

Chapter XXI

Refugees

Contents

	Page		Page
General aspects	1194	Sudan	1210
Programme and finances of UNHCR	1194	Economic and Social Council resolution	
Programme policy	1194	1982/1	1211
General Assembly resolution 37/195	1194	General Assembly resolution 37/173	1211
Continuation of UNHCR	1195	Swaziland,	1212
General Assembly resolution 37/196	1195	Uganda	1212
Financial and administrative questions	1196	United Republic of Cameroon	1212
Contributions	1196	United Republic of Tanzania	1212
Financing of administrative expenses	1196	Zaire	1212
General Assembly resolution 37/238	1198	Zambia	1212
Accounts of voluntary funds for 1981	1198	Zimbabwe	1212
Organizational questions	1198	Southern African student refugees	1212
Representation of Namibia in the Executive		General Assembly resolution 37/177	1213
Committee	1198	Asia and the Pacific	1214
Economic and Social Council decision		Burma	1214
1982/104	1199	China	1214
Economic and Social Council decision		Hong Kong	1214
1982/110	1199	India	1214
Extension of the High Commissioner's term	1199	Indonesia	1214
General Assembly decision 37/319	1199	Iran	1214
Public information	1199	Japan	1215
Activities for refugees	1200	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1215
Assistance to refugees	1200	Lebanon	1215
Africa	1202	Malaysia	1215
General Assembly resolution 37/197	1203	Pakistan	1215
Algeria	1204	Philippines	1215
Angola	1204	Singapore	1215
Botswana	1204	Thailand	1215
Burundi	1204	Viet Nam	1216
Chad	1204	Western Asia	1216
Djibouti	1205	Europe	1216
Economic and Social Council resolution		Cyprus	1217
1982/3	1205	Latin America	1217
General Assembly resolution 37/176	1206	North America	1217
Egypt	1206	Refugee protection	1217
Ethiopia	1206	International instruments	1218
Economic and Social Council resolution		Aging refugees	1219
1982/2	1207	International cooperation to avert new refugee	
General Assembly resolution 37/175	1207	flows	1219
Kenya	1207	General Assembly resolution 37/121	1220
Lesotho	1208	Related topics:	
Morocco	1208	Africa: Lesotho and South Africa, Middle East: Protection	
Mozambique	1208	of Palestine refugees and civilians in Lebanon; Activities of	
Nigeria	1208	UNRWA, Economic Assistance, Disasters and Emergency	
Rwanda	1208	Relief: Lebanon.	
Somalia	1208		
Economic and Social Council resolution			
1982/4	1209		
General Assembly resolution 37/174	1210		

For resolutions and decisions of major organs mentioned but not reproduced, refer to INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS.

General aspects

In 1982, despite some encouraging developments, the world-wide problem of refugees and displaced persons remained serious, especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continued to respond to their immediate and long-term needs.

In recognition of the valuable work carried out by UNHCR, the General Assembly decided to continue that Office for a further period of five years from 1 January 1984, and also elected Poul Hartling, serving a five-year term as High Commissioner since 1978, for a further three-year term beginning on 1 January 1983.

Programme and finances of UNHCR

Programme policy

Executive Committee action. At its thirty-third session at Geneva from 11 to 20 October 1982,⁽¹⁾ the Executive Committee for the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees took note with satisfaction of the evolution of many major activities from their emergency or relief phase to the promotion of self-reliance leading to durable solutions.

It welcomed the continued attention paid to voluntary repatriation-particularly through the expanded programme for Ethiopian returnees, the recently completed programme in Chad and the ongoing programmes for Indo-Chinese returnees-and took note of the relative stabilization of the refugee problem in the Horn of Africa and the Sudan. At the same time, the Committee expressed concern over the refugee situation in Central America and in Lebanon, and urged the High Commissioner to continue or expand assistance there within his competence. Further, it noted with appreciation the progress made in the assistance programme in Pakistan.

The Executive Committee took note of the resettlement activities, and stressed the importance of Governments continuing to admit refugees who had no other durable solution, or those with special needs such as emergency cases or disabled refugees. It noted with concern the significant decrease in resettlement opportunities for Indo-Chinese refugees, urged Governments to maintain the momentum of resettlement based on equitable international burden-sharing and those connected with the Orderly Departure Programme from Viet Nam to facilitate its implementation and expansion. It also urged Governments to provide

resettlement opportunities to the growing number of world-wide refugees from the Middle East.

General Assembly action. By a resolution adopted without vote on 18 December,⁽²⁾ the General Assembly commended the work of UNHCR, and urged intensified efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons, especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America. It reaffirmed the need for co-operation between UNHCR and Governments, and for the latter to uphold relevant legal instruments and to observe the principles of asylum and non-refoulement. The Assembly called on the international community to share the burden of providing durable solutions to the problems of refugees and displaced persons, taking into account residual problems as well as the absorption capacity of the countries concerned. It urged Governments to support the High Commissioner's humanitarian programmes.

The Assembly urged continued examination of problems in providing temporary refuge to asylum seekers in situations of large-scale influx, with a view to finding durable solutions. It urged adapting management practices to the increased UNHCR workload, and requested that humanitarian assistance efforts be co-ordinated with those of United Nations and other bodies concerned in accordance with relevant decisions of the Organization.

At the same time, the Assembly deplored the continued violations of the basic rights of refugees and displaced persons in southern Africa and elsewhere, requested the High Commissioner to continue participation in the follow-up activities of the 1981 International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa⁽³⁾ and to intensify his assistance to refugees in Africa, and stressed maintenance of relief and resettlement efforts for South-East Asian cases.

The 19-nation text, introduced by Sweden, had been approved by the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on 1 December, also without vote.

Report. ⁽¹⁾UNHCR Executive Committee, A/37/12/Add.1. Resolution (1982). ⁽²⁾GA: 37/195, 18 Dec., text following. Yearbook reference. ⁽³⁾1981, p. 1039. Meeting records. GA: 3rd Committee, A/C.3/37/SR.41, 43-46, 58, 59 (15 Nov.-1 Dec.); plenary, A/37/PV.111 (18 Dec.).

General Assembly resolution 37/195

18 December 1982 Meeting 111 Adopted without vote
Approved by Third Committee (A/37/692) without vote, 1 December (meeting 59); 19-nation draft (A/C.3/37/L.44); agenda item 90 (a).

Sponsors: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Madagascar, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania.

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-third session, and having heard the state

ment made by the High Commissioner before the Third Committee on 15 November 1982.

Recalling its resolutions 36/124 and 36/125 of 14 December 1981,

Reaffirming the eminently humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner on behalf of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the Office,

Expressing deep concern that the problems of refugees and displaced persons remain distressingly serious, especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America,

Considering that, despite some encouraging developments, substantial efforts continue to be needed to aid refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner, in particular through the promotion of durable and speedy solutions to their problems in accordance with the statute of the Office,

We/coming the increasing number of accessions by States to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees,

Noting with deep concern that serious violations of the basic rights of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office have continued,

Deploring, in particular, the instances of military attacks on refugee camps in southern Africa and elsewhere,

Noting that many assistance programmes have evolved from the emergency phase to a state of consolidation,

Noting with great appreciation the positive responses of Governments to the problems of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner through offers of asylum, voluntary repatriation, rehabilitation, local settlement, resettlement and financial contributions, as well as the generous support given to the Office in its humanitarian task,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa,

1. Commends the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff for the valuable work that the Office of the High Commissioner continues to perform on behalf of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the Office;

2. Reaffirms the fundamental nature of the High Commissioner's function to provide international protection and the need for Governments to co-operate fully with him to facilitate the effective exercise of this essential function, in particular by acceding to and fully implementing the relevant international and regional instruments and by scrupulously observing the principles of asylum and non-refoulement,

3. Deplores the continued serious violations of the basic rights of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner, in particular through military attacks on refugee camps and settlements in southern Africa and elsewhere, refoulement and arbitrary detention, and stresses the need to strengthen measures to protect them against such violations;

4. Welcomes, within the context of the efforts of the international community to share the burden of caring for refugees, the work of the High Commissioner in examining the problems associated with providing refuge on a temporary basis to asylum seekers in situations of large-scale influx with a view to finding durable solutions, and requests him to continue the work in this regard;

5. Notes with appreciation the major contribution by countries in giving asylum to, or otherwise accepting on a temporary basis, and assisting large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner;

6. Stresses the High Commissioner's role in promoting durable and speedy solutions, in consultation and agreement with the countries concerned, to the problems of refugees and displaced persons facing his Office, through voluntary repatriation or return and, whenever appropriate, subsequent assistance in rehabilitation of returnees, resettlement in other countries or integration in countries of asylum, and urges Governments to extend the necessary co-operation to support the High Commissioner's efforts in this regard;

7. Urges the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office, especially to the large numbers of them in Africa, Asia and Latin America;

8. Stresses the importance of maintaining relief efforts and the resettlement momentum for boat and land cases in South-East Asia, where large numbers of refugees and displaced persons have been admitted on a temporary basis, including the Programme of Orderly Departure;

9. Takes note of the efforts already made by the High Commissioner to adapt the management practices and staffing policy of his Office to the vastly increased tasks and invites him to continue these efforts in line with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and decisions of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner;

10. Requests the High Commissioner to co-ordinate closely the efforts of his Office in the field of humanitarian assistance with those of other bodies concerned both within and outside the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

11. Also requests the High Commissioner to continue participating in the follow-up activities to the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa and to intensify his assistance to refugees in Africa;

12. Calls upon the international community to share the burden of providing appropriate durable solutions to the problems of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner the world over, taking into account residual problems as well as the economic and demographic absorption capacity of the countries concerned;

13. Urges all Governments in a position to do so to support and contribute generously to the High Commissioner's humanitarian programmes

Continuation of UNHCR

Considering the valuable work accomplished by UNHCR in providing international protection and assistance to refugees and displaced persons and in promoting permanent solutions to their problems, the General Assembly, by an 18 December 1982 resolution adopted without vote,⁽¹⁾ decided to continue the Office for five more years from 1 January 1984. It invited the High Commissioner to continue to report to, and be guided by, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner which, in turn, would remain responsible for determining the general policies for UNHCR activities and for ensuring the efficient use of funds and the successful administration and management of programmes. The Assembly decided to review, not later than at its 1987 session, the arrangements for the Office to determine its future beyond 31 December 1988.

The Third Committee had approved, in a similar fashion on 1 December, the 25-nation text introduced by Sweden.

Resolution (1982). ⁽¹⁾GA: 37/196, 18 Dec., text following.

Meeting records. GA: 3rd Committee, A/C.3/37/SR.41, 43-46, 58, 59 (15 Nov.-1 Dec.); plenary, A/37/PV.111 (18 Dec.).

General Assembly resolution 37/196

18 December 1982 Meeting 111 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/37/692) without vote. 1 December (meeting 591; 25-nation draft (A/C.3/37/L.45); agenda item 90 (b).

Sponsors: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania. United states.

Continuation of the Office 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,

Recalling its resolution 32/68 of 8 December 1977, in which it decided to review, not later than at its thirty-seventh session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1983,

Recalling further its resolutions 1166(XII) of 26 November 1957 and 1673(XVI) of 18 December 1961 and Economic and Social Council resolution 672(XXV) of 30 April 1958 on the establishment of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recognizing the great continuing need for international action on behalf of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner,

Expressing its concern at the persistence and gravity of the problems of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner in all parts of the world, particularly in different parts of Africa, Asia and Latin America,

Considering the valuable work accomplished by the Office of the High Commissioner in providing international protection and assistance to refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner and in promoting permanent solutions to their problems,

1. Decides to continue the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a further period of five years from 1 January 1984;

2. Requests the High Commissioner to continue to discharge his basic functions of protection, assistance and the promotion of durable solutions in accordance with the statute of the Office and the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

3. Invites the High Commissioner to continue to report to and be guided by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner in accordance with the Committee's terms of reference and its decisions, as set forth in General Assembly resolution 1166(XII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 672(XXV);

4. Reiterates that the responsibilities of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner shall continue to cover the determination of the general policies by means of periodic review of programmes, operations, management and activities under which the High Commissioner shall plan, develop and administer the programmes and projects;

5. Urges, in this regard, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner, when fulfilling the functions and the responsibilities entrusted to it by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, to ensure the efficient use of funds and to give special attention to the successful administration and management of programmes;

6. Takes note of the efforts already made by the High Commissioner to adapt the management of his services to the vastly increased tasks and invites him to undertake his efforts in accordance with the principles and guidelines set by the General Assembly, and in the light of the guidance given to him by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner;

7. Decides to review, not later than at its forty-second session, the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1988.

Financial and administrative questions

In 1982, total expenditure by the UNHCR Office for all programmes was \$420.2 million. Of that amount, \$318.9 million was allocated under General Programmes, \$88.1 million under Special Programmes and \$13.2 million under the United Nations regular budget.

Total income for 1982 was \$444.4 million.

Contributions

In 1982, contributions from governmental and private sources amounted to \$354.8 million against the total UNHCR income for 1982 of \$444.4 million.⁽¹⁾

The Executive Committee of the Programme of UNHCR, at its October 1982 session,⁽²⁾ reaffirmed the need for more equitable and widespread financial support within the international community for UNHCR programmes, thanked donor Governments and non-governmental organizations for their generosity, and urged Governments to announce, at the November 1982 pledging conference, sufficient substantial unarmarked pledges for 1983 to ensure early availability of funds and orderly implementation of programmes.

At the 19 November 1982 meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to the 1983 UNHCR Programme, 43 countries announced pledges totalling \$105,972,366 towards General Programmes and \$4,660,861 towards Special Programmes.

For contributions paid or pledged in 1982, see table on next page.

Reports, ⁽¹⁾Board of Auditors, and financial statements, A/38/5/Add.5: ⁽²⁾UNHCR Executive Committee, A/37/12/Add.1.

