested the Secretary-General to initiate a programme of assistance.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 40/136 without vote.

Emergency assistance to returnees and displaced persons in Chad

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/106 of 14 December 1984,

Taking note of the report made by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator on 26 November 1985 on the situation of returnees in Chad,

Deeply concerned by the persistence of the drought, which is compounding the already precarious food and health situation in Chad,

Conscious that the large number of voluntary returnees and displaced persons as a result of the war and the drought in Chad poses a serious problem of integrating them into society,

Considering that, in addition to being a land-locked country and one of the least developed countries, Chad is placed in a particularly difficult situation by reason of the war and the drought,

Bearing in mind the many appeals made by the Government of Chad, in particular that made on 9 October 1985 to the General Assembly, and by humanitarian organizations regarding the gravity of the food and health situation in Chad,

Recalling the urgent appeal made by the General Assembly during its thirty-ninth session for international emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad afflicted by natural disasters,

1. Endorses the appeals made by the Government of Chad and by humanitarian organizations concerning emergency assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

2. Reiterates its appeal to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support by generous contributions the efforts being made by the Government of Chad to assist and resettle the voluntary returnees and displaced persons;

3. Takes note with satisfaction of the action undertaken by the various bodies of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies with a view to mobilizing emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

4. Again requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 40/136

13 December 1985 Meeting 116 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/40/1007) without vote, 6 December (meeting 70); 36-nation draft (A/C.3/40/L.78); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Madagascar, Mali, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Zaire.

Meeting numbers. GA 40th session: 3rd Committee 69, 70; plenary 116.

In resolution 40/218, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue monitoring, with the agencies concerned, the humanitarian needs, particularly food and health, of the people of Chad displaced by war and drought. It also requested him to mobilize special humanitarian assistance for persons who had suffered as a result of the war and drought and for the resettlement of displaced persons.

Djibouti

In pursuance of a 1984 Assembly request,(10) the High Commissioner submitted a report in August 1985 on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti.(11) He stated that the limited water supply, which had been further diminished by drought, had hindered the planning of local integration for rural refugees and, as resettlement placement had not kept pace with demand, voluntary repatriation had remained the most viable of the standard durable solutions promoted by UNHCR. At the end of 1985, there were still approximately 17,000 refugees in Djibouti, mostly Ethiopians. Between 1982 and 1985, some 33,000 refugees had repatriated voluntarily to Ethiopia, either under UNHCR auspices or spontaneously. An estimated 10,000 drought victims at Aseyla, who entered the country in 1985, also returned home spontaneously after a few months. UNHCR continued during the year to provide assistance to the remaining refugees, consisting mainly of food distribution, improvements in the supply and storage of potable water and the upgrading of sanitary conditions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 40/134.

Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/182 of 15 December 1980, 36/156 of 16 December 1981, 37/176 of 17 December 1982, 38/89 of 16 December 1983 and 39/107 of 14

December 1984 on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti,

Having heard the statement made on 11 November 1985 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Having considered with satisfaction the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti,

Appreciating the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti, despite its modest economic resources and limited means, to cope with the pressing needs of the refugees,

Aware of the social and economic burden placed on the Government and people of Djibouti as a result of the presence of refugees and of the consequent impact on the development and infrastructure of the country,

Deeply concerned about the continuing plight of the refugees and displaced persons in the country, which has been aggravated by the devastating effects of the prolonged drought,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement adequate, appropriate and lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti,

Also noting with appreciation the concern and unremitting efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the voluntary agencies which have worked closely with the Government of Djibouti in the relief and rehabilitation programme for the refugees in that country,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti and appreciates his efforts to keep their situation under constant review;

2. Welcomes the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement adequate, appropriate and lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti;

3. Requests the High Commissioner to mobilize the necessary resources to implement lasting solutions in respect of the refugees in Djibouti;

4. Urges the High Commissioner to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure that adequate, appropriate and lasting solutions are implemented to assist the refugees in Djibouti, in co-operation with Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the voluntary agencies concerned, with a view to mobilizing the necessary assistance to enable the Government of Djibouti to cope effectively with the refugee problem, which has been particularly aggravated by the debilitating effects of the prolonged drought;

5. Appreciates the assistance provided thus far by Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti;

6. Calls upon all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

and voluntary agencies to continue to support the efforts constantly being made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the current needs of the refugees and the other victims of drought in that country;

7. Requests the High Commissioner, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 40/134

13 December 1985 Meeting 116 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/40/1007) without vote. 6 December (meeting 70): 89-nation draft (A/C.3/40/L.67): agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 40th session: 3rd Committee 69, 70; plenary 116.

Ethiopia

In an August 1985 report to the Assembly on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia, (12) submitted in pursuance of a 1984 request, (13) the Secretary-General noted that voluntary repatriation of Ethiopian refugees from Djibouti continued during the year under the 1983 tripartite agreement between Djibouti, Ethiopia and UNHCR. (14) At its third meeting (Djibouti, 21 November 1984), the Tripartite Commission decided that the formal large-scale repatriation programme would end on 31 December 1984, and that refugees who wished to return to Ethiopia after that date would be processed on a case-by-case basis. By December 1984, 32,859 persons had been registered as repatriates from Djibouti. Due to the drought in the area, some rehabilitation assistance programmes to repatriates, which had been temporarily suspended in 1984, were resumed in 1985.