Meeting record. Ad Hoc Committee of GA for voluntary contributions to 1983 UNHCR programme, A/AC.217/SR.1 (19 Nov.).

Financing of administrative expenses

Report of the Secretary-General. Based on the joint survey with the High Commissioner involving a post-by-post review of his Office's 1,053 established posts as at the beginning of 1982, including those of 57 field representatives and chargés de mission covering 120 countries, the Secretary-General, in a July 1982 report,⁽³⁾ pointed to the need to rationalize the current apportionment of the UNHCR administrative expenditure between regular funds and extrabudgetary resources. He proposed, in that regard, that 65 Professional posts currently charged to voluntary funds be transferred to the regular programme budget, and that 45 General Service posts be transferred from the regular budget to extrabudgetary funds. The proposed redistribution of posts was estimated to incur additional regular-budget costs of \$4.1 million a year (at 1982 rates).

The Secretary-General suggested, for General Assembly endorsement, that there be a joint annual review, starting in 1983, on establishing and financing of new posts, and the information reported to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and the Assembly; unless unforeseen situations arose, no further transfers of posts would be made before the 1990-1991 biennium.

ACABQ report. Commenting on the Secretary-General's report in September,⁽²⁾ ACABQ recalled that, according to the UNHCR Statute,⁽⁶⁾ only "administrative expenditures relating to the functioning

CONTRIBUTIONS PAID OR PLEDGED TO UNHCR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES, 1982
(as at 31 December 1982; in US dollar equivalent)

Country	1982 payment or pledge	Country	1982 payment or pledge	Country	1982 payment or pledge
Algeria	50,000	Japan	46,293,353	Swaziland	2,139
Argentina	39,400	Jordan	10,000	Sweden	14,696,373
Australia	14,173,931	Kenya	659	Switzerland	5,162,798
Austria	101,406	Kuwait	130,000	Syrian Arab Republic	1,000
Bahamas	5,454	Leo People's Democratic Republic	6,000	Thailand	10,000
Bangladesh	1,006	Lebanon	10,000	Tunisia	7,000
Barbados	1,000	Liberia	5,000	Turkey	111,000
Belgium	1,977,649	Liechtenstein	14,151	Uganda	11,798
Benin	4,675	Luxembourg	70,440	United Kingdom	8,381,751
Bermuda	10,000	Madagascar	1,316	United Republic of Cameroon	3,790
Botswana	1,486	Malaysia	20,000	United Republic of Tanzania	4,184
Brazil	15,000	Malta	1,000	United States	121,935,254
Burma	10,000	Mauritius	1,500	upper Volta	1,458
Burundi	1,675	Mexico	50,435	Viet Nam	880
Canada	14,825,758	Monaco	831	Yugoslavia	54,705
Chile	20,000	Morocco	9,099	Zaire	20,000
China	232,000	Netherlands	8,103,448	Zambia	4,396
Colombia	17,586	New Zealand	144,758	Zimbabwe	31
Cyprus	3,595	Nicaragua	1,000		
Denmark	12,852,183	Norway	10,227,224	Subtotal	284,313,431
Finland	1,864,362	Oman	6,000		
France	1,173,530	Pakistan	9,343	Intergovernmental contributions	
Germany, Federal Republic of	16,250,132	Panama	1,000	European Economic Community	59,341,711
Greece	92,948	Philippines	5,817	International Year of the Child	
Holy See	2,500	Portugal	102,500	Committee	664,229
Iceland	53,300	Qatar	35,000	UNICEF	22,403
India	10,000	Republic of Korea	10,000	United Nations Trust Fund for	
Indonesia	8,000	San Marino	13,652	Southern Africans	300,000
Ireland	210,065	Saudi Arabia	10,000	Subtotal	60,328,343
Israel	15,000	Senegal	3,000	Total	344,641,774
Italy	3,261,668	Spain	1,318,110		
Ivory Coast	2,621	Sudan	2,308		

SOURCE: A/38/5/Add.5.

of the Office" could be borne by the United Nations regular budget; all other expenditures were to be financed by voluntary contributions. ACABQ did not dispute that there might be need to charge some additional posts to the regular budget; however, the number and nature of such posts to be transferred in a given biennium would require an Assembly decision based on careful examination of the data, and should be taken on a case-by-case basis in the context of the Secretary-General's proposed programme budgets for 1984-1985 and subsequent biennia.

Executive Committee action. By a note of 26 October,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly a decision⁽⁴⁾ taken earlier that month by the Executive Committee for the High Commissioner's Programme, recommending that the Assembly note the ACABQ comments and approve the principles outlined in the Secretary-General's report which formed the basis of an equitable apportionment of the administrative costs of UNHCR between the regular budget and voluntary funds.

General Assembly action. By a 21 December resolution,⁽⁵⁾ the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report, concurred in the ACABQ comments, and endorsed its opinion that decisions on the transfer of posts should be taken on a case-by-case basis.

The Assembly adopted the text by a recorded vote, requested by the USSR, of 122 to 9, with 10 abstentions. The Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee had approved, without vote on 29 October, the text introduced by Lebanon also on behalf of Sweden.

Speaking in explanation of position, Cyprus, Jordan and Nigeria endorsed the Secretary-General's report, and agreement with the ACABQ recommendations was expressed by Cyprus, Iran, Nigeria, Morocco and the Syrian Arab Republic. Spain particularly agreed with those recommendations on the detailed review of administrative costs. The Sudan called the resolution constructive.

Iran supported financing UNHCR activities from both the regular budget and voluntary contributions, and asserted that the Office's management should be carefully reviewed in the light of refugees' needs. In a similar vein, Nigeria hoped that the administrative costs would be kept to the minimum so that more resources could be devoted to refugee relief, while the Syrian Arab Republic believed the text would improve the apportionment of the UNHCR administrative expenditure.

Denmark, speaking on behalf of the 10 member States of the European Community, agreed with the Secretary-General's call for rationalizing apportionment of costs between the budget and

contributions, and endorsed the ACABQ case-by-case recommendation. Brazil and Ghana, which opposed transferring posts financed from extrabudgetary funds to the regular budget, supported, as did Japan, the text in the light of that recommendation. Similarly, Iraq stressed the importance of close examination of such transfers, and urged completion of the ongoing study of the way UNHCR activities were organized.

The United Kingdom considered the estimated cost to be high. The USSR, from its position of principle with regard to posts financed from extrabudgetary funds, said it was unable to approve either the recommendation in the Secretary-General's report or that of ACABQ, but withdrew a proposal to have the text put to a vote in the Committee.

Note. ⁽¹⁾S-G, A/C.5/37/22. Reports. ⁽²⁾ACABQ A/37/7/Add.3; ⁽³⁾S-G, A/C.5/37/1 & Corr.1; ⁽⁴⁾UNHCR Executive Committee, A/37/12/Add.1. Resolution (1982). ⁽⁵⁾GA: 37/238, 21 Dec., text following. Resolution (prior). ⁽⁶⁾GA: 428(V), annex, 14 Dec. 1950 (YUN 1950, p. 585). Meeting records. GA: 5th Committee. A/C.5/37/SR.20-22 (29 Oct.); plenary, A/37/PV.114 (21 Dec.).

General Assembly resolution 37/238

21 December 1982 Meeting 114 122-9-10 (recorded vote)

Approved by Fifth Committee (A/37/790) without vote, 29 October (meeting 22); Z-nation draft (A/C.5/37/L.19); agenda item 103.

Sponsors: Lebanon, Sweden.

Review of the financing of the administrative costs of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the financing of the administrative costs of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Endorses the opinion of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that decisions on the proposals of the Secretary-General concerning the transfer of posts should be taken on a case-by-case basis in the context of his proposed programme budgets for the 1984-1985 and subsequent bienniums;
3. Concurs in the other comments and observations of the Advisory Committee in its report.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenade, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bulgaria, Eyselourussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Belgium, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States.

Accounts of voluntary funds for 1981

The audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1981 including the voluntary funds administered by UNHCR showed a total expenditure of \$474.3 million, and total income of \$506.8 million.

After examining the financial statement, the Board of Auditors recommended in its report⁽²⁾ to the General Assembly that UNHCR should provide more detailed information on programme support and administrative expenditures. It recommended that "overall allocations", large amounts of which were transferred to country programmes, be limited and used for the purposes intended.

The Board felt that UNHCR representatives and field officers should be more attentive to proper application of the administrative and financial provisions of agreements with the implementing partners. It believed that a currently-used glossary of standard clauses for agreements was too general in terms, and recommended that UNHCR develop a field-office procurement manual for the economical use of funds in awarding procurement contracts and purchase orders. The Board also suggested that Governments be required to notify UNHCR in advance of the closure of a refugee camp.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), commenting on the Board's audit in a September report,⁽¹⁾ said it agreed with the UNHCR Executive Committee on the need to provide for overall allocations in the programme budget to cover small projects, and concurred with the Board's suggestion regarding a manual for local procurement.

The Executive Committee in October⁽³⁾ took note of the 1981 financial accounts and the reports of the Board and ACABQ.

By a 16 November resolution⁽⁴⁾ accepting the financial reports of several United Nations organizations and programmes, and endorsing the Board's audit opinions, including those on UNHCR, the General Assembly requested the Board and ACABQ to give greater attention to areas regarding which they had made comments, and also requested the Secretary-General to remove the shortcomings referred to and asked executive heads to take remedial action.

Reports. ⁽¹⁾ACABQ A/37/443; ⁽²⁾Board of Auditors, and financial statements. A/37/5/Add.5; ⁽³⁾UNHCR Executive Committee, A/37/12/Add.1. Resolution (1982). ⁽⁴⁾GA: 37/12, 16 Nov.

Organizational questions

Representation of Namibia in the Executive Committee

The Economic and Social Council, by a decision of 16 April 1982,⁽²⁾ granted Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for

Namibia, full membership in the Executive Committee of the Programme of UNHCR, thus enlarging the membership to 41. The text, orally proposed by Zaire and based on a recommendation by the Group of African States, was adopted by 35 votes to 2, with 12 abstentions.

Introducing the text, Zaire observed that Namibia was already a full member in a number of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and therefore a precedent was not being created; this view was shared by Benin and Senegal. Greece supported the decision, maintaining that, since UNHCR was the only international organ entrusted with protecting refugees, close co-operation between the Council for Namibia and UNHCR was essential.

Portugal said the decision raised legal questions which should have been clarified; it abstained in the light of its reservations concerning the broadening of the mandate of the Council for Namibia. Brazil voted for the decision, but stressed that it was against giving an organization equality with a Member State; in its view the decision could not be regarded as creating a legal or political precedent.

The Federal Republic of Germany, speaking also on behalf of Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States-members of the Contact Group pursuing consultations with the parties to negotiations on Namibia-said those countries opposed the precedent inherent in the decision. They-as well as Norway and Denmark, which abstained-pointed out that the Council was already invited to the Executive Committee as an observer.

On 5 February 1982,⁽¹⁾ at its organizational session for the year, the Council, on an oral proposal of its President, had decided to take action on the membership question at its first regular session of the year, in pursuance of a December 1981 request by the General Assembly.⁽³⁾

Decisions (1982). ESC: ⁽¹⁾1982/104, 5 Feb., text following; ⁽²⁾1982/110, 16 Apr., text following.

Resolution (prior). ⁽³⁾GA. 36/121 D, 10 Dec. 1981 (YUN 1981, p. 1164).

Meeting records. ESC: E/1982/SR.4, 8, 9 (5 Feb. & 15, 16 Apr.).

Economic and Social Council decision 1982/104

Adopted without vote

Draft orally proposed by President, based on recommendation by Bureau: agenda item 2.

Membership of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 5 February 1982, the Council decided to defer until its first regular session of 1982, for final consideration and decision, the question concerning the membership of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in pursuance of the request made by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/121 D of 10 December 1981.

The Council also agreed to consider this question under item 1 of the provisional agenda for the first regular session of 1982, entitled "Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters".

Economic and Social Council decision 1982/110

35-2-12

Draft orally proposed by Zaire, based on recommendation by African Group: agenda item 1.

Membership of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 April 1982, the Council, pursuant to the request made by the General Assembly in paragraph 7 of its resolution 36/121 D of 10 December 1981, decided:

(a) To enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to forty-one members so as to enable Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, to participate in the Committee as a full member:

(b) To grant membership in the Committee to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

Extension of the High Commissioner's term

By a decision adopted without vote on 18 December 1982,⁽¹⁾ the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,⁽³⁾ elected Poul Hartling United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a further three-year term beginning on 1 January 1983. Mr. Hartling had been serving as High Commissioner since 1 January 1978.⁽²⁾

On the same date, the Assembly continued the Office of the High Commissioner for five years from 1 January 1984.⁽⁴⁾

Decision (1982). ⁽¹⁾GA: 37/319, 18 Dec., text following.

Decision (prior). ⁽²⁾GA: 32/314, 8 Dec. 1977 (YUN 1977, p. 625).

Note. ⁽³⁾S-G, A/37/769.

Resolution (1982). GA: ⁽⁴⁾37/196, 18 Dec.

Meeting record. GA: A/37/PV.111 (18 Dec.).

General Assembly decision 37/319

Adopted without vote

Proposal by Secretary-General (A/37/769): agenda item 16 (g).

Extension of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 111th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1982, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, elected Mr. Poul Hartling United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a further three-year term beginning on 1 January 1983.

Public information

The Public Information Section of UNHCR continued trying to promote greater public awareness of refugee problems by producing and distributing written and audio-visual information materials and through direct co-operation with information sources and outlets.

In September, a quarterly colour supplement to the monthly English- and French-language tabloid, Refugees, was introduced. Some 60,000 photographs and three documentary films-Sanctuary: an African Epic, Nueva Esperanza, and Rwanda Influx-were distributed to media, schools and non-governmental organizations. Co-productions

of refugee films with television companies were intensified, and radio programmes were produced and distributed to radio stations around the world or via regional disseminators.