On 4 April 1985, the United Nations High Commissioner issued an appeal to the international community for \$23.5 million to implement a programme to assist returnees in the Hararghe province. The programme was aimed at expanding or establishing rural settlements and improving the quality and quantity of potable water for about 100,000 agriculturalists among the returnee population. In addition, 100,000 pastoralists were to be assisted to re-establish their herds and watering points were to be developed to provide adequate water for animal survival. The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, the World University Service of Canada, the Lutheran World Federation and the Ethiopian Water Works Construction Authority were responsible for the programme's implementation, in co-operation with UNDP, FAO and IFAD in order to avoid duplica-

tion and to ensure complementarity with longer-term developmental activities.

The influx of Sudanese refugees to the Illubabor region of western Ethiopia continued. The Government of Ethiopia estimated that the refugee population in that region totalled 180,000 persons. UNHCR assistance was limited to refugees who had been registered in the Itang camp and to whom UNHCR had unlimited access. The latter population, which increased from 59,100 at the end of 1984 to 85,000 by December 1985, was assisted with food, health care, basic household utensils and water, as well as through a pilot rural settlement scheme. Refugees received counselling and education aimed at identifying durable solutions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 40/133 without vote.

Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/91 of 5 December 1980, 36/161 of 16 December 1981, 37/175 of 17 December 1982, 38/91 of 16 December 1983 and 39/105 of 14 December 1984, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1980/54 of 24 July 1980 and 1982/2 of 27 April 1982,

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/8 of 28 April 1980,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recognizing the increasing number of voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned at the plight of displaced persons and voluntary returnees in the country, which has been aggravated by the devastating effect of the prolonged drought,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia in caring for displaced persons and victims of natural disasters, as well as for returnees and refugees,

1. Commends the efforts made so far by various organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in mobilizing humanitarian assistance to assist the efforts of the Government of Ethiopia;

2. Appeals to Member States and to international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum material, financial and technical assistance to the Government of Ethiopia in its efforts to provide relief and rehabilitation to displaced persons, voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia;

3. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to intensify his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees, refugees and displaced persons in Ethiopia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the Economic

and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1986, of the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

General Assembly resolution 40/132

13 December 1985 Meeting 116 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/40/1007) without vote, 6 December (meeting 70); 73-nation draft (A/C.3/40/L.66); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 40th session: 3rd Committee 69, 70; plenary 116.

Somalia

Pursuant to a 1984 Assembly request,(15) the High Commissioner appraised the refugee situation in Somalia in an August 1985 report.(16) According to government estimates, in 1985 there were 807,000 refugees in the regions of Hiran, Gedo, the north-west and Lower Shebelle, of whom some 700,000 had arrived from the Ogaden region of Ethiopia following events in the Horn of Africa in 1977-1978 and 107,000 had come in 1984-1985. Emergency relief assistance was provided to them (approximately 77 per cent were women and children) during the year and seven new centres were established. Assistance requirements for refugees in 1985 and the estimated needs for 1986 were \$97.3 million and \$99.7 million respectively.

Due to the scarcity of natural resources, progress towards durable solutions was limited and the majority of the refugees required relief assistance. Basic food supplies were provided mainly by WFP, which co-ordinated bilateral and multilateral donations. On several occasions since 1983, the Government of Somalia had reaffirmed its policy that voluntary repatriation was considered the most desirable solution, but that local settlement would be permitted for those wishing to remain. The voluntary repatriation of 642 persons from Somalia to Ethiopia took place in late 1985.

Discussions took place to elaborate a local refugee settlement project in Furjano in the Lower Shebelle region. In other regions, small agricultural and income-generating projects aimed at encouraging partial self-sufficiency for some refugees. Assistance was also provided to improve and expand existing farms near refugee camps by maintaining and upgrading the existing irrigation and draining facilities, and some 14,300 refugee farmers were being trained in

farming methods, in the maintenance of irrigation systems and pumps, as well as in marketing.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 40/132.

Assistance to refugees in Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/180 of 15 December 1980, 36/153 of 16 December 1981, 37/174 of 17 December 1982, 38/88 of 16 December 1983 and 39/104 of 14 December 1984 on the question of assistance to refugees in Somalia,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on assistance to refugees in Somalia, in particular section IV of that report,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Africa,

Deeply concerned that the refugee problem in Somalia has not yet been resolved,

Aware of the additional burden imposed by the new influx of refugees and the consequent urgent need for additional international assistance,

Aware of continuing and serious shortfalls in the provision of food assistance, which have resulted in dangerous ration restrictions, epidemics related to malnutrition, other shortages and extreme hardship in refugee camps in Somalia,

Recognizing from the recommendations contained in the report of the High Commissioner that there remains an urgent need for increased assistance in the provision of food, water and medicines, in the areas of transport and logistics, shelter and domestic items, construction, the strengthening of health and educational facilities, and the expansion of the number of self-help schemes and small-scale farming and settlement projects necessary for the promotion of self-reliance among the refugees,

Aware of the continued consequences of the social and economic burden placed on the Government and people of Somalia as a result of the continued presence of refugees and new refugee flows and the consequent impact on national development and the infrastructure of the country,

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for their continued efforts to mobilize international assistance on behalf of the refugees in Somalia;

3. Takes note with satisfaction of the assistance rendered to refugees in Somalia by various Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

4. Appeals to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum and timely material, financial and technical assistance to the Government of Somalia in its efforts to provide all necessary assistance to the refugees;

5. Appeals to the donor community to give urgent and favourable consideration to the development-related refugee projects submitted by the Government of Somalia to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984, and to fulfil the pledges undertaken at or after that Conference;

6. Requests the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1986, of the refugee situation in Somalia;

7. Also requests the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 40/132

13 December 1985

Meeting 116

Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/40/1007) without vote, 6 December (meeting 70); 69-nation draft (A/C.3/40/L.64); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia. Meeting numbers. GA 40th session: 3rd Committee 69, 70; plenary 116.