Four seminars were held for journalists in Central America, the Horn of Africa and the Sudan, Pakistan and South-East Asia. Films, photographs, posters, printed material, calendars and kits were provided to voluntary agencies to support their fund-raising projects and information campaigns.

Activities for refugees

Assistance to refugees

The 1982 UNHCR expenditure in assistance programmes totalling some \$407 million—as compared with \$474 million in 1981 and \$497 million in 1980 at the time of dramatic refugee influxes in Africa and Asia—reflected the progression of relative stabilization of most major programmes beyond a strictly emergency phase.⁽²⁾

Of some \$5.8 million obligated for emergency assistance in 1982, \$2.25 million was used to provide immediate relief to persons affected by the events in Lebanon, and another \$2.1 million to cover the short-term emergency relief requirements of needy Lebanese who had left the country (see POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, Chapter IX); by the end of 1982, many had returned. Some \$1.4 million was made available for emergency assistance to Rwandese refugees and affected persons within Rwanda or in Uganda (see below). Special measures taken because of large increases in arrivals in Honduras and southern Sudan were not necessary by year's end. Increased emergency preparedness was reflected in the completion of a Handbook on Emergencies and of rosters of technical experts who could be called on.

Intermediate aid in the form of care and maintenance (food, shelter, water, health services, education) accounted for some 59 per cent of the total General Programmes expenditure, a reduction from 1981 (63 per cent). The programme for Afghan refugees in Pakistan remained the largest single UNHCR care and maintenance programme (\$94 million), followed by \$60 million for Indo-Chinese refugees and \$29 million for Somalia. Activities for promoting self-sufficiency either began or were expanded in most such programmes, and community counselling services were provided through 53 projects in 46 countries. Essential educational assistance, including elementary and advanced education as well as technical or skills training, amounted to some \$11.9 million in 1982.

Durable solutions remained the primary objective, and continued efforts were made to achieve voluntary repatriation, local integration in the

country of first asylum, or resettlement to another country when other alternatives were not feasible.

Almost \$66 million, or some 20 per cent of the total UNHCR General Programmes expenditure, financed such local settlement activities as large-scale agricultural programmes in Africa—notably in the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire—and smaller initial projects in Central America—in Belize, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama. In China, a large-scale settlement programme for Indo-Chinese refugees had reached the final stage, while substantial aid was given to Indo-Chinese individuals and small groups in Argentina and in Europe.

Some 109,000 Indo-Chinese were resettled in 1982 in third countries, and another 10,000 Vietnamese were reunited with families abroad through the Orderly Departure Programme (see below). While the majority of refugees in Central America were permitted to settle in the region, only a few countries had formal programmes for the resettlement of refugees from the Middle East and South-West Asia.

UNHCR found resettlement opportunities for more than 500 disabled refugees and their families who could not be admitted otherwise. Assistance to handicapped refugees increased appreciably during 1982, partly as a consequence of the establishment of a new Trust Fund for Handicapped Refugees with the proceeds of the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to the Office in 1981.⁽³⁾ Specific measures financed under the Trust Fund and General Programme helped 1,858 handicapped refugees meet the costs of surgery, physiotherapy, special equipment and psychological counselling.

Special arrangements were made at Nairobi (Kenya) and Cairo (Egypt) for the treatment of disabled refugees from various parts of Africa, and steps taken to establish similar arrangements at Dakar (Senegal). Assistance continued in Spain and Venezuela to refugees suffering from trauma, and projects for disabled refugees were undertaken or ongoing in a number of countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. In 1982, \$473,340 was obligated from both General and Special Programmes for the treatment and rehabilitation of handicapped and elderly refugees (see below).

Several assistance programmes, as in Chad and Zambia, were phased out during 1982, and responsibilities for further assistance transferred to host Governments. Other promising developments included the establishment of a Tripartite Commission involving Ethiopia, Djibouti and UNHCR to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Ethiopian refugees in Djibouti, progress in a rural project in Costa Rica, and successful local integration in China of more than 260,000 refugees.

The following table shows 1982 programme expenditure by country or area.⁽¹⁾

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN 1982 BY COUNTRY OR AREA*
(in thousands of US dollars)

Country or area	Local settlement	Resettlement	Voluntary repatriation	Relief † and other assistance	Total
AFRICA					
Algeria	1,708.1	-	-	92.0	1,800.1
Angola	3,423.1	9.8	97.0	681.7	4,211.6
Botswana	682.3	4.0	50.0	100.5	836.8
Burundi	1,483.7	1.1	-	2.4	1,487.2
Djibouti	3,227.2	11.8	0.3	207.7	3,447.0
Egypt	2,662.5	146.4	0.4	234.0	3,043.3
Ethiopia	631.1	91.5	4,084.8	70.1	4,877.5
Kenya	1,569.1	20.1	5.0	445.6	2,039.8
Lesotho	299.8	45.0	-	328.7	673.5
Nigeria	859.6	-	11.6	-	871.2
Rwanda	346.4	1.4	-	5,343.5	5,691.3
Senegal	601.3	-	-	64.3	665.6
Somalia	6,489.2	0.7	1.6	24,496.0	30,987.5
Sudan	23,474.3	171.2	215.5	1,161.8	25,022.8
Swaziland	2,292.2	13.6	-	136.4	2,442.2
Uganda	196.0	3.6	548.0	559.6	1,307.2
United Republic of Cameroon	3,977.7	-	0.6	105.2	4,083.5
United Republic of Tanzania	6,684.7	2.4	2.0	85.6	6,774.7
Zaire	15,424.5	2.0	29.4	33.1	15,489.0
Zambia	2,803.2	-	0.5	311.1	3,114.8
Zimbabwe	266.9	1.4	-	68.0	336.3
Other	2,796.2	34.8	4,781.3	35.5	7,647.8
Follow-up on recommendations of Pan-African Conference on Refugees	-	-	-	287.2	287.2
Subtotal	81,899.1	560.8	9,828.0	34,850.0	127,137.9
AMERICAS					
Argentina	951.2	198.0	75.2	713.9	1,938.3
Costa Rica	1,287.1	16.0	23.0	1,477.0	2,803.1
Peru	493.2	30.0	4.0	41.0	568.2
Other northern Latin America	2,964.4	203.2	96.0	16,421.0	19,684.6
Other north-western South America	351.8	-	23.6	122.0	497.4
Other southern Latin America	620.3	300.0	-	582.3	1,502.6
North America	11.5	6.5	36.0	56.8	110.8
Subtotal	6,679.5	753.7	257.8	19,414.0	27,105.0
EAST AND SOUTH ASIA AND OCEANIA					
Australia	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.3
China	10,942.6	187.9	-	3.9	11,134.4
Hong Kong	-	1,114.6	0.1	3,970.5	5,085.2
Indonesia	-	1,301.2	-	7,475.6	8,776.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	432.3	-	720.2	-	1,152.5
Malaysia	1,861.8	553.7	-	6,199.4	8,614.9
Philippines	3.5	764.2	0.7	9,985.4	10,753.8
Thailand	0.9	4,564.4	1.9	34,316.6	38,883.8
Viet Nam	1,150.0	2,400.0	0.2	-	3,550.2
Other	402.2	1,064.1	2,603.7	6,594.9	10,664.9
Subtotal	14,793.4	11,950.1	3,326.8	68,546.5	98,616.8
EUROPE					
Austria	166.7	54.0	0.5	1,210.8	1,432.0
France	243.7	59.4	40.4	329.8	673.3
Germany, Federal Republic of	92.4	34.0	0.1	356.8	483.3
Greece	481.0	170.4	0.8	150.1	802.3
Italy	123.0	94.1	2.4	528.0	747.5
Portugal	716.9	3.4	8.0	203.5	931.8
Spain	1,343.8	10.8	13.3	904.4	2,272.3
Turkey	462.2	291.6	-	6.3	760.1
United Kingdom	156.3	4.3	84.3	69.7	314.6
Yugoslavia	2.5	75.8	-	1,356.0	1,434.3
Other	311.0	19.1	38.5	646.1	1,014.7
Subtotal	4,099.5	816.9	188.3	5,761.5	10,866.2
MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH-WEST ASIA					
Cyprus	9,153.8	1.8	-	392.7	9,538.3
Lebanon	78.9	10.0	-	3,318.1	3,407.0
Pakistan	205.0	1,531.5	-	91,228.7	92,965.2
Western Asia	218.5	37.0	-	592.0	847.5
Subtotal	9,656.2	1,580.3	-	95,521.5	106,758.0
GLOBAL AND REGIONAL					
GLOBAL AND REGIONAL	323.4	234.9	5.7	528.0	1,092.0
Total	117,451.1	15,896.7	13,606.6	224,621.5	371,575.9

*Not including expenditure for programme support and administration.

† Including donations in kind, such as food.

SOURCE: A/38/12.

Reports. ⁽¹⁾Board of Auditors, and financial statements, A/38/5/Add.5; ⁽²⁾UNHCR, A/38/12, Corr. and Add.1. Yearbook reference. ⁽³⁾1918, p. 1028.

Africa

UNHCR report. In 1982, UNHCR assistance programmes in Africa, focusing primarily on the Horn of Africa, the Sudan, Zaire and Angola and countries in southern Africa, amounted to some \$134.7 million-\$103.5 million under General Programmes and \$31.2 million under Special Programmes.

Although an increased number of refugees from Africa was resettled in 1982, the need for resettlement remained slight as UNHCR worked with African Governments to encourage repatriation or local integration. A repatriation programme for Chadian refugees was successfully concluded and preliminary discussions were held with Governments on voluntary repatriation for Ugandans in Zaire, Ethiopians in Djibouti, and Ugandans in Rwanda.

In 1982, more than 20,000 South African refugees were assisted by UNHCR in the eight countries of first asylum (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe). Those elsewhere in Africa received scholarships or subsistence assistance. UNHCR assisted over 75,000 Namibian refugees during the year, including some 70,000 in Angola, 4,700 in Zambia and the remainder in various countries in Africa. Special assistance was also given to disabled African refugees (see above).

On 19 July, the High Commissioner orally informed the Economic and Social Council that the refugee problem remained grave and showed no sign of receding, placing a heavy burden on many host countries, some the poorest in the world. All but some \$12 million of the pledges worth \$573 million made at the April 1981 International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA)⁽¹⁰⁾ had, at the express wish of donors, been channelled bilaterally or through various agencies and organizations.

By a decision of 27 July,⁽¹¹⁾ the Council took note of the High Commissioner's oral report.

Follow-up to the 1981 Conference. In response to a December 1981 request of the General Assembly,⁽⁹⁾ the Secretary-General presented to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982 a report, dated 10 June 1982,⁽⁴⁾ transmitting an interim report by the ICARA Steering Committee. The Steering Committee, comprising the representatives of each of the ICARA sponsoring organizations (the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the United Nations and UNHCR), had been established after the 1981 Conference (Geneva, 9 and 10 April) to ensure implementation of the Conference conclusions.

In its interim report, the Steering Committee stated that the vast majority of African refugees lived in rural areas, and that refugees and returnees were concentrated in the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan), where the existing infrastructure, already inadequate, showed clear signs of strain. In central and southern Africa, the returnee population was unevenly distributed, with the largest concentrations in Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire; in western Africa, refugees were concentrated in Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal and the United Republic of Cameroon. Per capita costs for settling refugees or returnees varied from \$300 in non-irrigated agricultural areas in the Savannah region to over \$1,300 in irrigated areas.

At its meeting at Nairobi on 5 February 1982, the Committee had noted with regret that funding had not yet been provided for the first group of ICARA priority projects, worth \$38 million, that had been submitted to the donor community on 22 December 1981. Even ongoing programmes were not fully covered by pledges made at the Conference; however, work continued with the assistance of United Nations development agencies to refine project proposals submitted by African countries. The OAU Council of Ministers, at its February/March 1982 session, asked that the desirability of convening another conference be examined.

Reporting in August to the General Assembly⁽²⁾ on the meeting held at Geneva from 6 to 8 April 1982 between the representatives of OAU and various United Nations offices and bodies (see POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, Chapter V), the Secretary-General noted the OAU proposals that UNHCR ascertain which assistance requests submitted to ICARA were projects within its area of competence, that the remainder be submitted to the international community for possible funding, and that United Nations agencies assist countries in preparing project documents for consideration by funding agencies. OAU also stressed that additional assistance for refugee-related projects should not be provided at the expense of the host country's own development needs. Some funding agencies pointed out that their ability to provide developmental assistance in the context of refugee problems depended on the initiative of the host country.

In an October report to the Assembly⁽³⁾ on ICARA, the Secretary-General identified the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme as having prepared the documentation for several of the ICARA priority projects falling within their areas of competence; several other United Nations organizations, though willing to act as implementing partners if project funds were made available, were unable to prepare project documents because of a shortage of resources. The October report also con-

tained information on the use made by Governments and organizations of the \$573 million pledged at ICARA.

General Assembly action. Noting that the assistance resulting from ICARA had fallen short of expectations, the General Assembly, by a resolution of 18 December 1982,⁽⁸⁾ requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the OAU Secretary-General and UNHCR, to convene a second ICARA at Geneva in 1984, to consult with and report on the situation in each African country concerned so the Conference would have an up-to-date assessment of the needs of the refugees/returnees and of the countries, and, for that purpose, to reallocate existing resources.

The 1984 Conference was to review the results of the 1981 ICARA as well as the progress of projects submitted to it; consider the continuing need for assistance with a view to providing, as necessary, additional assistance to refugees and returnees in Africa; and assist the countries concerned in strengthening their social and economic infrastructure so as to enable them to deal with large numbers of refugees and returnees.

The Assembly appealed to the international community for strong support for the Conference with a view to offering maximum financial and material assistance to refugees and returnees in Africa, while stressing that refugee-related assistance should not be provided at the expense of the countries' development needs.

The adoption of the text as a whole, without vote, followed the retention by a recorded vote of 127 to none, with 9 abstentions, of paragraph 5 concerning the decision to convene, and the scope of, a second ICARA. Introduced by Kenya on behalf of the Group of African States, the text as a whole, as orally revised by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on behalf of sponsors, had been approved by the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee without vote on 2 December, following separate adoption of paragraph 5 by 105 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. The vote was requested by the United States.

The paragraph had been amended by the sponsors, before the vote in Committee, to replace one of the purposes of the new Conference to read "to consider the continuing need for assistance with a view to providing, as necessary," additional assistance to refugees and returnees in Africa rather than simply "to provide" such assistance. Also, taking into account a Moroccan proposal, the sponsors added, to the provision requesting a report on required assistance, the clause "and, for that purpose, to reallocate existing resources".

The question of refugees in Africa was also dealt with in a number of other General Assembly resolutions in 1982. By a 16 November resolution on co-operation between the United Nations and

OAU,⁽⁵⁾ the Assembly urged the international community to continue its support of African refugee programmes and to provide material and economic assistance to help the host countries cope with the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructures. By a 17 December resolution on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa,⁽⁶⁾ the Assembly appealed to UNHCR, the United Nations Development Programme, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as other international and non-governmental bodies, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance to expedite the resettlement and integration of refugee families from South Africa that had been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho and Zambia. Further, the Assembly, in a resolution of 18 December on the report of UNHCR,⁽⁷⁾ requested the High Commissioner to continue participating in ICARA follow-up activities and to intensify his assistance to refugees in Africa.

Decision (1982).⁽¹⁾ESC: 1982/151, para. (a) (iii), 27 July. Reports. S-G,⁽²⁾A/37/335,⁽³⁾A/37/522;⁽⁴⁾S-G and ICARA Steering Committee, E/1982/76 & Corr.1.

Resolutions (1982). GA: ⁽⁵⁾37/15, para. 17, 16 Nov.; ⁽⁶⁾37/177, para. 7, 17 Dec.; ⁽⁷⁾37/195, para. 11, 18 Dec.; ⁽⁸⁾37/197, 18 Dec., text following.

Resolution (prior).⁽⁹⁾GA: 36/124, 14 Dec. 1981 (YUN 1981, p. 1041).

Yearbook reference.⁽¹⁰⁾1981, p. 1039.

Financial implications. 5th Committee report, A/37/757; S-G statements A/C.3/37/L.61, A/C.5/37/94.

Meeting records. ESC: E/1982/SR.46, 47 (19, 20 July). GA: 3rd Committee, A/C.3/37/SR.41, 43-46, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 (15 Nov.-3 Dec.); 5th Committee, A/C.5/37/SR.69 (14 Dec.); plenary, A/37/PV.111 (18 Dec.).

General Assembly resolution 37/197

18 December 1982 Meeting 111 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/37/692) without vote, 2 December (meeting 61); draft by Kenya for African Group (A/C.3/37/L.43), orally revised; agenda item so (c).

International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/42 of 25 November 1980 and 36/124 of 14 December 1981 relating to the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva on 9 and 10 April 1981,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the Conference and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office,

Gravely concerned at the present influx of refugees on the African continent, who now constitute over half the population of refugees in the world,

Noting that, while the Conference succeeded in raising world consciousness with regard to the plight of refugees and returnees in Africa, as well as the problems of asylum countries, the overall results of the Conference in terms of financial and material assistance have fallen short of the expectations of the African countries,

Aware of the economic and social burden imposed on African countries of asylum by the growing influx of refugees and its consequences for their development and of the heavy sacrifices made by them, despite their limited resources, to alleviate the plight of those refugees,

Considering, therefore, the need of the countries of asylum for adequate human, technical and financial assistance to enable them properly to shoulder their increased responsibilities and assume the additional burden that the presence of refugees represents for their economies,

Considering further the need similarly to assist the countries of origin in the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of returnees, in accordance with the procedures of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recognizing, therefore, the need to review further, with the African Governments concerned, the burden imposed on their national economies by refugees and returnees,

1. Commends the Secretary-General for his reports on the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, which were prepared in pursuance of paragraphs 6 and 9 of General Assembly resolution 36/124;

2. Expresses its appreciation to all donor countries, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the international community at large for their continued support and assistance to African refugees, including their efforts to facilitate the process of voluntary repatriation to the countries of origin;

3. Expresses its concern that the assistance currently being provided under existing refugee-related programmes falls short of the urgent needs of refugees and returnees in Africa and does not provide sufficient resources to permit the implementation of projects designed to ensure adequate care and relief for the refugees and to expedite the process of rehabilitation and resettlement;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the countries of asylum for the great contribution that they are making in alleviating the plight of refugees and urges the international community to give the assistance necessary to enable those countries to provide essential services and facilities for the refugees;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to convene at Geneva in 1984 a second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa:

(a) To review thoroughly the results of the Conference held in 1981 as well as the state of progress of the projects submitted to it;

(b) To consider the continuing need for assistance with a view to providing, as necessary, additional assistance to refugees and returnees in Africa for the implementation of programmes for their relief, rehabilitation and resettlement;

(c) To consider the impact imposed on the national economies of the African countries concerned and to provide them with the assistance required to strengthen their social and economic infrastructure so as to enable them to cope with the burden of dealing with large numbers of refugees and returnees;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to consult with the African countries concerned with regard to their needs for dealing adequately with the problem of refugees and returnees and to submit a report on the situation in each country so as to enable the proposed Conference to have an up-to-date assessment, by priority, of the humanitarian, rehabilitation and resettlement needs of the refugees and returnees, and the assistance required by the countries concerned to strengthen existing services, facilities and infrastructure and, for that purpose, to reallocate existing resources;

7. Calls upon the competent specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, including the development-oriented organizations, to provide all necessary co-operation and support to the Secretary-General in respect of the report called for in paragraph 6 above, to be prepared for the Conference to be held in 1984;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to cover the expenses involved in the preparation of the report, as well as those for the organization of the Conference in 1984;

9. Appeals to the international community, all Member States, the specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide the utmost support for the Conference with a view to offering maximum financial and material assistance to refugees and returnees in Africa;

10. Invites the executive bodies of the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to bring the present resolution to the attention of their members and to consider, within their respective spheres of competence, various ways and means substantially to increase assistance to African refugees and returnees;

11. Stresses that any additional assistance provided for refugee-related projects should not be at the expense of the development needs

of the countries concerned;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth Session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Algeria

In 1982, the refugee population in Algeria remained unchanged at some 2,000—about half were Latin Americans, one fourth were elderly of various European origin, and the remainder from Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

In addition, UNHCR continued to assist a group identified by Algerian authorities as Sahrawi refugees, some 165,000 of whom were living in 22 camps. One-time grants totalling \$80,000 were made available by the High Commissioner from the Emergency Fund to assist 378 Lebanese in Algeria who were in a refugee-like situation and had appealed for temporary relief assistance.

Angola

The arrival of some 600 South Africans during 1982 brought the total number of refugees in Angola to 96,200: 70,000 Namibians, 20,000 Zairians and 6,200 South Africans. The UNHCR assistance programme for Namibians shifted its emphasis from relief to medium-term projects designed to improve living standards. The resettlement of Zairians to more viable sites continued. Assistance to South African refugees was directed at improving agricultural production in the 6,000 hectares made available by the Government.

Botswana

The total number of refugees in Botswana remained unchanged in 1982—at some 1,300 Angolans, South Africans and Namibians. With UNHCR assistance, 120 refugee students of various nationalities were enrolled in educational institutions in Botswana, and 82 Angolan refugees were repatriated.

Burundi

In 1982, some 58,000 refugees in Burundi needed UNHCR assistance: 50,000 Rwandese in rural areas and 8,000 Rwandese or Zairians in the capital. The most needy urban refugees received education and counselling.

An inter-agency mission to Burundi in April led to a programme to improve infrastructure and training facilities in refugee settlements.

Chad

The repatriation programme for Chadian refugees was successfully completed in 1982, and UNHCR provided assistance to over 200,000 persons in N'Djamena, including returnees and displaced persons. By July, following political

changes in Chad, over 5,000 additional refugees had repatriated from the Central African Republic, Nigeria, and the United Republic of Cameroon. Later in the year, 13,000 new returnees were benefiting under an expanded UNHCR assistance programme; in all, some \$5.07 million was obligated in 1982 for rehabilitation activities in Chad.

Djibouti

In 1982, the number of refugees in Djibouti, almost all of whom were Ethiopians, was estimated at 35,000, half of them under the age of 15, and most with pastoral backgrounds. The arid climate, sparse natural resources and lack of infrastructure made long-term rural settlement impractical for the refugees (over 10 per cent of the local population), and their voluntary repatriation seemed the only feasible long-term solution.

A Tripartite Commission composed of representatives of the Governments of Ethiopia and Djibouti and the UNHCR was established to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Ethiopian refugees in Djibouti. Meanwhile, UNHCR continued its care and maintenance programme during 1982, totalling \$4,071,000.

The Secretary-General, in a September 1982 report,⁽¹⁾ stated that vocational/technical training for some 100 urban refugees was to commence that month. UNHCR covered the running costs of the training centre, located at Ali Sabieh. Efforts were under way to establish primary education in refugee camps, and other projects provided food, medical assistance, housing, scholarships and establishment of handicrafts co-operation.

Economic and Social Council action. By a 27 April 1982 resolution⁽²⁾ adopted without vote, the Economic and Social Council requested UNHCR to intensify humanitarian assistance to the refugees in Djibouti, and to maintain close contact with Member States, organizations and voluntary agencies to mobilize aid for the Government so it could cope with the situation. The Council also requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNHCR, to evaluate the scope of assistance needed for the relief and rehabilitation programmes and to report to the General Assembly later in the year.

The 29-nation draft, introduced by Zaire, and revised by the sponsors, was adopted by the Council without vote.

General Assembly action. By a resolution⁽³⁾ adopted without vote on 17 December 1982, the General Assembly requested UNHCR, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to send an inter-agency mission to Djibouti to evaluate the aid required to finance refugee relief and rehabilitation programmes, and to report to the Economic and Social Council and to the Assembly in 1983. Member States, the United Nations system, and

organizations were called on to continue to support Djibouti's efforts to cope with the ever-growing refugee population and other drought victims. The Assembly also took note of the report of the Secretary-General and UNHCR, invited the High Commissioner to intensify his humanitarian assistance programme in the country, and expressed appreciation for the assistance provided.

The 56-nation text, introduced by Zaire and twice revised by the sponsors, had been approved without vote by the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on 9 December.

Report. ⁽¹⁾S-G, A/37/420.

Resolutions (1982). ⁽²⁾ESC: 1982/3, 27 Apr., text following. ⁽³⁾GA: 37/176, 17 Dec., text following.

Meeting records. ESC: E/1982/SR.13, 14, 16, 17 (22-27 Apr.). GA: 3rd Committee, A/C.3/37/SR.41, 57, 58, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68-71, 72 (15 Nov-9 Dec.); plenary, A/37/PV.110 (17 Dec.).

Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/3

27 April 1982 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote
29-nation draft (E/1982/L.26/Rev.1); agenda item 3.

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, China, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, France, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling its resolutions 1980/11 of 28 April 1980, 1980/44 of 23 July 1980 and 1981/4 of 4 May 1981,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 35/182 of 15 December 1980 and 36/156 of 16 December 1981,

Having heard the oral report of the representative of the Secretary-General on the refugee situation in Djibouti,

Having heard also the statement of the delegation of Djibouti on the refugee situation in that country,

Appreciating the determined efforts of the Government of Djibouti to cope with the refugee situation, despite its limited economic resources.

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

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the food shortage in the country, which has been aggravated by the devastating effects of the prolonged drought,

Noting with satisfaction the concern and continued efforts 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, other intergovernmental organizations, as well as the non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies which have worked closely with the Government of Djibouti in the implementation of the relief and rehabilitation programme for the refugees in Djibouti,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the oral report of the representative of the Secretary-General on the refugee situation in Djibouti;

2. Appreciates the efforts made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to keep the refugee situation in Djibouti under constant review;

3. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to intensify his programme of humanitarian assistance to the refugees in Djibouti;

4. Requests all Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to continue to support the efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to meet the needs of the refugees and the other victims of the drought;

5. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to ensure that adequate assistance programmes are

organized for the refugees in Djibouti and to maintain close contact with Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies concerned to mobilize the necessary assistance to the Government of Djibouti so as to enable it to cope effectively with the refugee situation, which has been further aggravated by the debilitating effects of the drought;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to evaluate the needs and the scope of the assistance necessary to finance the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and to report to the General Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Decides to keep the question under review.

General Assembly resolution 37/176

17 December 1982 Meeting 110 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/37/745) without vote, 9 December (meeting 72); 56-nation draft (A/C.3/37/L.57/Rev.2); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, France, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/182 of 15 December 1980 and 36/156 of 16 December 1981 on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/3 of 27 April 1982,

Having heard the Statement made before the Third Committee on 15 November 1982 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Having considered with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti,

Appreciating the determined efforts made by the Government of Djibouti, despite its limited economic resources, to cope with the growing needs of the refugees,

Aware of the consequences of the social and economic burden placed on the Government and people of Djibouti as a result of the influx of refugees and the subsequent impact on the national 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 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 inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and the benevolent organizations 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 report of the Secretary General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti and of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. Appreciates the efforts made by the High Commissioner to keep the situation of the refugees in Djibouti under constant review and invites him to intensify his programme of humanitarian assistance to the refugees in the country;

3. Requests the High Commissioner to continue to organize adequate programmes of assistance for the refugees in Djibouti and to maintain close contact with Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and benevolent organizations concerned to mobilize the necessary assistance to the Government of Djibouti to enable it to cope effectively with the refugee situation, which has been aggravated by the debilitating effects of the drought;

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

5. Calls upon all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to support the efforts being made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the ever-growing needs of the refugee population and other victims of drought;

6. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in cooperation with the Secretary-General, to send an inter-agency mission to Djibouti to evaluate the needs and the magnitude of the aid required to finance the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983, and to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Egypt

No significant change occurred in 1982 in the refugee situation in Egypt. Of the estimated 5,500, some 1,700 received UNHCR assistance, mainly in education; most were African students, the majority from Ethiopia, and elderly Armenian refugees who had lived in Egypt for a number of years.