Sudan

The Secretary-General, in a September 1985 report⁽¹⁷⁾ submitted in response to a 1984 General Assembly request,⁽¹⁸⁾ stated that the refugee population in the Sudan had risen significantly. According to government statistics, the Sudan was at the end of 1985 hosting over 1 million refugees and displaced persons: approximately 790,000 were from Ethiopia, 250,000 from Uganda, 120,000 from Chad and 5,000 from Zaire. Of that number, 635,000 persons—446,000 Ethiopians, 124,000 Ugandans and 65,000 Chadians—were assisted in settlements and reception centres under UNHCR programmes. The remaining refugees were spontaneously settled among the local population and generally received no direct assistance from the international community.

The large-scale influx of refugees from Ethiopia, which had begun in 1984, continued in 1985, reaching a total of 338,000 new arrivals by April 1985. Some 231,000 new arrivals were recorded in reception centres during 1985. Arrivals were partially offset by the spontaneous return to Ethiopia of 55,000 persons at the beginning of the 1985 planting season (April/May). UNHCR also assisted over 130,000 Ethiopian refugees who had arrived in the Sudan before 1984.

There were some 90,000 Ugandan refugees in 30 settlements on the west bank of the Nile and 33,000 in 17 settlements on the east bank in the Equatoria region; many others were spontaneously settled and did not receive direct assistance. Some

3,800 Ugandan refugees voluntarily repatriated with UNHCR assistance during 1985. Organized repatriation was suspended in August owing to the unsettled political situation in Uganda, though several thousand Ugandans, mostly spontaneously settled, were known to have returned to Uganda during the latter part of 1985.

Towards the end of 1985, some 75,000 Chadian refugees were assisted by UNHCR in three reception centres in the Darfur region. Many Chadians were also assisted in food distribution centres established for Sudanese drought victims in Darfur, just as some Sudanese initially benefited from assistance in the reception centres. With the departure of Sudanese from those centres and the dispersal of some Chadians, the number of refugees assisted by UNHCR was estimated at 62,000.

Regular assistance activities in eastern Sudan were virtually suspended during 1985 as attention focused on meeting the urgent needs of new arrivals and providing emergency food and other relief aid to the established refugees affected by the drought.

UNHCR's 1985 programme of assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Sudan totalled over \$90.3 million—\$16.3 million in local settlement and over \$74 million in other programmes, including \$2 million for emergency procurement and shipment of relief items for new arrivals in eastern Sudan, \$4 million for assistance to refugees from Chad, Ethiopia and Uganda and \$64.5 million for assistance to persons of concern to UNHCR in the Sudan.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Acting on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly on 13 December adopted without vote resolution 40/135.

Situation of refugees in the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/181 of 15 December 1980, 36/158 of 16 December 1981, 37/173 of 17 December 1982, 38/90 of 16 December 1983 and 39/108 of 14 December 1984 on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

Having considered the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

Appreciating the measures which the Government of the Sudan is taking in order to provide shelter, food, education, and health and other humanitarian services to the growing number of refugees in the Sudan,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the Government of the Sudan and the sacrifices it is making in caring for the refugees and the need for substantially increased international assistance to enable it to continue its efforts to provide assistance to the refugees,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Sudan by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme,

Recognizing the need to view refugee-related development projects within local and national development plans,

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the implementation of resolution 39/108;

2. Commends the measures that the Government of the Sudan is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees in spite of the drought and the serious economic situation it faces;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in the Sudan;

4. Expresses grave concern at the shrinking resources available for refugee programmes in the Sudan and the serious consequences of this situation on the country's ability to continue to act as host and provide assistance to the increasing numbers of refugees;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the massive and increasing presence of the refugees, shrinking financial resources, drought and the serious economic situation in the country, to send, in co-operation and co-ordination with the High Commissioner and relevant specialized agencies, a high-level inter-agency mission to assess the needs and the magnitude of assistance required by the programmes for refugees in the Sudan, as well as the impact of the refugees on the economy and vital public services, with a view to preparing a comprehensive programme of assistance to be submitted to the international community;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of the projects submitted by the Government of the Sudan to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;

7. Appeals to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to provide the Government of the Sudan with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees;

8. Requests the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 40/135

13 December 1985 Meeting 116 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/40/1007) without vote, 6 December (meeting 70): 81-nation draft (A/C.3/40/L.72/Rev.1); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 40th session: 3rd Committee 69, 70; plenary 116.

Other countries

Algeria. The refugee population in Algeria remained unchanged at some 2,000, comprising elderly people of European origin, and refugees from Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. UNHCR continued its multi-purpose assistance to some 165,000 people identified by the Algerian Government as Sahrawi refugees living in 24 camps in the Tindouf area.

Angola. The refugee total in Angola was estimated at 92,200 in 1985—70,000 Namibians, 13,200 Zairians and 9,000 South Africans. The UNHCR programme for Namibians remained one of care and maintenance pending return to their homeland. Emphasis was given to self-sufficiency projects for Zairian refugees. Assistance to South African refugees continued to be directed mainly at developing agricultural production at the Malange farm.

Benin. The number of refugees in Benin, mainly Chadians, increased steadily from 846 at the beginning of the year to over 3,600 in December. UNHCR assistance consisted mainly of food, clothing and shelter. Some skilled refugees were helped to establish small-scale income-generating projects. Educational aid was also provided.

Botswana. There were 5,500 refugees in Botswana at year's end, the majority being Zimbabweans receiving assistance in the Dukwe settlement. However, the continuing drought affected progress towards self-sufficiency.

Burundi. Of 256,000 refugees in Burundi, some 60,000 received help from UNHCR in the form of education, counselling and services in the settlement areas.