Ethiopia

As part of its regional approach in the Horn of Africa, UNHCR continued, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, to promote an orderly and voluntary return of an estimated 35,000 Ethiopian refugees from Djibouti, over half of whom were dependent children.

On 30 April 1982, the High Commissioner, after consulting Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and on the recommendations of two fact-finding missions, issued a special appeal for basic relief assistance to an estimated 110,000 to 126,000 returnees in the Eritrea and Hararge regions. A Special Programme of Assistance to Ethiopian Refugees was launched in September by UNHCR with a \$20 million budget for 105,100 refugees who had spontaneously returned to those regions. While Ethiopia held overall responsibility for the programme, the League of Red Cross Societies joined UNHCR in June as a principal implementing partner. The first phase of the programme, mainly procurement of relief items and transport vehicles, was carried out during 1982, with the second and the third phases expected to focus on rehabilitation.

Ethiopia in 1982 hosted some 11,000 refugees who had lived there for the previous 10 to 12 years, the majority of whom were of rural Sudanese origin; approximately 5,500 were self-supporting, while some 5,350 continued to receive UNHCR assistance.

Economic and Social Council action. By a resolution⁽²⁾ adopted without vote on 27 April, the Economic and Social Council appealed again to the international community to contribute generously to Ethiopia in providing relief and rehabilitation to the displaced persons and voluntary returnees. The Council commended United Nations efforts in mobilizing assistance and requested

UNHCR to intensify such efforts for voluntary returnees, in view of their increasing number.

General Assembly action. By a 17 December resolution⁽³⁾ adopted without vote, the General Assembly reiterated its appeals for generous contributions to assist Ethiopia in providing relief and rehabilitation for displaced persons. It requested UNHCR to intensify efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and for displaced persons. Various organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations were commended for mobilizing assistance.

The Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee had approved on 9 December, also without vote, the 31-nation draft, introduced by Zaire and orally revised by the sponsors, taking into account an amendment proposed by Somalia to delete, in paragraph 3, the words "the large number of", characterizing the displaced persons to whom Ethiopia provided relief and rehabilitation; the sponsors deleted reference to voluntary returnees in the same paragraph. The sponsors also deleted reference in a preambular paragraph to the "growing" number of voluntary returnees to Ethiopia. They did not accept the deletion of "voluntary returnees" used in describing, in paragraph 1, the subject of the appeals of the Secretary-General, the Assembly and the Council, nor the addition of the words "of concern to his [the High Commissioner's] Office", at the end of paragraph 4, referring to those for whom humanitarian assistance was to be mobilized. Somalia withdrew its amendments.⁽¹⁾

Amendments withdrawn. ⁽¹⁾Somalia, A/C.3/37/L.67. Resolutions (1982). ⁽²⁾ESC: 1982/2, 27 Apr., text following. ⁽³⁾GA: 37/175, 17 Dec., text following. Meeting records. ESC: E/1982/SR.13, 16, 17 (22-27 Apr.). GA: 3rd Committee, A/C.3/37/SR.41, 57, 62, 63, 64, 65-71, 72 (15 Nov.-9 Dec.); plenary, A/37/PV.110 (17 Dec.).

Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/2

27 April 1982 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

23-nation draft (E/1982/L.25); agenda item 3.

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, China, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1980/54 of 24 July 1980 and General Assembly resolution 36/161 of 16 December 1981,

Having heard the statements of the representative of the Secretary-General and of the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia, prepared pursuant to Council resolution 1980/8 of 28 April 1980,

Recalling the appeal of the Secretary-General in his note verbale of 11 November 1980,

Recognizing the growing number of voluntary returnees in Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned that the appeals of the Secretary-General, the General Assembly and the Council have yet to give rise to an adequate response,

1. Endorses once again the appeals of the Secretary-General and the General Assembly;

2. Appeals once again to the Governments of Member States and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to contribute generously to the Government of Ethiopia in its effort to provide relief and rehabilitation to the displaced persons and voluntary returnees;

3. Commends the effort made by various organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations in mobilizing assistance to displaced persons and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

4. 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, in view of their increasing number;

5. Decides to keep the matter under review.

General Assembly resolution 37/175

17 December 1982 Meeting 110 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/37/745) without vote, 9 December (meeting 72); 31-nation draft (A/C.3/37/L.55), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/91 of 5 December 1980 and 36/161 of 16 December 1981 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1980/54 of 24 July 1980 and 1982/2 of 27 April 1982,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia, prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/8 of 28 April 1980,

Recalling also the appeal of the Secretary-General in his note verbale of 11 November 1980, as well as those of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Having heard the statements made before the Third Committee by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and by the representative of the Secretary-General on 15 November and 3 December 1982, respectively,

Recognizing the number of persons who have returned voluntarily to Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned that the repeated appeals of the Secretary-General, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council have yet to give rise to an adequate response,

1. Endorses once again the appeals of the Secretary-General, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council concerning assistance to displaced persons and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

2. Commends the efforts made by various organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies in mobilizing humanitarian assistance to the displaced persons and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

3. Appeals once again to the Governments of Member States and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to contribute generously to assist the Government of Ethiopia in its efforts to provide relief and rehabilitation for the displaced persons;

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

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second session of 1983 and to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth Session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Kenya

In 1982, an influx of over 1,000 Ugandans brought the total number of refugees in Kenya to 5,200, including 1,800 Ugandans, 1,600 Ethiopians and 1,400 Rwandese. Immediate needs of new arrivals led to an overall increase in the UNHCR programme in Kenya. As in previous years, assistance focused on

facilitating local integration through job placement, vocational training and support to small businesses. A large number of refugees remained unemployed, and efforts continued for suitable income-generating activities.

Lesotho

Lesotho estimated that 11,500, mainly South African, refugees were residing in Maseru and other towns in 1982. Some 1,300 persons, registered with UNHCR, received various forms of assistance.

On 9 December, South African forces attacked Maseru, killing 42 persons, of whom 23 were refugees (see POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, Chapter V). The Security Council, on 15 December,⁽¹⁾ requested Member States to extend economic assistance to Lesotho to strengthen its capacity to receive and maintain South African refugees, and asked the Secretary-General to enter into immediate consultations with Lesotho and United Nations agencies to ensure the welfare of the refugees in Lesotho in a manner consistent with their security.

Resolution (1982). ⁽¹⁾SC: 527(1982), 15 Dec.

Morocco

As in previous years, UNHCR provided local integration assistance, supplementary aid and educational assistance to 500 refugees in Morocco, who were mainly elderly Europeans and African students.

Mozambique

Approximately 150 refugees in Mozambique, mostly from South Africa and Malawi, living in Maputo, received UNHCR assistance on an individual basis. Work began on construction of a residential and training centre in Marrucue, 30 kilometres from Maputo.

Nigeria

With the return to their homeland in the course of 1982 of many thousands of Chadian refugees, the refugee population in Nigeria decreased to an estimated 5,000 by the end of the year, including some 4,000 Chadians who chose to remain in Nigeria, and a small number of refugees from South Africa. The departure of the Chadians, 3,500 of them assisted by UNHCR, meant a decrease in the UNHCR programme in the country, especially in terms of local settlement assistance.

Rwanda

The refugee population in Rwanda, before October 1982, was 18,000, mainly of Burundi origin and living in rural communities. The influx of displaced persons in October, following the events in

the Mbarara district of Uganda, was estimated at 44,000 persons; UNHCR estimated that 35,000 would need care and maintenance and 9,000 would be helped to settle locally.

The High Commissioner made an initial allocation of \$1 million from the Emergency Fund to provide for immediate needs; a further appeal to the international community on 26 October for \$5 million for emergency assistance was met with rapid response.

Somalia

Review mission report. In response to a December 1981 request of the General Assembly,⁽⁷⁾ a United Nations mission, led by the Joint Coordinator for Special Economic Assistance Programmes, visited Somalia from 28 January to 3 February 1982 to review the refugee situation. Its findings, annexed to a March report of the Secretary-General,⁽⁴⁾ pointed to the persistence of massive problems facing Somalia due to the large refugee population.

The mission noted that, since early 1981, the relatively small refugee inflow had resulted in empty or closed reception centres, and the population of many of the refugee camps had decreased. Nevertheless, there were more young men in evidence than a year earlier, but frequent movements in and out of camps made estimations of the refugee population difficult. Following discussions between the Government, donor countries and non-governmental organizations, the mission recommended that the 1982 international relief programme be based on a camp population of 700,000 and that, in the more stable situation that had emerged, programmes should move from care and maintenance towards self-support and self-sustaining activities.

While some success in meeting the basic needs was recorded, the mission noted severe ecological damage caused by the refugees' demands for domestic fuel. Afforestation programmes, therefore, had a high priority, and kerosene cookers and fuel were urgently needed.

The mission concluded that voluntary repatriation remained the only foreseeable solution to the refugee problems in Somalia. In addition to 1982 requirements estimated at some \$138 million, Somalia needed large-scale aid for accelerated development programmes as well as \$45 million to meet its national food deficit.

Economic and Social Council action. By a resolution⁽⁵⁾ adopted without vote on 27 April, the Economic and Social Council appealed for material, financial and technical assistance to enable Somalia to meet the needs of the refugees. It noted with satisfaction the help given by the international community and thanked the Secretary-General and UNHCR for their efforts.

The 28-nation text was introduced by Zaire.

On 19 July, the High Commissioner orally recapitulated to the Council the findings of the review mission, adding that discussions between the Government and the inter-agency mission had led, for instance, to the removal of restrictions for refugees to engage in agriculture, an agreement on relocation of some camps to more economically viable areas, and plans to bring some 15,000 hectares under cultivation by 1983. Action had been initiated to conserve and meet the demand for domestic fuel, and a programme of afforestation, well advanced in the south, was to be expanded. The Council, by a decision of 27 July,⁽¹⁾ took note of this information.

Report of the Secretary-General. In a September report⁽³⁾ on assistance to refugees in Somalia, the Secretary-General stated that the majority were of Somali ethnic background, largely nomadic, and lived in 35 camps in the regions of Hiran, Gedo, the North-West, and Lower Shebelle. The demographic breakdown was 80 per cent women and children and 20 per cent adult men not 10 per cent as earlier estimated. While all parties agreed on repatriation as the most appropriate solution, the Government pledged to help lead the refugees towards self-sustenance while they remained in Somalia.

A network of transport and logistical facilities had helped overcome most of the problems associated with commodity delivery and the flow of food supplies, and the general nutritional and health situation of refugees was comparatively satisfactory. A joint United Nations Children's Fund/UNHCR well-drilling project to provide 20 litres of potable water per refugee per day ended in May with partial success. Over 6,000 refugee families were cultivating close to 3,000 hectares of land placed at their disposal by the Government, and an agricultural workshop at Mogadishu in March made recommendations on expanded crop farming. Other income-generating activities were also under way.

General Assembly action. By a 17 December resolution⁽⁶⁾ adopted without vote, the General Assembly appealed to the international community for maximum assistance to Somalia in its efforts to assist the refugees. The Assembly requested UNHCR, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to review the overall needs of the refugees, including settlement and rehabilitation aspects.

The Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee had approved, in a similar fashion on 9 December, the 41-nation draft, which had been introduced by Zaire and orally revised by the sponsors. As a result of the revision, Ethiopia withdrew a series of amendments⁽²⁾ it had proposed.

The sponsors amended the wording in two preambular paragraphs that Ethiopia had pro-

posed deleting, and accepted an Ethiopian amendment to paragraph 4 by deleting the phrase "until such time as they are able to return to their homeland in safety and dignity", which had originally qualified the duration of assistance. The sponsors did not act on an Ethiopian proposal to delete paragraphs 5 and 6, asking UNHCR for a comprehensive review of refugee needs and for a report thereon to the Council.

Decision (1982). ⁽¹⁾ESC: 1982/151, para. (a) (iii), 27 July.

Amendments withdrawn. ⁽²⁾Ethiopia, A/C.3/37/L.81.

Reports S-G, ⁽³⁾A/37/419, ⁽⁴⁾E/1982/40 & Corr.1.

Resolutions (1982). ⁽⁵⁾ESC: 1982/4, 27 Apr., text following.

⁽⁶⁾GA: 37/174, 17 Dec., text following.

Resolution (prior). ⁽⁷⁾GA: 36/153, 16 Dec. 1981 (YUN 1981, p. 1048).

Meeting records. ESC: E/1982/SR.16, 17, 18, 46 (26, 27 Apr. & 1-19 July). GA: 3rd Committee, A/C.3/37/SR.62, 63, 64, 65-71, 72 (15 Nov.-9 Dec.); plenary, A/37/PV.110 (17 Dec.).

Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/4

27 April 1982 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote

28-nation draft (E/1982/L.27); agenda item 3.

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United States, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Assistance to refugees in Somalia

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling its resolution 1981/31 of 6 May 1981 and General Assembly resolution 36/153 of 16 December 1981, on the question of assistance to refugees in Somalia,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General, to which was annexed the report of the review mission to Somalia on the situation of the refugees in Somalia, containing an assessment of their overall needs as well as the amount and type of assistance required to strengthen support services and facilities,

Aware of the consequences of the social and economic burden placed on the Government and people of Somalia as a result of the influx of refugees and the subsequent impact on the national development and the infrastructure of the country,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for their continued efforts to mobilize international assistance on behalf of the refugees in Somalia;
3. Notes with satisfaction the assistance rendered to the refugees in Somalia by various Member States, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other intergovernmental organizations concerned;
4. Also notes with satisfaction the valuable services and assistance being contributed to the refugee programme in Somalia by various voluntary agencies and non-governmental organizations;
5. Appeals to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render all possible material, financial and technical assistance to the Government of Somalia to enable it to meet the needs of the refugees, including those aspects relating to their education, self-help activities and community development and to the strengthening of support services and facilities;
6. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to report to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, on the refugee situation in Somalia and on the progress made in implementing the recommendations contained in the report of the review mission;
7. Further requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 37/174

17 December 1982 Meeting 110 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/37/745) without vote, 9 December (meeting 72); 41-nation draft (A/C.3/37/L.54/Rev.11), orally revised; agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Assistance to refugees in Somalia

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 35/180 of 15 December 1980 and 36/153 of 16 December 1981 on the question of assistance to refugees in Somalia,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1981/31 of 6 May 1981 and 1982/4 of 27 April 1982,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the situation of the refugees in Somalia,

Having heard the statement made before the Third Committee on 15 November 1982 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Considering the fact that the refugee problem has not yet been resolved,

Recognizing the need to continue to provide assistance to the refugees in Somalia,

Aware of the 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 the consequent impact on the national development and the infrastructure of the country,

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General and of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the situation of refugees in Somalia;

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 intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned;

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

5. Requests the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to make a comprehensive review of the overall needs of the refugees, including those aspects relating to their settlement and rehabilitation;

6. Also requests the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to submit a report on the proposed review of the refugee situation in Somalia to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983;

7. Further requests the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty eighth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Sudan

The Sudan estimated that at the end of 1982 there were 637,000 refugees in the country, including 460,000 Ethiopians, 170,000 Ugandans, 2,000 Chadians and 5,000 Zairians; a substantial increase over 1981, due to the continued influx of refugees from Uganda, which more than compensated for the repatriation of over 13,000 refugees to Chad.

The refugee situation was studied by a United Nations inter-agency mission, which visited the Sudan in January/February 1982, and by a joint

review mission in November by the Sudanese Government and UNHCR, which formulated recommendations for improving the economic viability of refugee settlements. The International Labour Organisation conducted a number of UNHCR-funded studies on refugee skills, potential labour markets and prospects for self-reliance in eastern Sudan. An emergency situation persisted due partly to the movement of refugees from the border areas into the settlements and transit centres initially created for temporary accommodation.

Inter-agency mission report. In response to a December 1981 General Assembly resolution,⁽⁵⁾ an Inter-agency Mission on Education and Social Development/Welfare Services for Refugees in the Sudan, organized by the Economic Commission for Africa and including the representatives of UNICEF, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and UNHCR, visited the Sudan from 21 January to 19 February. It conducted three technical feasibility studies relating to planning for social development and welfare services, the educational system and training.

Its findings and recommendations, annexed to a report⁽²⁾ of 15 April by the Secretary-General, pointed to the need to evolve, and to involve governmental agencies in the co-ordinated delivery of, comprehensive educational and social services to meet the needs of the refugees and the local population, in view of the strain the refugees' presence exerted on already overstretched services. To that end, the mission proposed five educational and six social development/welfare services projects costing some \$6 million.

Economic and Social Council action. By a 27 April resolution,⁽³⁾ the Economic and Social Council endorsed the mission's report and recommendations and urgently appealed to the international community to help the Sudan implement the envisaged development assistance projects. It requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNHCR and specialized agencies, to make available the human, technical and financial resources to that Government for immediate implementation of the recommendations of various inter-agency missions.

The 20-nation text, introduced by Zaire, was adopted without vote.

Report of the Secretary-General. In an October report on humanitarian assistance to refugees in the Sudan,⁽¹⁾ requested by the Council, the Secretary-General reviewed the progress made in implementing the recommendations of the seven technical feasibility missions undertaken in 1981 and 1982 by various United Nations bodies on new settlements, integrated housing programmes, other social development/welfare services,

strengthened educational system, health-delivery system, training programmes, and agricultural projects in refugee zones.

The report stated that the Government relocated unemployed refugees in urban areas and newly arrived refugees to settlements where opportunities to achieve self-sufficiency would be created. Nine new settlements had been created, bringing the total number of assisted refugees in settlements at mid-1982 to 177,000.

General Assembly action. By a resolution adopted without vote on 17 December,⁽⁴⁾ the General Assembly thanked all parties concerned for assisting the refugees in the Sudan, endorsed the mission's recommendations, and appealed to the international community for resources to help the Sudan implement the development assistance projects and strengthen its social and economic infrastructure. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to mobilize assistance to implement recommendations of the various inter-agency missions, and asked UNHCR to co-ordinate with specialized agencies on essential services to the refugees in the settlements.

The Third Committee had approved, in like manner on 9 December, the 39-nation text introduced by Zaire.

Reports. ⁽¹⁾S-G, A/37/519; ⁽²⁾S-G and Inter-agency Mission, A/37/178.

Resolutions (1982). ⁽³⁾ESC: 1982/1, 27 Apr., text following. ⁽⁴⁾GA: 37/173, 17 Dec., text following.

Resolution (prior). ⁽⁵⁾GA: 36/158, 16 Dec. 1981 (YUN, p. 1050).

Meeting records. ESC: E11982/SR.13, 16, 17 (22-27 Apr.). GA: 3rd Committee, A/C.3/37/SR.57, 62, 63, 64, 65-71, 72 (29 Nov.-9 Dec.); plenary, A/37/PV.110 (17 Dec.).

Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/1

27 April 1982 Meeting 17 Adopted without vote
20-nation draft (E/1982/L.24); agenda item 3.

Sponsors: Bangladesh, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Situation of refugees in the Sudan

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling its resolution 1981/5 of 4 May 1981 on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 35/181 of 15 December 1980 and 36/158 of 16 December 1981,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, to which was annexed the report of the United Nations inter-agency mission on education and social development/welfare services for refugees in the Sudan,

Having heard the statement delivered by the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees before the Council on 22 April 1982,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the Government of the Sudan in caring for the refugees and the need for adequate international assistance to continue its efforts to render services to the refugees,

Appreciating the measures which the Government of the Sudan, a least developed country, is taking in order to provide shelter, food and other services to the growing number of refugees in the Sudan,

1. Endorses the report of the United Nations inter-agency technical follow-up mission to the Sudan and the recommendations contained therein;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and voluntary agencies for their efforts to assist the refugees in the Sudan;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the relevant specialised agencies, to make available the necessary human, technical and financial resources to the Government of the Sudan so that the recommendations of various inter-agency missions can be implemented immediately;

4. Appeals urgently to Member States, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations organizations concerned and voluntary agencies to provide the Government of the Sudan with the resources necessary for the prompt implementation of the development assistance projects envisaged in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the inter-agency technical follow-up missions as well as on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 37/173

17 December 1982 Meeting 110 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/37/745) without vote, 9 December (meeting 72); 39-nation draft (A/C.3/37/L.50); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Zaire, Zambia.

Situation of refugees in the Sudan

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 35/181 of 15 December 1986 and 36/158 of 16 December 1981 on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolutions 1981/5 of 14 May 1981 and 1982/1 of 27 April 1982,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, the annex to which contains the report of the inter-agency technical follow-up mission on education and social development/welfare services for refugees in the Sudan, as well as the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in the Sudan,

Taking note of the ever-increasing number of refugees arriving in the Sudan,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the Government of the Sudan in caring for the refugees and the need for adequate 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 refugee programmes,

1. Endorses the report of the inter-agency technical follow-up mission to the Sudan and the recommendations contained therein;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and voluntary agencies for their efforts to assist the refugees in the Sudan;

3. Appreciates the measures which the Government of the Sudan is taking to provide shelter, food and other services to the refugees;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to mobilise the necessary financial and material assistance for the implementation of the recommendations of the various inter-agency missions;

5. Appeals to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations and the international financial institutions to provide the Government of the Sudan with the necessary resources for the implementation of the development assistance projects envisaged in the report of the inter-agency mission and to strengthen its social and economic infrastructure so that essential services and facilities for refugees can be strengthened and expanded;

6. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to coordinate with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the inter-agency technical follow-up missions as well as on the implementation of the present resolution.

Swaziland

Refugees in Swaziland, according to a 1982 Government census, were estimated to total 7,000 by year's end, 95 per cent of whom were South Africans living in the Ndzevane rural settlement in south-eastern Swaziland.

UNHCR assistance continued to concentrate on developing the Ndzevane settlement, with refugees' participation in much of the construction work and in community development.

Uganda

In the aftermath of the events in the Mbarara district of Uganda in October 1982, when over 75,000 people were uprooted, an accurate estimate of needy refugees was not available. However, some 116,000 persons were considered of immediate concern to UNHCR, including 48,000 Rwandese in established settlements, 32,000 Zairians and 1,000 refugees of Ethiopian or Sudanese origin. In addition to those who fled to neighbouring Rwanda during the events in Mbarara, 35,000 were internally displaced; of those, 31,000 moved into two existing settlements, while the rest were located near the Rwandese border. Pending a comprehensive plan for the displaced, assistance was provided with a \$400,000 allocation from the Emergency Fund.

United Republic of Cameroon

The large-scale repatriation of Chadian refugees from the United Republic of Cameroon which took place towards the end of 1981 was followed by continued spontaneous movement back to Chad during 1982. At the end of the year, 3,500 refugees remained in the country, including 3,300 Chadian refugees and 200 of other origin—mainly Namibian students in educational institutions.

The Chadian refugees choosing to stay behind were transferred to a new settlement in the Poli region, where they were encouraged to engage in agricultural activity.

United Republic of Tanzania

There were 159,000 refugees at the end of 1982 in the United Republic of Tanzania, including 148,000 from Burundi, 9,500 Zairians and some 1,500 others of various origins. UNHCR assistance focused on integrating rural settlements, once they achieved self-reliance, into the national economy. During 1982, assistance to individual urban or semi-urban cases was directed to more durable solutions, particularly local settlement.

Zaire

In 1982, the refugee population of 301,200 in Zaire included 215,000 Angolans, 60,000 Ugandans and 26,200 others of various origins, most of whom were long-time settlers in border or urban areas. Spontaneous movement of Ugandan refugees had been a noteworthy phenomenon since November 1982; some 10,000 arrived during the year.

In early 1982, the emphasis of the assistance programme for Ugandan refugees in the six rural settlements shifted from emergency aid to care and maintenance. Based on the findings of a multidisciplinary technical mission in November, the programme was reoriented towards self-sufficiency and local integration.

Zambia

A determination that some of the Angolans and Zairians who had spontaneously settled in western Zambia were of concern to UNHCR brought the number of refugees in its programme up to 89,000 in 1982, comprising 71,400 Angolans, 9,000 Zairians, 4,900 Namibians and 2,800 South Africans; the remainder were of various nationalities living in urban centres. Assistance focused on education, health, agriculture and emergency relief. Famine and drought in the western part of the country necessitated extra relief supplies.

The Meheba settlement for 11,000 refugees reached an adequate level of self-sufficiency and became the Government's responsibility in April.

Zimbabwe

At the end of 1982, there were only 177 refugees registered with UNHCR in Zimbabwe, most of whom were urban South Africans. An estimated 20,000 Mozambicans who sought asylum in eastern Zimbabwe were cared for by the Government, and UNHCR provided supplementary relief assistance worth \$42,000 from its Emergency Fund. A reception centre was established in Harare, capable of accommodating 70 refugees.

Southern African student refugees

In an oral report to the Economic and Social Council on 19 July, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said educational assistance was vital in fostering self-reliance and leading to durable solutions to refugee problems; at the same time, UNHCR prepared refugee students from Namibia and South Africa to become useful citizens upon their return to their places of origin. On 27 July,⁽¹⁾ the Council took note of the High Commissioner's statement.

In an October report,⁽²⁾ submitted in accordance with a December 1981 General Assembly

request⁽⁴⁾ the Secretary-General stated that the United Nations programme of assistance to student refugees in southern Africa had helped improve their condition and alleviate the burden carried by Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia; the situation, however, required constant review. According to the report, the estimated number of Namibian and South African student refugees, as at mid-1982, stood at 134 in Botswana, 1,022 in Swaziland, and 2,541 in Zambia. Of the total 11,500 refugees in Lesotho, approximately 1,050 were of concern to UNHCR; of the latter group, 114 were registered in schools under UNHCR sponsorship. Pending a report by the Government, no estimate was available of the total number of student refugees. Government contributions received by July, in response to an appeal by the High Commissioner in 1977 and earmarked for those countries, amounted to some \$16 million, with various other contributions of \$8.7 million, in addition to scholarships.

General Assembly action. By a resolution⁽³⁾ of 17 December 1982, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to continue to organize and implement educational and other assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who had taken asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia. It thanked host Governments for granting asylum and making educational and other facilities available to the students, and for co-operating with the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner concerning the welfare of those refugees. The Assembly endorsed the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report, noted with appreciation the support provided by the international community, and urged contributions to the programmes. It also appealed for continued assistance to expedite the-resettlement and integration of refugee families from South Africa that had been granted asylum in four bordering countries.

The Assembly adopted the resolution without vote. Its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee had approved, in a similar fashion on 9 December, the 18-nation draft, introduced by Lesotho.

Decision 1982).⁽¹⁾ ESC: 1982/151, para. (a) (iii), 27 July. Report.⁽²⁾ S-G, A/37/495 & Corr.1.

Resolution (1982).⁽³⁾ GA: 37/177, 17 Dec., text following.

Resolution (prior).⁽⁴⁾ GA: 36/170, 16 Dec. 1981 (YUN 1981, p. 211).

Meeting records. ESC: E/1982/SR.46 (19 July). GA: 3rd Committee, A/C.3/37/SR.57, 62, 63, 64, 65-71, 72 (29 Nov.-9 Dec.); plenary, A/37/PV.110 (17 Dec.).