Cameroon. Cameroon estimated that, at the end of 1985, there were over 30,000 refugees in its northern provinces, of whom 5,200 received assistance from UNHCR in the Ridania camp near Poli. A multi-purpose assistance programme was put into effect to meet essential requirements and to promote self-sufficiency.

Central African Republic. As a result of a return to Chad, refugees in the Central African Republic, estimated at 47,000 in March 1985, dropped to some 30,000 at the end of the year. UNHCR met the immediate needs of rural refugees in providing food and medical care, and establishing reception facilities in new settlement sites.

Kenya. Of approximately 8,800 refugees in Kenya in 1985, whose background was mainly urban, 4,150 had come from Uganda, 1,900 from Ethiopia, 1,950 from Rwanda and 800 from other countries. The care and maintenance of needy refugees continued in parallel with the pursuit of durable solutions through repatriation, local integration and income generation. Over 600 Ugandans, who had registered with UNHCR, repatriated voluntarily during the year.

Lesotho. Lesotho estimated that its refugee population, mostly South Africans, remained stable at some 11,500, with new arrivals counterbalancing departures, of which 200 received assistance from UNHCR.

Morocco. The assistance provided in Morocco to a small number of cases was in the form of integration of elderly Europeans, supplementary aid to people of diverse origin (Africa, Middle East) and scholarships to African refugee students.

Mozambique. At the end of 1985, there were approximately 700 refugees in Mozambique, the majority South Africans; some 470 were directly assisted by UNHCR.

Nigeria. There were some 5,000 refugees, including 4,000 Chadians, living in Nigeria in 1985. UNHCR provided aid for small-scale income-generating projects. Educational assistance reflected opportunities made available by the authorities to both refugees residing in Nigeria and others, mainly Namibians, who came to the country to study.

Rwanda. The majority of the 31,000 Ugandan refugees who had been assisted in camps located in the north of Rwanda had repatriated by the end of 1985. Some 19,000 refugees from Burundi remained, but individually required only occasional assistance.

Senegal. The number of refugees in Senegal remained stable at 5,500, of whom 5,000 were from Guinea-Bissau engaged in an agricultural scheme on the outskirts of M'Bour. Educational assistance remained a major aspect for UNHCR in view of educational placement opportunities offered to refugee students, especially at higher secondary and university levels.

Swaziland. During 1985, the number of refugees in Swaziland increased by some 2,000 and reached a total of 10,500, which included 6,900 South Africans and 3,450 Mozambicans. While South African refugees were mainly self-sufficient, relief assistance was provided to the Mozambicans.

Tunisia. UNHCR assisted a small number of cases in Tunisia—local integration of elderly Europeans, supplementary aid to people of diverse origin (Africa, Middle East) and scholarships to African refugee students.

Uganda. The political strife which characterized 1985 was accompanied by uncertainty and population movements within and outside Uganda. The refugee population was estimated at 151,000 persons, of whom 119,400 (118,000 from Rwanda and 1,400 from Zaire) lived in eight rural settlements in the south-west. Over 31,000 others from Zaire, who had arrived in Uganda during the 1960s, had settled spontaneously in western Uganda and no longer required UNHCR assistance.

UNHCR also assisted Ugandan refugees returning from the Sudan and Zaire under a 1984 special programme to rehabilitate returnees in the West

Nile province; by mid-1985, 31,000 persons had benefited from that programme, which provided for their immediate needs.

United Republic of Tanzania. The refugee population in 1985 was estimated at 207,000, including largely self-sufficient refugees from Burundi who represented 80 per cent of the refugee population. In addition, there were some 20,000 refugees from Rwanda and 16,000 from Zaire. UNHCR programmes concentrated on establishing large and economically viable rural settlements and strengthening the infrastructure.

Zaire. Refugees in Zaire reached an estimated 317,000 in 1985. Approximately 263,000 were from Angola, 30,000 from Uganda and 24,000 from other countries. The Ugandan population in upper Zaire decreased due to voluntary repatriation, and a self-sufficiency programme was implemented for those who remained. A multi-purpose assistance programme to cover basic needs of over 60,000 Angolan refugees in Shaba was initiated. The Government of Zaire co-operated in the final phase of UNHCR's activities in lower Zaire.

Zambia. There was a significant influx of refugees into Zambia in 1985, mainly from Mozambique and Angola. By year's end, the refugee population was estimated at 104,000—75 per cent from Angola and the remainder mainly from Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zaire. In addition to direct assistance to settlements, assistance was also provided to spontaneously settled refugees.

Zimbabwe. The number of Mozambican refugees and displaced persons increased to some 62,500 by the end of 1985. Of that number, approximately 24,000 were assisted in camps, while others were spontaneously dispersed among the local population. There were also in Zimbabwe 250 urban refugees, mainly South Africans.

Southern African student refugees

Pursuant to a 1984 General Assembly request,(19) the High Commissioner submitted a report(20) on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa—Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe—from 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985.

During that time, 138 refugees from South Africa and 7 from Namibia arrived in Botswana, bringing the totals to 266 and 103, respectively; 83 South African and 32 Namibian refugee students were attending secondary schools, vocational training institutions and university, and 70 South African and 8 Namibian students were assisted to pursue their studies abroad, mainly in other African countries.

An estimated 11,500 refugees were still in Lesotho, the majority South Africans. Of the 348 registered with UNHCR, some 260 received assistance. During the first quarter of 1985, there was an influx of some 130 refugees from South Africa; 85 per cent

of them were affiliated with liberation movements and were relocated to the United Republic of Tanzania, which also accommodated 282 school-age South Africans for educational purposes.

Among the 8,000 refugees in Swaziland, 85 per cent were South Africans. Of the 217 South African and Namibian refugee students who were attending educational institutions in the country, 167 were sponsored by UNHCR. Seven South African students were granted scholarships to study abroad. UNHCR assisted an additional 97 South Africans to travel from Swaziland to the United Republic of Tanzania for education.

In Zambia, an estimated 7,000 Namibians—mostly young women and school-age children—received educational assistance, food, clothing and medicines from UNHCR.

In Zimbabwe, which registered 440 South African refugees, UNHCR assistance concentrated on formal education and developing vocational and technical skills.

In the period under review, the High Commissioner reported that projects being financed by UNHCR or in co-operation with it amounted to \$4,401,900—Botswana was allocated \$1,270,700, Lesotho \$491,000, Swaziland \$663,000 and Zambia \$1,977,200.

UNHCR also covered the expenses of students studying outside their countries of asylum. A total of \$962,433 went to scholarships awarded to 386 Namibians and 2 South Africans for studies at west African educational institutions, and \$197,465 to cover travel for education purposes. In addition, the Otto Beneke Foundation, a voluntary agency of the Federal Republic of Germany, sponsored 516 refugee students—266 Namibians and 250 South Africans—and was preparing a vocational training programme for some 260 beneficiaries, with special consideration to be given to Namibian and South African refugees.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 13 December, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 40/138.

Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/109 of 14 December 1984, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia.

Having considered the report of the High Commissioner

on the assistance programme to student refugees from South Africa and Namibia,

Noting with appreciation that some of the projects recommended in the report on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa have been successfully completed,

Noting with concern that the discriminatory and repressive policies which continue to be applied in South Africa and Namibia cause a continued and increasing influx of student refugees into Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Conscious of the burden placed on the limited financial, material and administrative resources of the host countries by the increasing number of student refugees,

Appreciating the efforts of the host countries to deal with their student refugee populations, with the assistance of the international community,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for granting asylum and making educational and other facilities available to the student refugees, in spite of the pressure which the continuing influx of those refugees exerts on facilities in their countries;

3. Also expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for the co-operation which they have extended to the High Commissioner on matters concerning the welfare of these refugees;

4. Notes with appreciation the financial and material support provided for the student refugees by Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. Requests the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

6. Urges all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue contributing generously to the assistance programme for student refugees, through financial support of the regular programmes of the High Commissioner and of the projects and programmes, including unfunded projects, which were submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984;

7. Also urges all Member States and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist the countries of asylum materially and otherwise to enable them to continue to discharge their humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

8. Appeals to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and all other competent United Nations bodies, as well as other international and non-governmental organizations, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance so as to facilitate and expedite the settlement of student refugees from South Africa who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

9. Calls upon agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue co-operating with

the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa;

10. Requests the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1986, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 40/138

13 December 1985 Meeting 116 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/40/1007) without vote, 6 December (meeting 71); 45-nation draft (A/C.3/40/L.79): agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 40th session: 3rd Committee 69, 71; plenary 116.

In related action, the Assembly in resolution 40/97 E requested UNHCR to expand its assistance for the basic needs of Namibian refugees.

The Americas and Europe

UNHCR obligations in the Americas and Europe totalled \$52.2 million in 1985, of which \$48.5 million was under General Programmes and \$3.7 million under Special Programmes.(1)

The Americas

In 1985, the overall refugee population in Latin America—which exceeded 300,000—remained relatively unchanged, with a slight increase in numbers registered in Costa Rica and Honduras being compensated for by the repatriation of refugees from Argentina and Uruguay. UNHCR's activities concentrated in Central America and Mexico, where 112,000 refugees were being assisted.

In Costa Rica, 19,411 refugees were assisted in 1985. The local integration of Salvadorian and Nicaraguan refugees of urban background was relatively successful, but integration of 5,300 Nicaraguans of rural background remained in its early stages, and by the end of the year 4,000 were still receiving assistance.

In Honduras, 20,700 Salvadorian and 530 Guatemalan refugees continued to receive assistance in camps. Some 5,300 Nicaraguan Ladino refugees also received assistance in two Honduran villages while the search for a suitable resettlement area in the region continued. Approximately 13,300 Nicaraguan refugees of Indian origin became partially self-sufficient in Mosquitia.

In Mexico, 18,500 Guatemalan refugees in the Campeche and Quitana Roo states were achiev-

ing self-sufficiency on land provided by the Mexican Government, while in the Chiapas state 21,000 persons were still being assisted pending a more durable solution.

In October,(2) the UNHCR Executive Committee expressed concern at the difficult refugee situation in Central America and called for further efforts to meet refugee needs there.

Europe

Refugees and asylum-seekers arriving in Western Europe, particularly through irregular channels, continued to be of increasing concern to those Governments. To identify problems and propose practical solutions, UNHCR held consultations on the subject (Geneva, 28-31 May 1985). An informal meeting was also organized by Sweden (Stockholm, 25 and 26 November 1985).

Those seeking asylum in European countries in 1985 increased from 103,500 persons to an estimated 165,000. The countries receiving the most asylum-seekers continued to be the Federal Republic of Germany, with over 73,000 persons, followed by France, Sweden and Switzerland. Italy and Turkey granted transit facilities to asylum-seekers.

East and South Asia and Oceania

The number of Indo-Chinese refugees in camps and centres in asylum countries in East and South Asia and Oceania stood at 159,665 at the end of 1985, of whom 34,143 were boat people. Among first-asylum countries, Thailand continued to host the largest number—93,257 Lao, 31,761 Kampuchians and 5,395 Vietnamese. Other countries and territories providing temporary asylum to significant numbers included Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Macau, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Singapore. In addition, two refugee processing centres, at Bataan (Philippines) and Galang (Indonesia), provided temporary accommodation to some 11,600 Indo-Chinese refugees who had already been accepted for resettlement by third countries. There were also an estimated 20,000 refugees benefiting from UNHCR assistance in Viet Nam.

Resettlement in third countries remained the most viable solution for the majority. However, Kampuchians and Lao who returned to their home countries from Thailand, through organized or spontaneous repatriation, benefited from UNHCR assistance to facilitate their reintegration.

Following the arrival in Papua New Guinea of some 10,500 refugees from the province of Irian Jaya (Indonesia), UNHCR, at the request of Papua New Guinea, launched an aid programme at border sites, pending a durable solution.

During 1985, \$61.6 million was obligated for assistance in East and South Asia and Oceania

under General Programmes and \$9.7 million under Special Programmes. Of that amount, \$39.9 million was spent to aid Indo-Chinese refugees in the region.

The High Commissioner told the Executive Committee in October(2) that he was heartened by the United Kingdom's decision to make a new effort to relieve the burden of Hong Kong which had, proportionately, one of the biggest case-loads of Indo-Chinese refugees. He was also pleased that other major resettlement countries had decided to maintain or only marginally reduce their South-East Asian refugee quotas. He was encouraged by the steady pace of the Orderly Departure Programme from Viet Nam and by the number of lives saved by Thailand's implementation of the Anti-Piracy Programme. Thanking Governments participating in the Rescue at Sea Resettlement Offers scheme, he expressed concern for Kampuchean refugees in camps in Thailand or Viet Nam for whom a durable solution seemed remote.

The Committee(2) expressed concern about the continuing severity of refugee situations in South-East Asia, reiterated the need for durable solutions and called on Governments that were not doing so to participate in the resettlement effort and to allow the admission of refugees who did not have links to a third country.

In his October report on Kampuchea,(21) the Secretary-General stated that, during the previous six years, substantial humanitarian assistance had been channelled to Kampucheans. Those who had sought refuge along the Thai-Kampuchean border and at Khao-I-Dang (the UNHCR holding centre in Thailand) remained dependent on aid. As of 1 October 1985, there were 21,000 Kampuchean refugees in Thailand, compared with 175,000 in 1980. With the co-operation of donor Governments, resettlement countries and the host country, nearly 200,000 refugees had been resettled from Thailand since 1975 and another 6,500, accepted for resettlement, were awaiting departure for third countries. Because of an upsurge of hostilities along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the year had again been very difficult for the Kampuchean refugees on the borders and for the United Nations Border Relief Operation. Nearly all refugees were moved and given temporary refuge inside Thailand.

The donors to the programme of humanitarian assistance for the Kampuchean people met four times during 1985 (20 February, 2 May, 11 September and 25 November) to announce pledges and contributions and consider the latest developments in the region.

During the year, the Secretary-General continued to receive communications on incidents near the common border of Democratic Kampuchea and Thailand that also dealt with the refugee problem on that border (see p. 221).

In resolution 40/7, the General Assembly appealed to the international community to continue emergency assistance to Kampuchean refugees still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in holding centres.

UNHCR role in South-East Asia

The report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the UNHCR role in South-East Asia (1979-1983)(22) was transmitted to the General Assembly in February 1985 by the Secretary-General. It reviewed the operations, achievements and difficulties of UNHCR in fulfilling its mandate in that region.

Focusing on Indo-Chinese refugees falling under UNHCR mandate, the report mentioned that close to 1 million Indo-Chinese refugees had found a permanent home in resettlement countries, mostly in Western Europe and North America, representing the largest intercontinental movement of refugees in the history of UNHCR: Since 1979, UNHCR had channelled some \$700 million in emergency and multi-purpose relief assistance to refugees in South-East Asia; in addition, it had attracted other sources of local and external refugee relief assistance, in particular from the NGO community, which had proved to be crucial to it in discharging its responsibilities in the region. Despite the High Commissioner's impressive results in stimulating the necessary political and financial support for solving the crisis, not all difficulties had been overcome. While some of those difficulties were of a political nature, most of them resulted from a weak UNHCR field establishment, which required significant strengthening.

The report recommended, among other things, that UNHCR field offices in South-East Asia should be adequately equipped to perform their responsibilities regarding international protection, programming and co-ordination of assistance activities, administration and financial management, and public information. It also recommended that the High Commissioner and the UNHCR Executive Committee should examine the feasibility of convening a humanitarian regional meeting of all parties concerned by the Indo-Chinese refugee problem with the objective of working out measures aimed at a permanent solution. In addition, it recommended that UNHCR should establish a formal working agreement with the Committee for Co-ordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) which would spell out the respective responsibilities and tasks of both parties concerning refugees under UNHCR protection in that country.

In his comments on the JIU recommendations, (23) the Secretary-General said that field offices in South-East Asia were adequately staffed in proportion to the refugee situation; they had a pool of experienced administrative and financial officers and the local

administrative staff were generally highly qualified. Referring to the convening of a regional conference, he felt that, given the nature of the refugee problem in South-East Asia, it would have to encompass political as well as humanitarian considerations; such a conference should therefore be convened by other United Nations organs. As for CCSDPT, the Secretary-General pointed out that it was a forum for NGOs in Thailand rather than an operational organization. Besides, CCSDPT—which had had a formal agreement with UNHCR since 1980—had not sought to be recognized as an international organization.

Middle East and South-West Asia

During 1985, \$56.7 million was obligated to assist refugees in the Middle East and South-West Asia under General Programmes and \$30.2 million under Special Programmes.

Afghans in Pakistan, estimated at 2.7 million in 1985, continued to represent the world's largest concentration of refugees. UNHCR assistance programmes, for which \$67.6 million was obligated, were geared towards self-help and self-reliance, including projects to provide training and employment. The three-year UNHCR-World Bank project, to provide employment and income for refugees and the local population, improved, and by the end of 1985 the target for the second year had been achieved, especially in regard to its refugee labour component. Some refugees who arrived in Pakistan during the year were assisted in the Mianwali district of the Punjab, which hosted 110,000 refugees.

Afghan refugees in Iran continued to number approximately 1.8 million, 50 per cent of whom resided in Khorasan and Sistan-Baluchistan provinces. In 1985, \$9.1 million was obligated to finance programmes implemented by the Council for Afghan Refugees.

In resolution 40/12, the General Assembly again appealed for humanitarian assistance for Afghan refugees.

Despite the precarious situation in Lebanon (see p. 295), the UNHCR regional office in Beirut continued to assist some 2,900 refugees in that country, and emergency assistance totalling \$100,000 was also provided to 20,500 families who had been uprooted from their homes as a result of continuing strife.

In Yemen, UNHCR provided basic assistance to 1,800 refugees of Eritrean origin living on the Red Sea coast.

In Cyprus, UNHCR continued to co-ordinate aid to persons displaced as a result of the 1974 events (see p. 257).

The question of Palestine refugees was addressed by the Assembly in resolutions 40/165 A-K.

Refugee protection

During 1985, it became obvious that only concerted international action could create conditions in which it would be possible to find solutions to refugee problems while, at the same time, facilitating the High Commissioner's task of providing international protection. Thus, the refugee situations of the 1980s were affecting countries world-wide, as evidenced by growing transcontinental movements of refugees and asylum-seekers. The relevance of those considerations was particularly apparent in Europe where increased numbers of refugees arrived. Their problems and those of European States were the subject of consultations in May and November 1985 (see p. 1007).

In the Middle East and Asia, there were no major developments. In general, countries in those regions offered only temporary asylum to refugees and asylum-seekers, either on condition that they be resettled in third countries or until such time as a voluntary return to the country of origin could be envisaged. In both instances, the majority had to remain in refugee camps during the intervening period. A different situation prevailed in Africa, where more liberal asylum practices were followed by most countries. In the American hemisphere, Central American refugees were a source of concern during the year, since the majority of them lived in camps often located close to their country of origin, thereby constituting a potential for the conflict to spill over frontiers. A similar situation existed also in some African and Asian countries.

The physical protection of refugees continued to be of great concern to UNHCR. Military attacks on refugee camps and settlements occurred in southern Africa, Lebanon, Central America and South-East Asia. Refugees were also vulnerable to other violence, both within and outside their camps and settlements. A UNHCR/Thai Government Anti-Piracy Programme continued in 1985 to deal with piracy attacks against asylum-seekers in the South China Sea.

UNHCR continued to provide refugees and asylum-seekers with various measures of protection, against a growing trend among countries to be restrictive in granting asylum. The principle of non-refoulement—whereby refugees and asylum-seekers would not forcibly be returned to countries where they faced persecution or other danger—was respected almost universally. There was, however, a growing trend to put such persons in detention as part of a policy of deterrence. Similarly, some countries progressively introduced legal and other restrictions, rendering it more difficult for refugees to obtain employment or otherwise enjoy economic rights.

There was a growing recognition among countries of the importance of appropriate documentation. At the request of several Governments,

UNHCR printed thousands of refugee identity cards. It also contributed to the cost of producing such cards locally in other countries. In addition, UNHCR provided Governments with over 9,300 convention travel documents and offered help where difficulties were encountered in obtaining or renewing travel documents and visas.

In 1985, UNHCR intensified its activities in the promotion, advancement and dissemination of refugee-law principles, in co-operation with the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, the Council of Europe, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference. In addition, UNHCR organized with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law at San Remo, Italy, seminars and meetings on refugee law; it also collaborated with the International Institute of Human Rights at Strasbourg, France, and the Regional Centre for Third World Studies at Bogota, Colombia.

A seminar on the international protection of refugees in east and southern Africa—attended by Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and OAU, UNHCR and UNDP representatives—was held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 January to 1 February 1985.

In October,⁽²⁾ the UNHCR Executive Committee, recognizing that UNHCR's international protection function had become increasingly difficult due to the growing complexity of current refugee problems, reiterated that that function could be carried out effectively only with full government support, particularly through durable solutions. It welcomed the fact that many States, including those confronted with economic and developmental difficulties, continued to grant asylum to large numbers of refugees. At the same time, it noted with concern the growing phenomenon of refugees and asylum-seekers who, having found protection in one country, moved irregularly to another country, and hoped that that problem could be mitigated through global solutions. That issue was considered by the Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection at its tenth session (Geneva, 30 September, 1 and 4 October 1985). Since the Executive Committee could not reach a consensus on how to deal with the problem, it requested the High Commissioner to continue consultations with a view to reaching agreement on the matter. In addition to the question of irregular movements of asylum-seekers and refugees, the Committee adopted other conclusions, prepared by the Sub-Committee, on refugee women and international protection (see below); military attacks on refugee camps and settlements in southern Africa and elsewhere; problems relating to the rescue of asylum-seekers in distress at sea; and voluntary repatriation.

Refugee women and international protection

Since refugee women and young girls currently constituted most of the world's refugee population, an understanding of their special problems and social condition was necessary to enable the international community to provide them with equal and adequate protection. Although refugee men and women often found themselves in similar difficult situations, the physical safety and integrity of refugee women were in many instances threatened or violated.

In response to the special needs of refugee women, UNHCR had developed programmes which included income-generating and self-sufficiency projects. As far as the violation of their physical integrity and safety was concerned, measures needed to be taken to strengthen UNHCR presence in border areas and on flight routes, as well as in areas where women were exposed to such dangers.

The UNHCR Executive Committee adopted several conclusions. Among them, it welcomed the round table on refugee women (Geneva, April 1985) and the recommendations regarding the situation of refugee and displaced women adopted in July by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (see Chapter XIX of this section). It also stressed the need for a better understanding of the special needs and problems of refugee women in the international protection field and for gathering data concerning refugee women and girls in order to identify and implement appropriate mechanisms to ensure their effective protection. The Executive Committee requested the High Commissioner to report to it on the needs of refugee women and on existing and proposed programmes for their benefit.

In **resolution 40/118**, the General Assembly reaffirmed the fundamental nature of the High Commissioner's function to protect refugees and the need for Governments to continue to co-operate with his Office, particularly by observing the principles of asylum and non-refoulement.

International instruments

As at 31 December 1985, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees⁽²⁴⁾ and its 1967 Protocol⁽²⁵⁾ had been ratified or acceded to by 95 and 94 States, respectively. There was no accession to those instruments during 1985.⁽²⁶⁾

Other intergovernmental legal instruments of benefit to refugees included the 1969 OAU Convention governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the 1957 Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen and its 1973 Protocol, the 1959 European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees, the 1980 European Agreement on Transfer of Responsibility for Refugees, and the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights, Pact of San José, Costa Rica.

As at 31 December 1985, there were 35 States parties to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons⁽²⁷⁾ and 14 States parties to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.⁽²⁸⁾

The General Assembly by **resolution 40/144** adopted a Declaration on the human rights of individuals not nationals of the country where they live, and in **resolution 40/118** stressed the need for Governments to accede to and implement international and regional refugee instruments.

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(1)A/41/12. (2)A/40/12/Add.1. (3)YUN 1984, p. 468. (4)S/17453. (5)YUN 1984, p. 943. (6)A/40/666. (7)A/40/425. (8)YUN 1984, p. 944, GA res. 39/139, 14 Dec. 1984. (9)Ibid., p. 945, GA res. 39/106, 14 Dec. 1984. (10)Ibid., p. 946, GA res. 39/107, 14 Dec. 1984. (11)A/40/588. (12)A/40/587. (13)YUN 1984, p. 947, GA res. 39/105, 14 Dec. 1984. (14)YUN 1983, p. 957. (15)YUN 1984, p. 948, GA res. 39/104, 14 Dec. 1984. (16)A/40/586. (17)A/40/589. (18)YUN 1984, p. 949, GA res. 39/108, 14 Dec. 1984. (19)Ibid., p. 950, GA res. 39/109, 14 Dec. 1984. (20)A/40/590. (21)A/40/759. (22)A/40/135. (23)A/40/135/Add.1. (24)YUN 1951, p. 520. (25)YUN 1967, p. 769. (26)Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 1985 (ST/LEG/SER.E/4), Sales No. E.86.V.3. (27)YUN 1954, p. 416. (28)YUN 1961, p. 533.

OTHER PUBLICATION

Environmental Refugees, Sales No. E.85.IIID.1.

International co-operation to avert new refugee flows

In 1985, the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, established by the General Assembly in 1981(1) to review the problem and develop recommendations, held its fifth and sixth sessions (New York, 25 March-4 April and 3-14 June).⁽²⁾ The Group's work covered, among other things, the circumstances causing new massive flows of refugees and international co-operation to avert them. In view of its complex task, the Group requested that its mandate be renewed for two further 2-week sessions during 1986, preferably in March and April. The Group's composition was to remain unchanged, unless nominating Governments chose to replace their experts.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly, on 16 December 1985, adopted **resolution 40/166** without vote.

International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/148 of 16 December 1981, 37/121 of 16 December 1982, 38/84 of 15 December 1983

and 39/100 of 14 December 1984 on international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees,

Having examined the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,

Considering the urgency, magnitude and complexity of the task before the Group of Governmental Experts,

Welcoming the fact that experts coming from least developed countries were enabled to participate in the 1984 and 1985 sessions of the Group,

Recognizing the necessity of having all the experts participate in the future sessions of the Group,

1. Welcomes the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, including its recommendations, as a further constructive step in the fulfilment of its mandate;

2. Reaffirms and extends the mandate of the Group of Governmental Experts as defined in General Assembly resolutions 36/148 and 37/121;

3. Calls upon the Secretary-General, without prejudice to the rule contained in resolution 36/148, to continue to assist, as far as possible and by way of exception, the experts coming from least developed countries, appointed by the Secretary-General, to participate fully in the work of the Group of Governmental Experts so that it may fulfil its mandate;

4. Calls upon the Group of Governmental Experts to work expeditiously on the fulfilment of its mandate in two sessions of two weeks' duration each during 1986 and to conclude its comprehensive review of the problem in all its aspects;

5. Requests the Group of Governmental Experts to submit its report in time for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees".

General Assembly resolution 40/166

16 December 1985 Meeting 118 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/40/808) without vote, 15 October (meeting 10); 37-nation draft (A/SPC/40/L.6); agenda item 80.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Comoros, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Togo.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/40/956; S-G, A/C.5/40/28, A/SPC/40/L.7. Meeting numbers. GA 40th session: 5th Committee 49; SPC 8-10; plenary 118.

In other action, the Assembly, in **resolution 40/24**, deplored the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons uprooted by military intervention and other acts, and reaffirmed their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour. In **resolution 40/149**, it invited the Commission on Human Rights to keep human rights and mass exoduses under review with the objective of making recommendations concerning further measures to be taken.

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(1)YUN 1981, p. 1053, GA res. 36/148, 16 Dec. 1981. (2)A/40/385.