General Assembly resolution 37/177

17 December 1982 Meeting 110 Adopted without vote

Approved by Third Committee (A/37/745) without vote, 9 December (meeting 72); 18-nation draft (A/C.3/37/L.62); agenda item 12.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Somalia, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa
The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolution 96/170 of 16 December 1981, in which it, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to continue to organise and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who had taken asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General containing the review by the High Commissioner of assistance programmes for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa,

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 the continued influx into Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia of student refugees from South Africa, as well as from Namibia,

Convinced that the discriminatory policies and repressive measures being applied in Namibia and South Africa will lead to a further exodus of student refugees from those countries,

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

Appreciating the efforts of the host countries both to deal adequately with their present student refugee populations and to be prepared to meet any new emergency by sharing the responsibilities and obligations with the international community,

1. Endorses the assessments and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and commends him and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for their efforts to mobilize resources and organize the programme of assistance for student refugees in the host countries of southern Africa;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for continuing to grant asylum and make 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 cooperation which they have extended to the Secretary-General and to the High Commissioner on matters concerning the welfare of those 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 organisations;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, 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 taken asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

6. Urges all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations to continue contributing generously to the assistance programmes for the student refugees through financial support of the regular programmes of the High Commissioner, of the projects identified in the report of the Secretary-General and of the projects and programmes, including unfunded projects, submitted to the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa;

7. Appeals to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, as well as other international and non-governmental bodies, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance to expedite the resettlement and integration of refugee families from South Africa that have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

8. Calls upon all 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;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to continue to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1988, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Asia and the Pacific

In 1982, the assistance programme for 2.2 million refugees in Pakistan remained the largest single programme of UNHCR, with obligations for the year totalling \$94 million; there were signs of gradual stabilization of the refugee situation and a trend among the refugees towards closer integration into the local economy.

Developments in Lebanon in mid-1982 necessitated UNHCR emergency aid to the internally displaced persons and over 20,000 others who left Lebanon to find temporary asylum in the Syrian Arab Republic (see POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, Chapter IX). In 1982, a total of \$108.1 million was obligated for assistance activities in the Middle East and South-West Asia.

Though the situation of Indo-Chinese refugees continued to command attention, their numbers had decreased by 28,577 in the course of 1982, to 204,589. Those arriving by boat in the area declined from 74,754 in 1981 to 43,825 in 1982. Total resettlement departures from countries of first asylum dropped from 168,501 in 1981 to 75,891 in 1982, while durable solutions within the region were neither immediately evident nor easily formulated. UNHCR obligations in East and South Asia and Oceania during the year amounted to \$103.2 million, almost 60 per cent of which was absorbed by care and maintenance operations.

The General Assembly, by an 18 December resolution(*) on the report of UNHCR, stressed the importance of maintaining relief efforts and the resettlement momentum for boat and land cases in South-East Asia, where large numbers of refugees and displaced persons had been admitted on a temporary basis.

Resolution (1982). ⁽¹⁾GA: 37/195, para. 8, 18 Dec.

Burma

The major part of the UNHCR special programme of assistance to some 187,000 returnees to Burma from Bangladesh was completed, but logistical and access problems had prevented its conclusion. In 1982, progress was made with the remaining construction of schools and delivery of supplies and equipment to several hospitals.

China

By the end of 1982, Indo-Chinese refugees in China totalled some 272,000, taking into account 2,850 new arrivals and 435 departures. Refugees were settled on 209 state farms in southern provinces, and UNHCR assistance promoted local integration by creating employment opportunities through expanded economic activities in the communities. Such measures benefiting some 68,900 refugees included land reclamation, the development of water resources and plantations, as well as promotion of local industry.

Hong Kong

By the end of 1982, Hong Kong had 12,624 Vietnamese refugees, the highest number of "boat people" in the region. New arrivals recorded in 1982 totalled 7,937, against 9,193 departures for resettlement in third countries.

In early May, crowded living conditions led to the opening of a second UNHCR-supported centre. The continued arrival of new groups and the stagnating resettlement rate led Hong Kong authorities to institute a new policy in July, confining new arrivals to "closed" centres, thus preventing them from seeking local employment; the new arrivals received care and maintenance from UNHCR. The slower rate of resettlement meant an extended waiting period: at the end of 1982, over 70 per cent of the case-load had been residing in Hong Kong for over three years.

India

During 1982, the number of persons in India of concern to UNHCR continued to increase; by year's end, 5,006 persons were registered with UNHCR—living mainly in private accommodations in large cities—of whom 3,425 were Afghans, 1,476 Iranians and 105 from other countries. Assistance took the form of bimonthly subsistence allowances, medical care, education and counselling.

Indonesia

During 1982, 7,835 Vietnamese refugees arrived by boat in Indonesia. A first asylum case-load of 7,274 Indo-Chinese boat refugees remained in the Galang Island camp at the end of 1982, after departure of 5,160 refugees for resettlement or transfer to the Refugee Processing Centre. The population in the Centre, which accepted Indo-Chinese refugees who had been guaranteed resettlement in third countries, numbered 5,952, after the movement of 9,949 arrivals and 13,033 departures during the year.

As in the past, care and maintenance of refugees awaiting resettlement accounted for the major part of the UNHCR assistance programme in Indonesia.

Iran

Iran, which estimated the number of Afghans within its borders at 1.5 million, outlined in 1982 a programme for 50,000 Afghan refugees to become self-supporting, and requested UNHCR financial participation in establishing 10 settlements to accommodate that group. The majority of the Afghan refugees, however, achieved economic and social integration and required no further assistance.

The Government estimated that there were 100,000 persons of other origins in the country.

Japan

In 1982, 954 Indo-Chinese refugees rescued at sea found first asylum in Japan. With the departure of 1,002 refugees for resettlement, 1,905 remained by the end of the year. Over 500 asylum-seekers of various nationalities applied for refugee status following the entry into force in Japan in early 1982 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (see below); UNHCR provided advice and assistance, including interpreter services.

Indo-Chinese refugees were housed in over 30 centres run by voluntary agencies or at a government reception centre, and UNHCR provided funds for assistance, including food and medical care. A pilot project was launched in 1982 to promote local integration through Japanese language training.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

UNHCR activities in the Lao People's Democratic Republic focused on some 3,500 Kampuchean refugees, mostly in southern Laos, and Lao nationals who had repatriated voluntarily from Thailand. There were 1,069 new arrivals in the latter group who received UNHCR assistance; in addition, over 1,000 spontaneous returnees were provided with resettlement kits and transportation to their places of origin.

Lebanon

The events occurring in Lebanon in June 1982 (see POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, Chapter IX) resulted in the departure of an estimated 33,000 persons from Lebanon for the Syrian Arab Republic, not counting Syrian nationals who returned. UNHCR participated in the emergency relief programme (see Chapter III of this section), and allocated \$2,250,000 from the Emergency Fund to transport relief supplies and rehabilitate social and medical institutions taking care of the most vulnerable groups, including orphans, the elderly and the handicapped.

During the year UNHCR also continued its regular assistance activities to some 2,900 refugees living in Lebanon, the majority of whom were Ethiopians and stateless Assyrians.

Malaysia

During 1982, 14,855 Vietnamese refugees arrived in Malaysia, compared to the 1981 total of 23,113. The number resettled in third countries also fell—to 16,253, as compared to 25,652 in 1981—thus leaving an asylum case-load of 8,440 Vietnamese refugees at year's end. Care and maintenance assistance was provided to a monthly average of some 9,000 Vietnamese refugees awaiting resettlement. In addition, about 800 other Indo-Chinese refugees were settled in Malaysia during

1982, after undergoing language training and cultural orientation.

Projects were undertaken in 1982, at the request of the Government, to promote the self-sufficiency and local integration of the estimated 90,000 Filipino refugees in the east Malaysian state of Sabah.

Pakistan

The number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan remained relatively stable in 1982 although the influx did not come to a halt (see POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, Chapter VI). In addition to the basic food rations furnished by the World Food Programme, UNHCR provided supplementary food for some 2.2 million persons in 340 refugee villages in the Northwest Frontier Province and Baluchistan. To relieve the pressure resulting from such large numbers, the Government began planning in mid-1982 the relocation of some of the refugees in the Province to western Punjab.

In refugee villages, more permanent housing gradually replaced tents, and economic activity gathered momentum; the International Labour Organisation was requested to examine the potential for income-generating projects for refugees, in addition to the ongoing handicrafts and vocational training programme. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the World Bank in September/October for a \$20 million pilot project to provide employment opportunities for refugees and some local inhabitants and develop viable economic assets.

Philippines

A total of 3,288 Vietnamese refugees arrived in the Philippines in 1982, while 6,166 left for countries of permanent resettlement. At the end of the year, 3,861 refugees were awaiting a durable solution in a first asylum camp. A case-load of 10,557 Indo-Chinese refugees remained at a refugee processing centre.

An increasing number of non-Indo-Chinese refugees, mainly Iranian students, were receiving UNHCR assistance in Manila; 293 such persons were registered during the year.

Singapore

In 1982, 2,749 Vietnamese refugees rescued at sea were permitted to disembark in Singapore against written resettlement and departure (within three months) guarantees by third countries. With the departure of 2,784 persons during 1982, the refugee population at year's end stood at 480, as compared with 539 a year earlier.

Thailand

At the end of 1982, there were 168,909 Indo-Chinese refugees and displaced persons of concern

to UNHCR in Thailand, comprising 83,951 Kampucheans, 76,055 Lao and 8,903 Vietnamese. This compared with a total of 192,998 in 1981. Although arrivals (11,261) were the lowest since 1975, departures (33,090) for resettlement were only one third of the 1981 figure. In addition, 1,069 Lao refugees from Thailand were voluntarily repatriated.

A number of camps in Thailand were closed during the year because of the reduced case-load and the Government's policy of camp consolidation. UNHCR continued to concentrate on basic care and maintenance while more durable solutions were being sought. Funds were also made available to the Government for its anti-piracy programme aimed at limiting attacks on refugee boats in the Gulf of Siam (see below).

Viet Nam

UNHCR activities in Viet Nam continued to focus on the implementation of the Orderly Departure Programme and on assistance to Kampuchean refugees, whose number, according to Government estimates, had decreased from 30,000 at the end of 1981 to 28,000 in 1982, partly as a result of 1,090 departures for resettlement in third countries.

Under the Orderly Departure Programme, 10,057 Vietnamese left for resettlement abroad in 1982. By a letter⁽¹⁾ dated 18 October to the Secretary-General, Viet Nam transmitted a joint Vietnamese/UNHCR communiqué issued at Geneva on 8 October, in which the two sides noted that the number of departures could be increased over the current monthly average of 1,000 if all parties co-operated in overcoming the existing obstacles; they also agreed that the resettlement of Kampuchean refugees should be promoted according to the refugees' wishes.

Communiqué. ⁽¹⁾UNHCR-Viet Nam, transmitted by 18 Oct. letter from Viet Nam, A/37/557.

Western Asia

Following the events in Lebanon in June 1982 (see POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, Chapter IX), the UNHCR assistance programme in the region shifted its emphasis to emergency relief, mainly for those who left Lebanon (see above) for the Syrian Arab Republic. An estimated 15,000 persons, both Lebanese and Palestinians not registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, benefited from the programme.

In addition, assistance activities continued for an estimated 70,000 non-Palestinian refugee population in the region, many of whom faced difficulties in local integration.

Europe

In 1982, the number of asylum-seekers in Europe fell to 91,350 from the 1981 figure of 123,700,

despite the increase of asylum-seekers in southern Europe from the Middle East and South-West Asia. Increasingly restrictive criteria were introduced by the traditional countries of resettlement; several Governments adopted measures to prevent abuse of asylum procedures by economically motivated applicants. Consequently, UNHCR increased appropriations for the promotion of resettlement and for care and maintenance of refugees awaiting a durable solution in Greece, Italy, Turkey and Yugoslavia. It obligated \$10.4 million, or \$2 million more than in 1981, for expenditure in Europe under General Programmes.

In Austria, the majority of asylum-seekers who had arrived there in 1981 were granted local settlement or were resettled in third countries during 1982, and the refugee population at year's end was 29,000; the refugee population in France remained stable at 150,000, while that in the Federal Republic of Germany changed little—an estimated 100,000, including some 24,000 from Indo-China. The number in Greece also remained stable at 4,000, including 2,400 from the Middle East, and Italy hosted 13,600 refugees, a small increase over 1981.

In Portugal, the number of persons of concern to UNHCR remained at 7,600, the majority of them from Angola and Mozambique, with an increase in arrivals from Zaire and Iran in late 1982. As from January 1982, the Portuguese Government undertook sole responsibility for the care and maintenance of asylum-seekers, while UNHCR provided such assistance to recognized refugees.

The number of refugees in Spain increased by 2,000 to 23,500, largely due to the arrival of 1,353 Iranians, making it necessary to double the care and maintenance appropriation and more than triple legal assistance obligations.

Turkey accepted for permanent resettlement 3,815 Afghan refugees of Turkish ethnic origin who had previously found asylum in Pakistan. UNHCR contributed to their travel and initial settlement, and 3,500 of them acquired Turkish nationality before the end of the year. The rate of asylum-seekers from Iran also increased and, by year's end, the total number of registered refugees stood at 1,177.

In the United Kingdom, the number of refugees decreased from 146,000 in 1981 to 143,000 in 1982, while the number of asylum-seekers increased from 2,904 to 4,167; in addition, 879 mostly Indo-Chinese refugees were resettled.

In Yugoslavia, while the resident refugee population decreased slightly to some 1,700, almost 3,000 asylum-seekers arrived, mostly from Eastern Europe, the majority of them in transit pending resettlement.

Elsewhere in Europe, the number of refugees at year's end was as follows: Belgium, 21,000; the Netherlands, 14,000; and Switzerland, 43,000.

Cyprus

UNHCR continued to act as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus (see POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, Chapter VIII), assisting the displaced and needy in the country. Ongoing projects included promotion of agricultural activities, provision of educational facilities and vocational training, special assistance to the handicapped and construction of low-cost housing to replace temporary shelters.

Latin America

In 1982, the number of refugees in Central America exceeded 300,000, mainly from El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua, of whom 80,000 received UNHCR assistance. The principal countries affected were Mexico (160,000) and Honduras (34,500). In most other countries, the refugee situation remained relatively stable, actually declining in some countries through repatriation, notably to Bolivia.

UNHCR obligated \$29.6 million for assistance activities in the Americas.

Argentina, which accommodated 11,500 refugees of concern to UNHCR (5,000 of European origin, 5,000 of Latin American origin and 1,500 Indo-Chinese), in September gave Indo-Chinese refugees the option to acquire Argentine nationality. In Costa Rica, economic difficulties hindered the integration of 15,000 refugees. Salvadorians and Nicaraguans comprised the majority of the Honduran refugee population, 30,000 of whom received aid mainly in UNHCR-assisted camps and settlements. Mexico's refugee population of 160,000 included some 120,000 Salvadorians and 30,000 Guatemalans, the latter having increased tenfold during the year. In Nicaragua, which had an estimated 18,500 refugees, the monthly average of those requiring UNHCR assistance was 4,000; the special assistance programme for Nicaraguan returnees and internally displaced persons, launched in 1979, was successfully completed in 1982. The number of refugees in Peru decreased from 1,500 to 1,200 (500 of Latin American origin, and 700, mostly elderly, of European origin) due partly to the voluntary repatriation of 190 Bolivians and the resettlement of 160 other refugees.

The total refugee population in Belize, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti and Panama was estimated at some 80,500 at year's end, including some 73,000 Salvadorians; about 3,500 received regular UNHCR assistance. El Salvador and Guatemala each estimated the number of internally displaced persons at 150,000 to 200,000; for statutory reasons, they remained outside the scope of the UNHCR assistance programme.

In Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, 1,744 refugees, mostly of European or Latin American origin, were registered with voluntary agencies co-operating with UNHCR.

In Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, the total refugee population, previously estimated at 28,500 persons, could not be ascertained: most of them were elderly refugees of European origin who did not seek UNHCR assistance. The number whose status could be confirmed stood at some 8,500, of whom 5,400 were in Brazil.

North America

Canada received 18,123 refugees and displaced persons in 1982—8,196 from Eastern Europe, 9,594 from Indo-China and 333 from Latin America—and granted asylum to 626 of a total 7,000 direct asylum-seekers. The number admitted to the United States decreased from 154,063 in 1981 to 88,944 in 1982: 69,351 from South-East Asia, 13,192 from Eastern Europe, 3,089 from the Near East and South Asia, 3,292 from Africa and 20 from Latin America. In addition, 36,923 aliens applied directly for asylum; 3,996 of such requests were approved during 1982, bringing pending requests to 140,000.

Except for some special assistance on a case-by-case basis, UNHCR offered no regular assistance programmes for refugees in North America, where support was provided by voluntary agencies and government services.

Refugee protection

In 1982, military attacks on refugee camps or settlements occurred in Lebanon, Central America and South-East Asia, while in Lesotho refugee groups living in local communities fell victim to military incursions by neighbouring armed forces. Refugees were vulnerable to other forms of violence both within and outside the camps. A UNHCR/Thai Government anti-piracy programme was established in 1982 to deal with the continuing 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 States to be restrictive in granting asylum; in almost all parts of the world, UNHCR was confronted with requests for the resettlement of refugees who had been admitted temporarily to countries of asylum pending the search for a durable solution elsewhere. The principle of non-refoulement—whereby asylum-seekers would not be forcibly returned to countries where they faced persecution or death—was almost universally respected, and in one country a UNHCR presence was established to determine the bona fide character of asylum requests in

critical border areas, in agreement with the authorities concerned. However, the practice continued in some States of detaining asylum-seekers for illegal entry or presence or on other grounds.

Cases of mass expulsion or displacement of aliens which could have involved refugees occurred during 1982. In one of those cases, assurances were given by the expelling authorities that persons of concern to UNHCR would not be affected; in another instance involving the forced internal displacement of some 85,000 persons, a large number of refugees, mostly of foreign origin and not fully integrated, were uprooted and compelled to flee from their homes.

Widespread recessionary trends, and increasing legal and other restrictions, added to the difficulties encountered by refugees in obtaining employment, or in enjoying economic rights and entitlements.

There was growing recognition among States of the importance of appropriate documentation; UNHCR printed 75,000 refugee identity cards at the request of various Governments and contributed to the cost of producing such cards in several other countries. In addition, it provided Governments with 16,000 Convention Travel Documents, and offered assistance in cases where such documents had been issued without return clauses or with return clauses of insufficient duration.

The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, at its October 1982 session,⁽²⁾ reiterated the importance of international protection as a primary task entrusted to the High Commissioner under the statute of his Office, and expressed concern over the growing seriousness of the problems relating to international protection and over violations of the basic rights of refugees and asylum-seekers. It hoped that large-scale refugee flows and current recessionary trends would not lead to restrictive practices in granting asylum or in the application of the refugee concept, or to an undermining of the principles of international protection.

The Executive Committee took note of a preliminary report by Felix Schnyder (Switzerland), who had been requested by the High Commissioner to carry out a survey of the problem of military attacks on UNHCR-assisted refugee camps and settlements, and called for the final report by September 1983. It also stressed the international obligation to rescue asylum-seekers in distress at sea, and asked UNHCR to examine a series of suggestions made by the Working Group of Experts on the Rescue of Asylum-Seekers at Sea, which had met from 5 to 7 July 1982.

The Committee recognized the need for measures to deal with the problem of manifestly unfounded or abusive applications for refugee sta-

tus, and stated that a decision that an application was manifestly unfounded or abusive should only be taken after reference to the authority competent to determine refugee status. It suggested the establishment of procedural safeguards to ensure sound decisions, and felt that its Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection should examine the question further on the basis of a study to be prepared by UNHCR. The Sub-Committee had held its Seventh Meeting between 7 and 12 October,⁽¹⁾ just prior to the Executive Committee's session. The Committee hoped that an informal meeting of the Sub-Committee would be held as soon as possible in 1983 to consider further the question of military attacks on refugee camps and settlements and related questions.

By a provision in its 18 December resolution on the report of UNHCR,⁽³⁾ the General Assembly deplored the continued serious violations of the basic rights of refugees and displaced persons of concern to UNHCR, in particular through military attacks on refugee camps and settlements in southern Africa and elsewhere, refoulement and arbitrary detention, and emphasized the need to strengthen measures to protect them against such violations.

Reports. ⁽¹⁾Sub-Committee of Whole on International Protection, A/AC.96/613; ⁽²⁾UNHCR Executive Committee, A/37/12/Add.1.

Resolution (1982). ⁽³⁾GA: 37/195, para. 3, 18 Dec.

International instruments

As at 31 December 1982, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees⁽¹⁾ (which entered into force on 22 April 1954)⁽²⁾ and its 1967 Protocol⁽³⁾ (which entered into force on 4 October 1967)⁽⁴⁾ had been ratified or acceded to by 91 and 90 States, respectively.

By year's end, the following States (those adhering in 1982 are italicized) had ratified or acceded to the Convention:⁽⁵⁾

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

The Protocol had been ratified or acceded to by the following States (those adhering in 1982 are italicized):

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, *Bolivia*, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda; United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, *United States*, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

There were no further accessions to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, nor to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and the number of States parties to those instruments remained at 32 and 10, respectively.

Other intergovernmental legal instruments of benefit to refugees were the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, as adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the 1957 Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen, the 1973 Protocol to the Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen, 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 Jose, Costa Rica.

In 1982, government officials from 27 countries attended a two-week lecture course on the promotion of international protection and of refugee laws, held in co-operation with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law at San Remo, Italy.

Yearbook references. ⁽¹⁾1951, p. 520; ⁽²⁾1954, p. 256; ⁽³⁾1967, p. 769; ⁽⁴⁾1967, p. 770.

Publication. ⁽⁵⁾Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General (ST/LEG/SER.E/2), Sales No.E.83.V.6.

Aging refugees

In a report submitted to the 1982 World Assembly on Aging⁽²⁾ (see Chapter XX of this section), UNHCR estimated that 3 per cent of the 10 million or so refugees in the world were between 60 and 92 years of age, and the number was increasing. The majority lived with their families in camps or elsewhere: those living alone numbered fewer than 10,000. In addition to the general

problems that came with aging, elderly refugees had added problems which impeded durable solutions, and a small number of them were mentally depressed or disturbed because of their physical condition and social isolation.

The ongoing UNHCR projects which provided material assistance to elderly refugees had been enlarged in scope, and an assessment was being made of the existing UNHCR-assisted facilities for further improvement in physical amenities, medical care and social services. A Social Services Section was established at UNHCR headquarters in January 1982 as the focal point for development and co-ordination of services for elderly and other vulnerable refugee groups, statistics were collected and compiled on the numbers and needs of elderly refugees, and guidelines for establishing programmes were developed.

The World Assembly recommended that as far as possible groups of refugees accepted by a country should include elderly persons, and efforts should be made to keep family groups intact and ensure that appropriate housing and services were provided.⁽¹⁾

As part of the follow-up to the World Assembly, UNHCR organized a workshop on elderly refugees, at Cairo, Egypt, in November 1982. It also made a substantial contribution to the construction of a home for aged and disabled persons in Yugoslavia, which opened in December.

Programmes for elderly refugees in Greece, Lebanon, and the Syrian Arab Republic were continued as in Argentina and elsewhere in Latin America. A review was made of their situation in Latin America and steps were taken to ensure adequate assistance for them, many of whom had long resided in their countries of asylum without being able to obtain naturalization and finding themselves without pension or retirement benefits.

Publication. ⁽¹⁾Report of the World Assembly on Aging, 26 July-6 August 1982, A/CONF.113/31 (Sales No. E.82.I.16).

Report. ⁽²⁾UNHCR, A/CONF.113/21 & Add.I.

International co-operation to avert new refugee flows

The General Assembly, by a resolution of 16 December 1982,⁽⁴⁾ enlarged from 17 to 24 the membership of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees. Members would be appointed by the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Assembly's decision of December 1981⁽⁸⁾ to establish the Group. The Assembly reaffirmed the Group's mandate, stressing the need for a constructive, future-oriented approach and for reaching general agreement whenever it was significant for the out-

come of its work. It called on the Group to hold, as soon as possible, the meetings already arranged, and to report to the Secretary-General in 1983. Member States which had not conveyed their comments on the question were asked to do so, and the Secretary-General was asked to compile those replies and provide facilities to the Group for its work.

The Assembly adopted the text without vote. The Special Political Committee had approved the draft, introduced by Senegal on behalf of 44 sponsoring nations, in like manner on 6 December.

In a note dated 18 October,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General had reported to the Assembly that he had not been able to nominate the experts, due to the wish of several regional groups to nominate more experts than was possible with membership limited to 17. One possibility suggested during his consultations was enlarging the membership to 24.

The Secretary-General, in a September report and an addendum,⁽²⁾ submitted to the Assembly the observations of nine Member States (Bangladesh, Democratic Kampuchea, Ecuador, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, USSR, Viet Nam) and three specialized agencies on international co-operation to avert new refugee flows.

In a related action in 1982, the Assembly, by a 3 December resolution,⁽³⁾ deplored the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons uprooted by foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, and reaffirmed their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour.

By a resolution of 17 December,⁽⁵⁾ the Assembly commended the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights for his study on human rights and mass exoduses, and invited comments from Governments and organizations.

Note. ⁽¹⁾S-G, A/SPC/37/3.

Report. ⁽²⁾S-G, A/37/416 & Add.1.

Resolution (1982). GA: ⁽³⁾37/42, para. 4, 3 Dec.; ⁽⁴⁾37/121, 16 Dec., text following; ⁽⁵⁾37/186, paras. 1, 2, 18 Dec.

Resolution (prior). ⁽⁶⁾GA, 36/148, 16 Dec. 1981 (YUN 1981, p. 1053).

Financial implications. 5th Committee report, A/37/748; S-G statements, A/SPC/37/L.37 & Corr.1, A/C.5/37/91.

Meeting records. GA: SPC, A/SPC/37/SR.41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48 (1-8 Dec.); 5th Committee, A/C.5/37/SR.66 (13 Dec.); plenary, A/37/PV.108 (16 Dec.).

General Assembly resolution 37/121

16 December 1982 Meeting 108 Adopted without vote

Approved by SPC (A/37/712) without vote, 6 December (meeting 451; 44-nation draft (A/SPC/37/L.36/Rev.II) agenda item 66.

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chad, Comoros Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States, Zaire.

International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees
The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General,

Taking note of the comments and suggestions submitted by Member States, organs and organizations of the United Nations and specialized agencies in response to General Assembly resolutions 35/124 of 11 December 1980 and 36/148 of 16 December 1981.

stressing the importance of adopting a constructive and future-oriented approach in considering the question of international co-operation to avert new massive flows of refugees,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Reaffirms its resolution 36/148 on international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees;

3. Welcomes the comments and suggestions submitted in response to General Assembly resolutions 35/124 and 36/148 by Member States, organs and organizations of the United Nations and specialized agencies;

4. Decides to enlarge the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, established in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 36/148, from seventeen to twenty-four members;

5. Reaffirms the mandate of the Group of Governmental Experts as defined by resolution 36/148 by stressing the need for members of the Group to embark upon the study in question in the framework of a constructive, future-oriented approach and in conformity with the spirit which must form the basis of friendly relations and close co-operation among Member States;

6. Requests the Group of Governmental Experts to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work;

7. Renews its call upon Member States that have not yet conveyed to the Secretary-General their comments and suggestions on this item to do so as soon as possible;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation of the replies received in accordance with paragraph 7 above and to provide the Group of Governmental Experts with all necessary assistance and facilities for the completion of its task;

9. Calls upon the Group of Governmental Experts to hold, as soon as possible, the meetings which had already been arranged and to submit a report to the Secretary-General in time for deliberation by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees".