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S A R R E D

Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons
in Southern Africa
uSolidarity and Rehabilitation"

SARRED/DOC . 3/88

COUNTRY PROFILES ON REFUGEES. RETURNEES
AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

THE PLIGHT OF REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND
DISPLACED PERSONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA
OSLO

22 - 24 AUGUST, 1988

United Nations - New York. NY 10017

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S A R R E D

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

ON THE FLIGHT OF REFUGEES, RETURNEES

AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

REGION

OSLO, 22-24 AUGUST, 1988

COUNTRY PROFILES ON REFUGEES

RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT

NEW YORK

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AACC
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CIDA
CCL
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DANIDA
DOCCN
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ECA
EDC
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FAO
ICAO
ICARA II
ICRC
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SACU
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SWAPO
TCRS
UN
UNDP
UNDRO

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ABBREVIATIONS

All Africa Conference of Churches
African National Congress
Canadian International Development Agency
Christian Council of Lesotho
Christian Council of Mozambique
Christian Council of Tanzania
Danish International Development Agency
Ministry of Commerce (Mozambique)
Department for the Prevention and Combat of
Natural Calamities (Mozambique)
Economic Commission for Africa
Operational Committee for the Emergency
(Mozambique)
European Economic Community
Food and Agricultural organisation
International Civil Aviation Organisation
Second International Conference on Assistance
to Refugees in Africa
International Committee of the Red Cross
International Labor Organisation
Lutheran World Federation
Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola
National Liberation Movement
Norwegian Agency for Development
Organisation of African Unity
Office of the Commissioner for Namibia
Office for Projects Execution

Pan African Congress of Azania
Political Asylum Committee (Swaziland)
Rand Monetary Area
Southern Africa Customs Union
Southern Africa Development Coordination
Conference
Save the Children Fund
Small Enterprise Development (Lesotho)
Programme for Economic and Financial
Rehabilitation (Angola)
Swedish International Development Agency
South-West Africa People's Organisation
Tanzania Christian Refugee Service
United Nations
United Nations Development programme
United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation

UNDTCD
UNESCO
UNETPSA
UNFPA
UNHCR
UNICEF
UNIFEM
UNV
USAID
WHO
WFP
ZCRS
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Nations Department for Technical
Cooperation for Development
United
Nations Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organisation
United Nations Training Programme for Southern
Africa
United Nations Fund for Population Activities
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Fund for Women Activities
United Nations Volunteers
United States Agency for International
Development
World Health Organisation
World Food Programme
Zambia
Christian Refugee Service

(V)

I NTRODUCTION

The papers in this volume of Conference documentation provide the overall picture of the humanitarian situation in the Southern African region with particular reference to the causes of and patterns in the displacement of populations, their current situation and the relief and assistance programmes benefitting them in the countries in which they are, or to which, in the case of returnees, they have returned.

The first paper, "OAU's Concern over the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa" outlines from the point of view of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) the long-standing concern it has had over the deteriorating situation in Southern Africa in general, and of the refugees and displaced persons in particular. The paper describes the forces at play in the region, the actions the Organisation has taken at the political and policy levels, and summarises its own humanitarian actions and programmes undertaken for the benefit of refugees, returnees and displaced persons. Accordingly, the paper explains the reasons for the call for the SARRED Conference by the CAD, explains its objectives and concludes by summarising the actions and results it expects from the Conference.

Nine Country Chapters, respectively, on each of the nine countries which for the purposes of the Conference constitute the Southern African region, then follow. Each paper describes the history and present status, including number and plight, of the refugee, returnee or displaced person populations in the country concerned. The problems and burdens imposed on the countries hosting these persons are examined. The papers then describe the humanitarian assistance programmes being delivered in the countries for the benefit of refugees, returnees or displaced persons as the case may be, by the UN agencies, particularly the UNHCR, UNDP, WFP and UNICEF, and non-governmental and intergovernmental organisations. The link between humanitarian assistance and development activities and planning is also discussed including a summary description of the status of ICARA II projects. Each paper then concludes with projections of programme activities in the period to the end of 1989.

(vi)

The two resolutions, respectively of the OAU Council of Ministers and the United Nations General Assembly pertaining to the SARRED Conference are attached as Annexes I and II. The papers in this volume were prepared by the Preparatory Committee of the SARRED Conference.

OAU'S CONCERNS OVER THE PLIGHT OF REFUGEES, RETURNEES
AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

1. The Heads of African States and Governments declared in Article II (I) (a) of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity that they shall "promote the unity and solidarity of the African States" as well as "international cooperation, having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

2. In pursuit of these aims and objectives as well as the other Charter principles, the Organization of African Unity, as a continental body has since its inception been concerned with various problems facing the African continent. One of the problems that has featured and continues to feature prominently on the agenda of the OAU is the problem of African refugees and displaced persons as well as its root causes in Southern Africa - a problem which over the last ten years has become a humanitarian crisis of enormous proportions.

BACKGROUND TO SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

3. The practice of Apartheid in South Africa, the illegal colonial occupation of Namibia and the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the regime in Pretoria against the Frontline and neighbouring states coupled with the activities of bandit elements operating in particular, in Angola and Mozambique, have contributed to the flight of thousands of people into exile as well as the displacement of millions of others within and outside their countries of origin. In addition, the situation has been further exacerbated by the drought that has plagued the Southern African sub-region over the last few years leading to human suffering and further deterioration in the living conditions of not only the refugees, returnees and displaced persons but of the nationals as well.

4. The activities of the armed bandits supported by external forces, in particular by South Africa, have continued to disrupt

the economies and developmental infrastructures of some of the countries in the sub-region, thus further reducing the capacities of these countries to provide for the needs of their nationals as well as those of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons residing in their territories.

5. In its efforts to deal with regional problems, the Organization of African Unity has always sought the assistance and support of the international community in consonance with the provisions of the Charters of the OAU and the United Nations and in the spirit of international solidarity. The OAU has over the years drawn the attention of the international community to the humanitarian challenges posed by the daily deterioration of the situation in Southern Africa indicating the root causes of the problem.

6. The Frontline and other neighbouring states in the sub-region have, as always, demonstrated their spirit of solidarity by providing sanctuary, security and assistance to refugees and externally displaced persons emanating from the Southern African sub-region notwithstanding the heavy burden to their fragile economies.

7. The international community and various governmental and non-governmental humanitarian organizations have also supported the efforts of the countries of the sub-region and the rest of Africa to care for the refugees, returnees and displaced persons.

8. However, the situation as already indicated, has continued to worsen resulting in massive human suffering, death and the further destruction of the social and economic infrastructures of the countries of the Southern Africa sub-region.

9. Among the uprooted persons are especially vulnerable persons, namely women, children, the aged and unaccompanied minors. They are, because of their peculiar conditions, most exposed to immediate dangers.

MEASURES OF OAU TO REDRESS THE SITUATION

10. It was therefore against this background and as a further demonstration of its concern over the humanitarian crisis

unfolding in Southern Africa that the OAU Council of Ministers, meeting in its Forty-Sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 20 to 26 July 1987 adopted Resolution CM/Res.1117 (XLVI). The resolution was subsequently endorsed by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

11. By that resolution the OAU Council of Ministers once again expressed its concern over "refugee influxes and the resulting deterioration of the material situation of refugees and displaced persons, particularly in the southern part of the continent."

The Council also expressed similar concern over the recurrent destructive military attacks and other acts of destabilization carried out by the apartheid regime of South Africa against countries of asylum in Southern Africa. In this connection the Council requested the Secretary General of the United Nations, acting in concert with the OAU Secretary General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to continue with his efforts to secure universal condemnation and prohibition of military attacks against refugees, refugee homes and settlements.

12. It may be recalled that in 1984, the Organization of African Unity had the opportunity to express its appreciation to the international community at ICARA II for its efforts to link refugee aid to development assistance. This was seen by Africa as a step in the right direction since the novel approach was to strengthen the economic and social infrastructures of the asylum countries to cater adequately for the needs of refugees.

Unfortunately, the expectations of Africa have been unfulfilled since most of the projects have still not been implemented.

Neither has there been indication that the necessary funding for their implementation will soon become available. Against this background, therefore, the CAD Council of Ministers reaffirmed their earlier decision as contained in Resolution CM/Res.1040 (XLIV) to request the Secretary General to convene in co-operation with the Secretary General of the United Nations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, an International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa.

13. In light of these facts and concerns of the OAU over the situation in Southern Africa, the OAU decided to take the matter further to the last session of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner's Programme in Geneva, which supported the idea of convening the international conference.

14. Further, and in accordance with international solidarity and

responsibility and in the light of international concern over the plight of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, the United Nations General Assembly meeting in its Forty-second ordinary session welcomed and endorsed, by its Resolution 42/106 of December 1987, the call by the Organization of African Unity for the convening of the said Conference.

15. The CAD, in its earlier efforts to address the problem of refugees had, in collaboration with the international community and international organizations and voluntary agencies, convened the 1979 Arusha Pan-African Conference on Refugees and the First and Second International Conferences on Assistance to refugees in Africa in 1981 and 1984 respectively. These conferences dealt with only the phenomenon of refugees, covering the entire continent. They did not directly deal with the new phenomenon of displaced persons; a situation that is not covered by any established international legal instrument or arrangement as is the case with refugees. Thus, the OAU is once again attempting, with the support and collaboration of the international community, to address the issue of not just refugees but also of the new phenomenon of displaced persons in a particularly volatile and important sub-region of the African continent.

16. The present Conference will thus have the following objectives:

17. First, the Conference is expected to sensitize the international community at large to the plight of refugees, the returnees and displaced persons in Southern Africa, pointing out clearly the root causes of the problem as well as identifying the economic, social and humanitarian needs of the people concerned. In other words, the Conference will be tailored in the direction of increasing the awareness of the international community of a problem which calls for international solidarity and action. For, while the political aspects of the Southern African crisis have received wide coverage from the international community, the latter still has to be adequately informed of the suffering,

killing, maiming of the civilian populations, and the starvation and epidemics suffered by the refugees, returnees and displaced persons, let alone the burden borne by the countries within the region.

18. The second objective will be that of securing greater adherence by the international community, and more particularly the OAU Member States outside the region, to the principles of burden sharing as enshrined in the relevant regional and international instruments relating to refugees. It is our view that states, organizations and agencies which are determined to share the burden imposed by the presence of refugees in Southern Africa should have the option of either granting asylum to some refugees from the region or offering emergency resettlement, educational training or employment opportunities to the refugees under consideration.

19. The third objective is that of mobilizing and channeling increased material assistance to asylum countries and other affected countries within the region to enable them to better cope with the humanitarian challenges facing them.

20. The fourth objective is that of formulating a plan of action of more systematic, collective and long term character aimed at addressing the continuously unfolding humanitarian challenges within the Southern Africa region.

OAU ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES AND OTHER ACTIVITIES IN FAVOUR OF REFUGEES AND RETURNEES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

21. The OAU has over the years complemented the work of the various international organizations and non-governmental organizations, especially the activities of the UNHCR, by dealing with refugee-related issues that are of a political or policy nature. These are in relation to the root causes, burden sharing and appeals for the declaration of general amnesty by OAU Member States as a prelude to the voluntary repatriation of refugees.

22. Besides, the OAU has in recent years endeavoured to provide, within its limited resources, assistance to Member States in Southern Africa and others that are over-burdened with the problem of refugees/returnees and displaced persons. The OAU has also promoted and actually funded the establishment of small scale income generating projects in favour of refugees in Southern Africa.

Some of the activities and assistance programmes of the OAU include the following:

Ratification of the 1969 OAU Convention on Refugees

23. From 1983 to early 1988, the OAU has carried out a number of missions to member states in Southern Africa with appeals to them to ratify this Convention. It is expected that this Convention will be ratified by all member states by the end of 1988.

24. On a related matter, a number of states that had reservations on certain articles of the UN 1951 Convention have assured the OAU of their readiness to withdraw these reservations. The OAU has taken up these matters with the relevant governments and the outcome will be made known to the UNHCR.

Local IntegrationZIncome Generating Projects

25. The OAU has over the years encouraged the promotion of durable solutions to the refugee problem in the Continent. While working for voluntary repatriation, the OAU has encouraged local integration of the refugees in their asylum countries where the former is not immediately feasible.

26. In order to achieve the desired results, the OAU has since 1985 provided funds to most of the governments in the various countries of Southern Africa to establish small scale income generating projects in favour of refugees. The OAU not being operational as in the case of the UNHCR and other organizations has always sought the advice and assistance of such organizations as far as identification and implementation of projects are concerned. The UNHCR and some voluntary organizations continue to monitor the progress of the projects on behalf of the OAU. These projects cover areas such as poultry, woodwork and agriculture and have made a modest positive impact on the lives of some of the refugees in the sub-region.

27. The OAU has also made financial contributions for the expansion of existing facilities in some refugee/returnee settlements in the southern part of Africa. These facilities include clinics and schools. It is the intention of the CAD to continue to devote its limited resources to promote the welfare of refugees.

SCHOLARSHIPS

28. The OAU has also endeavoured to provide within its modest resources scholarships to refugee students from South Africa and Namibia. The OAU has in this connection solicited and obtained educational places in various member states of the OAU for its refugee students. It is hoped that the OAU would, very soon, approach the governments of OAU member states outside Southern Africa to appeal for more support in this area of refugee assistance.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

29. The need for member States to enact national laws which will take into consideration present circumstances and realities has been stressed to them by the CAD. The matter is seriously being considered by the appropriate authorities in the member states concerned.

BURDEN SHARING

30. This is a matter that has continued to engage the attention of the CAD. A number of member states with few or no refugees have been approached at the highest level, with an appeal to them to consider extending the necessary assistance to the states over-burdened by the problem of refugees and displaced persons. The International Conference is expected to address itself to this issue and OAU Member States have been called upon to demonstrate a greater adherence to the principle of burden-sharing.

REPATRIATION

31. The OAU continues to encourage and promote the voluntary repatriation of refugees to their countries of origin. In this connection, a number of joint commissions have been established in the various countries to work out modalities for such exercises each time the occasion presents itself. The OAU will continue to vigorously pursue this objective.

CONCLUSION

32. The situation in Southern Africa remains grave; the human suffering and material destruction in the area are matters for the international community to ponder over and offer solutions. The OAU for its part will continue to assume its responsibilities over a problem that threatens the very existence of some of its member states. i

33. However, the situation in Southern Africa is one that is likely to continue as long as its root causes are not addressed. Besides, the international conference on the plight of refugees, returnees and displaced persons is meant to expose the impact of the evils of hunger, displacement and asylum seeking in Southern Africa.

34. The OAU views the International Conference as a forum where the principles of international solidarity and responsibility will be demonstrated in concrete terms. Therefore, the Organization of African Unity expects the international community at large to continue to extend increased and additional resources to all the organizations that have over the years been working untiringly to mitigate the human suffering and to eliminate disease and hunger in Southern Africa. It also expects it to concretely assist in a co-ordinated and sustained manner, the countries of the sub-region whose social and economic infrastructures have been dislocated by acts of aggression and destabilization, to enable them to cope with the problems of refugees, returnees and displaced persons.

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ANGOLA

Background

35. Angola, which covers an area of 1.3 million sq.km, has a population of 8.2 million. It is a country with vast economic potential and boasts several natural resources. There are rich mineral resources which include iron ore reserves, high grade haemalite, copper ores, feldspar, manganese, phosphate rock, gypsum, salt and diamonds. Angola also has considerable forest product resources, substantial petroleum, gas reserves as well as ample water and fishery resources. The main cash crops are coffee and sisal.

36. Unfortunately, Angola has been devastated by almost 27 years of continuous armed conflict. A liberation war, which commenced in 1961 and ended with the independence from Portugal in 1975, was soon to be followed by the outbreak of new violence between government forces and rebel groups armed and supported by South Africa (UNITA). Today, the forces of UNITA together with South African troops are engaged in acts of sabotage and widespread destruction in the country which aim at destabilising and bringing down the economy and government of Angola.

37. For twelve years Angola has been a prime target of South African military attacks. In May 1978 South African armed forces raided refugee settlements in Southern Angola, killing 600 Namibians and wounding 400 others in what is since referred to as the Cassinga Massacres. Its troops, later again, crossed the Angolan border and occupied vast areas in the southern provinces. Such incursions, which have continued since, have resulted in a great loss of civilian life. They have also caused the destruction of the country's infrastructure, a sharp decline in economic performance and the displacement of over half a million persons. In October 1985, the United Nations Security Council Commission estimated at US\$ 17.6 billion the damage done to the country's economy between 1975 and 1985, the first ten years of independence.

38. The exodus of capital and skilled Portuguese personnel after independence, the recent fall in world oil prices and the

pressing security need to divert more and more resources to national defence, are other factors which have contributed to the deterioration of the country's human and economic condition. During the last decade, agricultural production has fallen sharply, industrial capacity utilisation has remained low and transport and communications services have declined. The Government has therefore been compelled to impose cuts in expenditure on even vital social services like health and education and to reduce imports drastically.

39. In 1974, for example, Angola exported more than 200.000 MT of coffee but, by 1985, the volume had declined to a mere 14.000 MT reflecting a dramatic decline in production caused by conditions of war and insecurity, neglect or abandonment of the plantations, severe transport problems and lack of incentives. Maize, sugar, cassava and bananas have also suffered the same fate with the result that subsistence agriculture, the mainstay of the economy, is no longer capable of supporting the rural community. The country has a serious food deficit and must import substantial quantities to cover its needs.

40. The country's infrastructure, too, has been severely affected. Water and sanitation services have become seriously overloaded, health services are no longer able to operate in most of the country because of insecurity; education has also been subject to the widespread disruption caused by the continuing state of armed conflict and insecurity. The road systems have deteriorated and the railways, built to serve the interior and provide export channels for the mineral rich and landlocked countries in the region, can now operate only on a very limited basis in the face of the security problems and of deliberate sabotage by the rebels.

41. These factors are the basis for continued and widespread hardship facing the Angolan people. It was against this background that, in October 1987, the Government requested the Secretary General of the United Nations to alert the international community to the critical situation pertaining in the country and to appeal on its behalf for emergency assistance to respond to the urgent humanitarian requirements of the affected population. The actions of the Secretary General in response to this request are summarised in paragraphs 55-58 of this report.

42. Angola is a signatory to the 1951 UN Convention and its 1967 Protocol on the Status of Refugees as well as the 1969 OAU

Refugee Convention. Although no national refugee legislation exists, the Government has established procedures for the determination of refugee status.

Brief History of Refugees/Returnees Flow

43. The estimated 92,134 refugees in Angola consist of three main groups: Namibians, South Africans and Zairians. Their number reached a significant level after 1975 when Angola became independent and, by 1976, an estimated 5,000 Namibians had settled in Southern Angola. They reached about 30,000 in 1978, then 69,000 in 1984. This figure has since remained fairly stable because, it is believed, of South Africa's military presence in Northern Namibia and the invasion of Southern Angola which have prevented the free movement of refugees. It is, infact, reported that a few thousand Namibians remain stranded in the South of Angola.

44. By 1978, about 1,000 South African refugees of urban origin were residing in Angola, mainly in Luanda. The total population of this group has since risen to a now relatively stable figure of about 10,000. The other half lives in the Malange Province.

45. The events in the Shaba Province of Zaire in March 1977 resulted in the flight of an estimated 320,000 Zairian refugees to Angola. An amnesty declared by the Zairian Government in 1978, however, encouraged the vast majority of them to return home, leaving only about 20,000 by the end of 1979. Since 1984, some spontaneous repatriations have occurred. The organised repatriation of another 5,000 was begun towards the end of 1987 so that there are now estimated to be just over 13,000 refugees in Angola.

46. Following the attainment of independence in 1975, a large number of Angolan refugees returned home from Zaire and Zambia. The returnees and persons displaced in the country may have numbered about 1 million. Small groups of returnees, the majority being farmers, have since continued to return to Angola. For instance, 140,000 returned between 1978 and 1981. The returnees are concentrated in the provinces of Cabinda, Moxico, Luanda, Zaire and Uige.

Situation of RefugeesZReturnees

47. About 55 percent of the Namibian refugee population is concentrated in Cabuta in the Kwanza Sul Province in several settlement units collectively known as the Namibian Health and Education Centres (NHEC). The other 45 percent is settled in Transit Centres in the Provinces of Benguela, Cuanda-Cubango, Cunene, Huambo, Kwanza Norte, Luanda and Namibe. Fifty-seven percent of the total population comprises children and 29 percent adult female. The focus of activities in the NHEC is on education and medical care. Facilities include hospitals, centres for vulnerable groups, kindergarten, primary schools, a vocational training centre, a nursing school, and a mother-and-child care centre.

48. Apart from self-produced maize and vegetables, the Namibian community depends on external assistance for care and maintenance. The Government of Angola initially allocated some 80 hectares of land in the Kwanza river valley, where 500 - 600 refugees are engaged in agriculture. A further 335 hectares have been made available at Epako and Ngundu.

49. Co-ordination of assistance to Namibians in Angola is undertaken by SWAPO which, pending the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on the independence of the territory, aims at providing education and training to young Namibians in preparation for independence while implementing projects designed to improve the social and living conditions of the refugee community in the medium term.

50. At present, about half the total population of South African refugees, (85 per cent of whom are of urban background) live in Luanda. The rest live in the Malange Province. Some 200 of the others are engaged in agriculture, while 120 are quartered at the Moses Kotane Self-Reliance Centre in Viana, just outside Luanda. Facilities include an upgrading school for prospective nursing students, mechanical and tailoring workshops, a clinic and a small dispensary. Not having succeeded in attaining any significant degree of self-reliance, the refugees are still almost entirely dependent on relief assistance.

51. The Zairian refugee community lives in several provinces in refugee centres and among the local population. Those of rural background cultivate maize and cassava on land provided by the

Angolan Government. Their living conditions are considered to be poor. UNHCR successfully repatriated about 900 Zairian refugees in 1987.

Problems in Hosting Refugees

52. Angola has generously granted asylum to refugees of various origins in spite of particular problems posed to the country by their presence. The hosting of Namibian communities by Angola has been used by South Africa as a pretext for military attacks in the southern parts of the country, thus putting the lives of civilians at risk and increasing the problems of security for the Government. Under these circumstances, their existence naturally generates a suspicion of infiltration into the refugee communities by spies. Furthermore, the security situation has made it difficult to find adequate safe land on which to settle refugees. Finally, the requirements and expectations of refugees and returnees place considerable strains on the Angolan economy which, as already noted, is undergoing enormous difficulty.

UNHCR ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND RETURNEES IN ANGOLA

Namibian Refugees

53. Since its inception in 1976, UNHCR's programme of assistance to Namibian refugees has seen a gradual shift from the provision of basic care and maintenance to the promotion of a limited degree of self-reliance. Following the relocation of Namibians in 1979 funds were allocated towards the purchase of basic agricultural implements and, in 1980 provision was made for educational assistance and medical facilities.

54. It was decided in 1982 that, pending the resolution of the Namibia Question, emphasis should be placed on medium-term measures to improve the living conditions of the refugees with emphasis on health, housing, education, training and the development of community infrastructure through self-help schemes. Agricultural production was also supported with the view of reducing reliance on international food donations and of securing appropriate training for the refugees. About US\$ 14m was allocated accordingly during the period. SWAPO is UNHCR's implementing partner for assistance to the Namibians in Angola.

55. As a contribution to the Nationhood Development Programme for Namibia, UNHCR has been involved in the education and training of Namibians not only within Angola but in other African countries as well. Thus, it has, since 1976, been responsible for the placement of Namibian children for lower secondary school education in seven West African countries.

South African Refugees

56. UNHCR assistance to South African Refugees started in 1982 in support of measures to improve agricultural production on a 6,000 hectares stretch of land made available by the Government of Angola. From 1982 to date, the programme has provided assistance in the development of the Malange farm and in the construction of a transit and training centre in Viana, near Luanda. Between 1982 and 1986, a total sum of over US\$ 2m was obligated towards such assistance.

57. Development work on the farm had to be suspended in 1987 because of the increasingly dangerous security situation in the area. Quela, the main farm site, is 525 km from Luanda, from where farm supplies have to be transported under the protection of heavily armed military convoys. Since 1985, five vehicles have been burnt, three others badly damaged and twelve refugees killed in ambushes and land mine explosions.

58. Being seriously affected by problems of insecurity, apart from lacking water supply facilities, the yield of the farm has been poor. The Angolan Government, therefore, decided to make new land available in a safer area at Kamalundi, just 65 km from Malange town.

59. UNHCR programme of assistance to South African refugees in Angola is implemented by the ANC.

Zairian Refugees

60. The main objective of UNHCR assistance to Zairian refugees in Angola has been local settlement and all efforts have been directed to this end ever since the refugees arrived in the country in 1977. About US\$ 4m was spent on local integration activities at that time. Since the stabilisation of the caseload in 1979, a further US\$ 3m has been obligated on efforts to promote local settlement.

61. In spite of this level of expenditure, the situation of Zairian refugees remains poor and only one settlement of 500 refugees can be described as self-sufficient. This low rate of success has been due mainly to security considerations which have obliged frequent change of locations. By 1985, a notable deterioration in the security situation in the refugee areas seriously handicapped agricultural production. Food aid from EEC donations have thus continued to be made available to needy Zairians since 1982. In 1987 funds were allocated for the purchase of vehicles for transportation of produce and distribution of agricultural implements.

62. UNHCR implements its programme for Zairian refugees through the State Secretariat for Social Affairs of the Government of Angola.

Refugees in urban areas

63. UNHCR has been providing supplementary assistance to refugees in urban areas since 1978. A total of about US\$ 280,000 has been disbursed between 1978 and 1986 for the purpose of catering for their needs.

Returnees to Angola

64. In 1976, at the request of the Government, UNHCR provided US\$ 500,000 from its Emergency Funds for humanitarian assistance to Angolan returnees and displaced persons. In his capacity as Coordinator of the United Nations Special Programmes of Humanitarian Assistance to Angola, the High Commissioner for Refugees launched a world-wide appeal which, by 1979, had realised about US\$ 16m. The amount was obligated to provide food and other relief assistance to an estimated 300.000 returnees and displaced persons in the provinces of Cuene, Moxico, Uige and Zaire. A relatively small percentage of this sum was spent on the distribution of seeds and farm tools.

65. In 1979, an influx of some 50,000 returnees caused the disbursement of about US\$ 3m from trust funds between 1979 and 1982 for the provision of relief assistance and agricultural seeds and implements. Direct assistance to returnees by UNHCR ended in 1982 when no further large influx of returnees took place. At the end of 1985, UNHCR assisted the Government of Angola in the international purchase of goods for an EEC funded project for the rehabilitation of returnees in the Uige Province.

NON UNHCR ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES/RETURNEES

Governmental inEuts

66. The Government of Angola has invariably been very willing to provide land and infrastructure to different groups of refugees. When the first large influx of Zairian refugees arrived in Angola in 1977 the Government provided them with food, clothing and medicines until international help arrived. It also bore the cost of transporting the refugees away from the border areas.

67. The Government has also turned over a number of farmland and sisal for export. In addition, whenever production on

the farms,

new and safer locations. All the groups of refugees, Namibian, South African and Zairian, have been relocated at least once. In addition to the settlements for Zairians, 15,000 hectares and 250 hectares have been allocated to the Namibians and South Africans respectively, despite severe limits imposed on the availability of safe areas by the pervasive security situation.

68. It is noteworthy, also, that the Government's support for the UNHCR operational partners (SWAPO and ANC) is beyond question. Both National Liberation Movements have, for example, been offered office premises and warehouses in Luanda, and are also allowed to import all relief items duty free.

Activities of other UN Agencies

69. Other UN agencies have been involved in the programme of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons since 1976. In response to the Angolan Government's appeal made in 1976, an interagency mission, with the participation of UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO and UNHCR, was fielded. These agencies later made contributions to the United Nations Special Programme for Humanitarian Assistance to Angola and, in 1978, FAO and WHO joined UNHCR on a mission to the country to determine the requirements of Zairian refugees who were being settled.

Assistance to refugees in Angola is at present provided by a number of UN agencies, notably, OCN, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNV, UNDRO and WFP. In 1986, UNDRO was responsible for initiating and coordinating the airlifting of emergency food items to displaced persons in the provinces of Huambo and Bie.

70. The Office of the Commissioner for Namibia (OCN) is the co-ordinating agency for the administration of the United Nations Fund for Namibia. Activities supported by this fund include the running of the United Nations Institute for Namibia under the Institute for Namibia Account; education, training and field attachment of Namibians under the Nationhood Programme Account; and social and relief assistance under the General Account.

71. Projects under the Nationhood Programme are education and training projects executed since 1979 by UNDTCD, ILO, FAO, ICAO, IMO, ECA, UNCTC, ICPE, UNDP (OPE) and CO-Ordinated by OCN. The total budget for the period from 1979 to 1987 amounted to almost US\$ 25m, of which US\$ 7m was provided by UNDP and US\$ 11m raised from bilateral and other donors. Contributions were also made from the Regular Budgets of FAO, ILO, UNCTC, UNDTCD and UNESCO. Under the General Account, projects costing up to US\$ 7m, (93 percent provided by the Fund) have been implemented since 1980. Major projects administered by OCN include the Field Attachment Programme and assistance to the Vocational Training Centre in Cuacre, Angola, and the Technical Secondary School in Loudima, Congo.

72. UNDP's assistance to refugees in Angola is outlined in its Programme of Assistance to National Liberation Movements. For the third programming cycle (1982 -1986), a total amount of US\$ 7.9m from its Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) was fully utilised, mainly towards the financing of the United Nations Vocational Training Centre in Angola, and the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Zambia. The Vocational Training Centre is being financed jointly by the ILO and UNDP's Office for Projects Execution (OPE). UNDP is responsible for 86% of the funding. The IPF for National Liberation Movements is US\$ 10.2m for the current programming cycle (1987-1991).

73. Under this programme, activities in Angola will include strengthening the Namibia Education Centre in Kwanza Sul, assistance in setting up a health infrastructure in Namibian settlements, helping SWAPO to promote agricultural activities in the settlement in Kwanza-Sul and at the Vocational Training Centre in Cuacre, and training SWAPO personnel in Development Aid Planning Co-ordination and Administration.

Non UN Assistance to Refugees in Angola

74. A number of bilateral donors, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations are also involved in assistance

programmes for the benefit of Namibian and South African refugees. The Swedish, Italian and Dutch governments have made major bilateral contributions. In 1987/88 SIDA is providing US\$ 5m, two-thirds of which is allocated to daily necessities and the remainder to the training of Namibians. The Italian Government is to provide US\$ 4.5m for the construction of a kindergarten and social centre at the Viana Transit Centre and for the award of scholarships in 1988, while the Dutch Government is making available US\$ 400,000 for relief supplies, also for Namibians. Swedish, Dutch and Norwegian assistance to South Africans has focussed mainly on basic needs and education. In this context, SIDA alone has spent an estimated US\$ 6m in assistance to South Africans in 1987.

75. Through UNHCR, the EEC has provided food for Namibian, South African and Zairian refugees. These donations, both in cash and in kind have, since 1982, amounted to US\$ 2.5m. The EEC has also contributed US\$ 372,325 to a malaria prevention campaign, to agricultural development and to other income-generating activities for the benefit of Namibians. In 1985, the EEC signed an agreement with the Angolan Government to contribute some US\$ 1.6m in respect of a rehabilitation project for Angolan returnees in the Uige province. Unfortunately, implementation problems have caused suspension of the project.

76. The World University Services (Denmark) has, for 11 years, provided valuable assistance in the provision of basic needs, not only in the field of education but also of health and shelter, spending in 1987, the sum of US\$778,000 on the programmes for Namibians. The Finnish African Committee (through the agency: Fin solidarity) has contributed some US\$ 1m towards the provision of facilities at the Transit Centre at Viana. Another contribution towards this centre's requirements was also made by the Norwegian People's Relief Association, while the Finnish Solidarity Committee is currently implementing a self-help Housing Project in Kwanza Sul.

Co-ordinating Mechanisms

77. Apart from individual cases, all assistance to Namibians and South Africans in Angola is channelled through the respective Liberation Movements: SWAPO and ANC.

78. Co-ordination of education and training assistance

programmes is ensured through the OCN which administers the United Nations Fund for Namibia and supervises the Nationhood Programme to which various UN agencies make contributions.

79. Emphasis on agricultural development in refugee settlements in Angola would require the support of specialised agencies and NGOs interested in assisting refugees. Both UNDP and UNHCR have budgetary provisions for such assistance to Namibians and steps to co-ordinate their inputs are now being taken. UNHCR has also established contacts with NGOs operating in the Namibian's and South African's settlements in order to ensure that their activities complement one another. This has been an objective of the Finnish Solidarity Committee which is assisting South African refugees.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN REFUGEE/RETURNEE AREAS

Governmental Development Plan

80. Since independence, the focus of the Angolan government's efforts have gradually shifted from development to rehabilitation of the economy and, more recently, from rehabilitation to emergency management. In 1980, an economic and social development strategy was outlined in a document issued by the Special Congress held in December of that year. The aim was to increase economic development and improve living conditions with priority being given to agricultural and rural development. Expansion of the state farm and co-operatives sector and a high rate of industrial expansion were also planned. However, the deteriorating economic and social condition of the country, caused by prolonged war, prompted the Government to draw up a rehabilitation programme in 1983. The Programme for Economic and Financial Rehabilitation (SEF) aims at rehabilitating infrastructure and productive sectors of the national economy through the reactivation of the agricultural economy, stimulation of export crops, recovery of industrial production, rehabilitation of transport and internal commerce, an improved system of domestic resource mobilisation, budgetary planning and control, economic performance monitoring, and promotion of educational development efforts.

81. The insecurity decreased oil revenues and the ravages of drought have hampered progress in achieving the objectives of

SEF. Thus, the MPLA Workers Party decided in 1985 that, in light of the deteriorating situation in the country, priority would be given to the provision of the basic needs of the population in order to ensure minimum standards of living. A new plan reflecting an austerity programme for the two-year period 1987-1988 has subsequently been drawn up.

Development and Rehabilitation Projects in Refugee Returnee Areas

82. In support of the Government's economic and social objectives, multilateral and bilateral agencies have been involved in development and rehabilitation efforts within their traditional fields of interest and competence. Projects are in line with the objectives of SEF and thus focus on the reactivation of the agricultural sector and the restoration of industry, health and educational facilities, roads and other infrastructure.

83. Major UN funding agencies are UNDP, which has a US\$ 2.5m IPF for the Second Country Programme (including an unspent balance from the First Country Programme), UNICEF which has an estimated annual budget of US\$ 10m, UNCDF, UNIFEM and UNFPA. Bilateral government agencies include SIDA (which spent an estimated US\$ 120m between 1975 and 1986 in Angola) DANIDA, NORAD, and the Italian Government. Development and rehabilitation projects are executed jointly by the Government and the UN specialised agencies (WHO, FAO, ILO).

Status of Implementation of ICARA II Projects

84. Of the four projects presented to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II), only one is at present being undertaken. The project on Agricultural Extension and Strengthening of Production and Marketing Associations in the Uige Province has as its main objective the reintegration of the returnee population into the mainstream of economic and social life. In 1984, the EEC signed an agreement with the Angolan Government for the financing of this project. Implementation was to be undertaken by the Secretary of State for Social Affairs with the EEC providing expertise and UNHCR assisting in arranging the international purchase of equipment and materials. The project started at the end of 1985 but has had to be suspended due to problems of implementation although equipment to the tune of about US\$ 1.3m has been purchased.

85. Another effort to implement a modified version of the project is now underway and is being undertaken by Euro-Action Accord partly with UNDP funding. The four-year project which has a total budget of US\$ 1.8m was started in 1987. The other three ICARA II projects, the opening of a Vocational Training Centre at Uige; the construction of a Primary School for Remedial Education at the Rural Work in Lucala, (Kwanza Norte), and the establishment of six community development centres, have not as yet attracted donor support.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE IN REFUGEE AND RETURNEE AREAS

86. The drastically reduced ability of the authorities to provide the basic needs of the population who are affected by the war, coupled with the limits thus imposed on domestic output has heightened the emergency situation in the country. The United Nations Operations Group (UNEOG), comprising the Luanda field offices of UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, WHO, WFP and UNDP, has been helping the Government Interministerial Committee for the Co-ordination of Emergency Operations established in 1986 in drawing up a Programme of Emergency Assistance. This is contained in three UNDP Country Briefs.

87. Assistance in meeting the emergency needs of the population has also been furnished by international organisations, government agencies and non-governmental organisations. The Third Country Brief lists no less than 11 international agencies, 25 Governments and governmental agencies and 7 non-governmental organizations involved in emergency relief operations in Angola. Major among these relief operations are the activities of ICRC for the most adversely affected population mainly in the Central Provinces of Huambo, Benguela and Bie.

88. ICRC assistance includes the provision of seeds, basic and supplementary food items, implementation of water and sanitation programmes, medical assistance, air-borne means of transport and the services of logistic support teams. These programmes, which were started in 1984, cater for the needs of some 200,000 severely affected persons with special emphasis on children.

89. The worsening of the overall situation in Angola compelled the Government to request the United Nations Secretary-general in October 1987, to alert the international community to the grave

emergency situation in the country and in particular, the unspeakable suffering and hardships endured by the growing displaced civilian population, as a result of continued wanton acts of sabotage, destabilization and banditry carried out by UNITA, and the South African Defense Force. In its request, the Angolan Government also called on the Secretary-General to appeal to the international community, on its behalf, for the urgent provision of adequate humanitarian assistance to meet the emergency requirements of the affected population.

90. Subsequently, a UN Inter-Agency Mission comprising of experts from FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and a representative of ICVA was fielded in the country in November 1987. The Inter-Agency Mission report then served as a basis for the appeal to the international donor community which the Secretary-General launched during his 28 February visit to Angola, and a donor meeting on humanitarian assistance to Angola convened for 17 May in Geneva. The report provides an overview of the current emergency situation in Angola and further assesses the requirements for the main sectors of the emergency.

91. War and destabilization activities are singled out as the main causes of the ongoing emergency. Repeated attacks and incursions by South African troops in Southern Angola, coupled with UNITA's widespread acts of sabotage of vital economic installations and social facilities have gravely paralyzed the economy of Angola. With the exception of the oil industry, the performance of productive sectors of the economy, i.e., agriculture, domestic livestock production, and transport, has been severely impaired and major facilities in the social sector, i.e., health, education have been destroyed. In addition, these acts of destabilization have caused large displacement of the population within and outside Angola. Internally displaced persons now number 533,000, with over 1 million other persons experiencing severe shortages of food. These figures do not include large numbers of persons living in non-accessible areas.

92. Turning to the needs of displaced and other affected groups, the report focussed on non-food aid requirements estimated at 36.0 million, in such sectors as logistical support (19.5), essential agricultural inputs (3.2), basic health care (4.9), water and sanitation (2.9), and relief and survival items (4.9). Food aid requirements were later estimated at US\$74 million; bringing the overall 1988-89 Emergency programme to US\$110 million. At the Geneva Humanitarian meeting, donor countries pledged US\$75.3 million toward this Emergency programme.

Returnee needs

93. The EEC-Angola Government project intended to provide assistance in the Uige province where returnees are concentrated has had to be suspended due to poor implementation capacity. Equipment has already been purchased for this project and a suitable implementing agency is now being sought.

94. Angolan returnees from Zambia are now settled in the Eastern Provinces, to which access is very difficult. The means should be found to reach these needy people in order to provide them with the relief and rehabilitation assistance required.

UNHCR PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES FOR 1988 TO 1990

95. All efforts will be made to promote a limited degree of self reliance in refugee communities in Angola, but the existing emergency situation in the country would make the continued provision of relief assistance inevitable in the three years under review.

Programme Directions for 1989 and 1990

96. During 1988, UNHCR will carry out a thorough evaluation of its programme of assistance to refugees in Angola. In particular, it will determine the extent to which its assistance is contributing towards their self-reliance of refugees, how far it is making an impact on their well-being and whether the assistance is being provided in the most effective and efficient manner .

97. Although a detailed programme of assistance can only be drawn up after such an exercise, preliminary investigations reveal that priority areas would continue to be those supported in 1988. Attention will be focussed on filling in gaps to enhance the effectiveness of assistance to the three groups of refugees.

98. In this connection, UNHCR will urge SWAPO and ANC to undertake, together with the funding and implementing agencies, a review of the programmes in various sectors to determine their

effectiveness in meeting the overall objectives. Here, particular emphasis needs to be given to the field of primary and lower secondary school education, especially where the exercise might reveal that needs have not been adequately met and should be covered by additional international assistance.

99. UNHCR will concentrate its efforts in 1989 and 1990 on co-ordinating its activities with those of other agencies assisting liberation movements. Regular consultations with funding and implementing agencies will be undertaken during this period and programme inputs will be tailored to complement other efforts. Thus in agriculture, a close link with UNDP projects will be maintained through the possible use of the same implementing partner.

100. Until the security conditions permit, UNHCR will continue to devote some of its resources to relief assistance to Namibians and South Africans. In the case of the Zairian refugees, voluntary repatriation of the remaining 4,000 of those who have expressed the desire to return will be completed in 1988 and efforts intensified to ensure the local integration of the non-returning Zairian refugees. The possibility of their naturalisation will also be investigated. Assistance towards local settlement will be given by UNHCR and other UN and donor agencies involved in tackling rural development, rehabilitation and emergency problems in the localities hosting the refugees. These other agencies will be approached to include returnees in their programmes.

101. In view of the security situation in the country, it is not currently anticipated that any large influx of refugees or returnees will occur in the period under review. However, developments in neighbouring countries will be carefully studied and monitored.

102. At their own request, refugees will be helped to apply for resettlement in third countries. As at the end of December 1987, 30 persons were awaiting resettlement in Canada. These cases and others will be pursued in 1988. UNHCR also supports initiatives being taken by OAU to resettle refugees in other African countries in exercise of its principle of burden-sharing. UNHCR will offer all possible help in these resettlement efforts.

BOTSWANA

Background

103. Botswana's importance to the question of refugees in Southern Africa stems from its strategic geopolitical position in the sub-region. Located in the centre of the Southern African plateau, it shares common borders with Zimbabwe, Zambia, South Africa and Namibia. It has found itself, since its attainment of independence in 1966, being called upon to provide refuge and humanitarian assistance to persons uprooted in the on-going liberation struggle in that part of the African continent.

104. The country occupies a total area of 582,000 square kilometres. Its population was estimated in 1986 at 1.1 million. The population growth rate is estimated at 3.4% per year. Although Botswana has one of the world's lowest average population densities, most Botswana are concentrated in the eastern portion of the country, where land is more arable and fertile.

105. At independence, the mainstay of the Botswana economy was beef production. However, the discovery in the mid-1970's of extensive mineral resources led to a transformation of the country's economy and a shift, in relative importance among exports, from beef to minerals, namely diamonds, copper, nickel and coal. Botswana also has deposits of manganese, asbestos, common salt, potash, soda ash and sodium sulphate. Major structural changes were instituted so that by 1983 the mining sector contributed 47.7% to Gross Domestic Product, while agriculture's share was 5.9%.

106. Botswana has good diamond reserves and, as of now, has become the second largest producer in the world after the USSR. The country's coal reserves are also good, an estimated 17 million MT of high quality steam coal. Indeed, a coal-based electricity generating station has been established on the coal-field at Morupule and has come into operation since 1987. Copper-nickel matte production also enjoys an important role in the economy, representing a sector which is the single largest employer in Botswana. However, low international prices have made the enterprise less and less profitable in recent years.

107. Nevertheless Botswana has been able to achieve an average growth rate of 13% per annum in real terms over the entire post-independence period; but there are still daunting development challenges to be faced. More than two thirds of the country's land mass lies in the Kalahari Desert and less than 5 per cent of its total land area is estimated to be arable. Drought, with the usual negative impact on crops and livestock has plagued the country since the early 80s. The modern sector of the economy is able to absorb only a limited proportion of the country's employable population. This situation, of course, also affects prospects of local integration for urban refugees, even where vocational skills have been acquired.

108. Then, there is the challenge of its vulnerability to events outside its control. As a landlocked country, Botswana is disadvantaged by its dependence on its neighbours, principally South Africa, for vital trade, transport and communication routes. The country's economy is dominated by the much larger and more developed economy of South Africa. Economic links with South Africa have been institutionalized through membership in the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) although Botswana now has established its independent currency - the Pula. Closer economic cooperation with other states in the region are being developed through membership in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), which, in fact, has its headquarters in Botswana's capital city, Gaborone. Volatile political and socio-economic conditions in the subregion, nevertheless, pose a constant danger to the country and its economy and, indeed, the country as a whole.

History of Refugee Flow

109. Refugee influxes into Botswana have generally coincided with the escalation of conflict in neighbouring countries. Four major influxes are recorded in the history of the country's involvement with refugees. The first influx, consisting of South Africans, was precipitated by the Sharpeville Massacres in March 1960. Intensification of the liberation struggle in the then Southern Rhodesia in the 1970's caused a second wave, estimated at over 30,000 persons. The majority returned in a mass repatriation after Zimbabwe's accession to independence in 1980. The momentum of active resistance by blacks to institutions of apartheid, which climaxed in the Soweto uprising of 1976, prompted a third influx of refugees. The last influx was induced by the eruption of civil unrest in the Southern part of Zimbabwe in 1982. This group of Zimbabweans today constitutes the bulk of the refugee population in Botswana.

110. Over the past year, the refugee population in Botswana has remained relatively stable, with the exception of persons originating from South Africa and Namibia, whose numbers continually increased due to the political situation in those countries. It is to be expected that the continuing confrontation between the forces of freedom and equality and the oppressive system of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia will continue to result in the flight of persons from those countries into neighbouring countries.

Current Refugee Situation

111. The refugee population in Botswana totalled 5225 registered refugees at the end of 1987. Of these, some 4225 live in a multi-national refugee settlement at Dukwi, located approximately 570 kilometres from Gaborone in the northeast of the country.

The remaining estimated 1000 refugees are concentrated largely in urban areas, mainly Gaborone, Francistown and Selibe Phikwe.

112. About 3800 or 89% of the refugees at Dukwi are Zimbabweans. In addition, there are 157 South Africans, 138 Angolans, 117 Namibians, and about forty refugees from other African countries.

113. The population at Dukwi is about 22% female and 78% male. They are predominantly of rural origin. Roughly 23% of the Dukwi residents fall between the ages of 0 - 15 years. Dukwi was established in 1980 and is the only refugee settlement in the country. It covers an area of 264 square kilometres. Refugees reside in traditional-type family homesteads. Under various assistance programmes implemented over the past eight years, educational, health, water and sanitation infrastructure and services have been established at the settlement. The refugees are engaged in a number of training and self-sufficiency projects implemented in the settlement such as dryland and poultry farming, horticulture, animal husbandry, carpentry, tailoring, bakery and brickmaking. Nevertheless, they have not fully attained self-sufficiency in the production of food, due to persistent drought, and still require food assistance. This is provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) under its country program for Botswana.

114. Of the 1000 urban refugees who reside outside Dukwi, it is estimated that some 80% of them are from South Africa. The majority are economically active and have attained varying measures of self-sufficiency.

Practical Problems in Granting Asylum

115. Botswana is a signatory to the 1951 UN Convention and its 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees. It has, as yet, not ratified the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention but the necessary consultations are taking place. Nevertheless, Botswana has since independence practiced a now well-established policy of granting asylum in line with the applicable international and its own legal instruments. Asylum is granted on the condition that refugees do not involve themselves in acts of subversion against their respective countries of origin.

116. The South African regime has, in the recent past, attacked specific targets in Botswana and other Southern African countries on the pretext that these locations are "training bases" for what it describes as "terrorists" or used to facilitate infiltration into and subversion against South Africa by the national liberation movements. In 1987 alone, one bomb and five grenade attacks, all of which have been attributed to the South African regime, were launched against sites in Botswana. In March this year, South African commandos blew up a house in Gaborone killing three female nationals and one male refugee. As a result, South African refugees or asylum seekers whose presence in Botswana it is considered likely to present risks of an attack on them, are resettled to third countries.

117. Apart from political and security concerns, the presence of refugees in Botswana continues to impose a burden on the social infrastructure. Although refugees constitute 0.46% of the Botswana population, the impact of their presence is felt particularly in areas where services, resources and opportunities are already inadequate to meet the needs of nationals. The establishment of basic health, educational and water supply systems at Dukwi, which are generally accessible to refugees and the local population, has helped to alleviate the social burden. However, in the urban areas, refugees compete with nationals for scarce employment, education and low cost housing. Also, concern has been expressed about the long-term ecological effect of the high utilization of timber in the Dukwi area by refugees for firewood and carving. Finally, additional resources have had to be deployed by the Government to beef up security for its nationals, residents and refugees alike.

UNHCR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

118. UNHCR presence in Botswana was established in 1966 after the influx of South African refugees earlier triggered by the Sharpeville Massacres occurred. Assistance measures over the years have been aimed at meeting the basic needs of food, shelter and medical care of refugees: promoting local integration through skills development and income-generating activities; facilitating the repatriation of refugees who voluntarily express the wish to return to their countries of origin and facilitating durable solutions through resettlement to third countries. Some seven programmes covering different types of assistance have been sponsored by UNHCR over the past three years and are being continued in 1988. The programmes fall into the categories described below.

Care and Maintenance

119. UNHCR projects which fall into the care and maintenance category are designed to meet the short-term basic subsistence needs of refugees or asylum seekers pending identification of durable solutions. Assistance covers clothing, shelter, medical care and local travel. Two supplementary assistance programmes are under implementation. One caters for the needs of asylum seekers and needy refugees, both in and outside the Dukwi settlement. The second facilitates the travel of South African and Namibian refugees, who for political or security reasons cannot be integrated in Botswana, to settle or take advantage of educational opportunities elsewhere.

Durable Solutions

120. The focus of UNHCR programmes is to identify long-term solutions for the refugees. The preferred solution is, of course, voluntary repatriation. In this regard, there have been on-going projects covering all costs attendant upon the repatriation of refugees. In 1987, a total of 277 refugees repatriated under the auspices of UNHCR. Of these, some 256 were Zimbabweans, bringing to 972 the number of Zimbabwean repatriants between 1985 and 1987. Further such movements are likely to occur in view of the recent moves made in Zimbabwe to strengthen national unity.

121. As a result of the declaration of amnesty in Lesotho in 1986, some 75 Basotho refugees repatriated by the end of 1987.

122. A number of opportunities are available under various UNHCR programmes to promote the integration and self-reliance of refugees within the local society and decrease their dependence on relief aid. Counselling services managed by the Botswana Council for Refugees (BCR), are funded by UNHCR for the purpose of assisting refugees to identify, within the limits of their individual capabilities, avenues for self-sufficiency.

123. A programme has therefore been implemented to provide assistance to needy urban refugees to establish small-scale enterprises or engage in other productive activities. Under a separate programme, infrastructure and services at the Dukwi Refugee Settlement are continually upgraded and consolidated, particularly in the education, sanitation, water, agricultural extension and community development sectors. Assistance to Dukwi represents roughly 45% of the total UNHCR allocation to Botswana for 1988.

124. Educational, academic and vocational assistance are offered to refugees at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels to improve their chances for gainful employment. This assistance is provided mainly through scholarships. In addition, educational facilities at Dukwi, consisting of two primary schools with a combined capacity for 1,600 students as well as an Education Resource Centre for non-formal adult education, have been established. A junior secondary school, open both to refugees and nationals, is being constructed with EEC and UNHCR financial assistance.

125. Under a separate programme, UNHCR assists refugees for whom the most appropriate durable solution is resettlement to third countries. In 1987 a total of 178 refugees were resettled to Australia, Canada, Liberia, Tanzania, U.S.A., Zambia and Zimbabwe.

ConstraintsZProblems

126. UNHCR assistance programmes for urban refugees in Botswana have been implemented by the Botswana Council for Refugees (BCR). The Lutheran World Federation continues to act as the main implementing partner for the Dukwi Settlement. However,

refugees at Dukwi have not achieved the desired level of self-sufficiency. This is attributed mainly to drought conditions which have persisted for six consecutive years. The drilling of five large boreholes in 1985 has only somewhat alleviated the problem of severe water shortage in the settlement. Another contributing factor to the continued dependence of refugees at Dukwi has been their perception that their stay at Dukwi is transitory. Shortage of trained manpower has, on occasions, limited the BCR's capability to effectively counsel individual refugees. A feeling of insecurity is pervasive amongst South African refugees, affecting their stability and ability to utilize to the optimum level assistance provided towards local integration.

NON-UNHCR ASSISTANCE

127. Direct material assistance to refugees in Botswana continues to be provided predominantly by UNHCR. The Government of Botswana has consistently provided valuable financial and administrative support, particularly for running of the Dukwi Settlement, staff costs for the operation of the school, water and electricity systems as well as security.

128. Assistance programmes sponsored by agencies of the UN family support government national plans, as well as being geared towards meeting the specific needs of refugees. Efforts are also being made to promote inter-agency cooperation and coordination. The World Food Programme (WFP) provides food aid for refugees at Dukwi estimated at over 750 metric tons in 1987. UNICEF has, in the past, contributed to the health sector at Dukwi and provided agricultural implements as well as scholastic materials for the refugee children. UNDP and UNHCR are planning to finance a joint programme to promote income-generating activities for refugees resident in Botswana.

129. Non-governmental agencies continue to provide tangible support to refugees in Botswana, particularly in the area of education. Scholarships and vocational training opportunities are offered to refugees by the Lutheran World Federation, the All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) through the Botswana Christian Council, the Otto Benecke Foundation, a West German based organization and Ford Foundation. The LWF contributes financially up to 20% of the Dukwi operational budget.

130. Funding is being provided by the European Economic Community (EEC) which will cover 65% of the total estimated cost of Pula 1,137,000 for the construction of a junior secondary school in the Dukwi Settlement in 1988. The Organization of African Unity made funds available through the Government of Botswana for income-generating activities for refugees in Botswana.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

131. Development activities sponsored by multilateral and bilateral donors are also supportive of the national development strategies of the Government of Botswana. Within the current Sixth National Development Plan covering the period 1985-1991 there are no projects specifically designed for implementation within the surrounding areas of the Dukwi settlement, where the majority of refugees are concentrated. However, priorities are identified in the development plan for implementation nationwide such as rural health and sanitation extension programmes, creation of productive employment opportunities, environmental protection schemes, drought relief and recovery programmes and promotion of arable agriculture which will indirectly benefit refugee residents in Botswana.

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ICARA II PROJECTS

132. Some five projects were initially proposed for implementation in Botswana under ICARA II. However, adequate funding has not been generated for implementation of all of the projects.

133. In 1987, the Government of Canada followed through an initial interest expressed in a project proposal for the improvement of health services at Dukwi. Through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Canadian Government has made available an amount of US\$ 150,000, channelled through LWF for expansion of the clinic at Dukwi, which has commenced.

134. Tripartite (UNDP/UNHCR/Government of Botswana) discussions are being held on a proposal to construct some 50 low-cost community housing units in urban areas to increase the availability of housing for refugees and the urban population as a whole. The project, costed at US\$ 300,000, is to be financed by ICARA II resources.

PROJECTIONS ON PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES - 1988g89

135. It is hoped that the measures taken in Zimbabwe by the ZANU (PF) and ZAPU parties to consolidate national unity will create an atmosphere that will further encourage the return, which has been going on since 1985, of Zimbabweans from Dukwi. This would focus a significant proportion of UNHCR's activities in 1988/89 on voluntary repatriation.

136. Meanwhile, emphasis will continue to be placed on the promotion of self-sufficiency for refugees at Dukwi. Additional efforts will be made to increase agricultural productivity at the settlement and, given the scarcity of water resources in the area, to identify alternatives to agriculture as a means of self-sufficiency. UNHCR and its implementing partners have recognized the need to set up more vocational training programmes at Dukwi, particularly for the young urban South African refugees, as the promotion of self-sufficiency for refugees at Dukwi is a fundamental need.

137. The scope of current programmes which provide training in carpentry, tailoring, brickmaking, etc. is limited in that only 20-30 refugees can be trained at a given period. This factor is being considered in the planning of 1988/89 activities and training schemes will be designed to meet the specific needs of the settlement so as to minimize the frustrations of unemployment. Other current UNHCR programmes relating to supplementary assistance and education will continue as in the past.

138. Given the volatility in the Southern African Sub-region, UNHCR, the Botswana Government and other agencies that have humanitarian programmes in Botswana have prepared a contingency plan of action to be put into effect in the event of an influx of refugees.

139. The current level of direct relief assistance to refugees meets most of their basic needs. However, the attainment of self-sufficiency will require more work. The need for extension of vocational training opportunities at Dukwi for urban refugees and motivation to refugees for self-reliance is being addressed. Over and above these measures, the situation in the region has the potential to degenerate at any time and to produce a large influx of refugees. It is for this reason that contingency planning has been undertaken and will be continued.

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LESOTHO

Background

140. Of all the African countries, geo-politics has imposed perhaps the most severe constraints on the Kingdom of Lesotho in its latitude to host refugees. Lesotho is the only independent country in the world which is completely surrounded by a neighbour. Many facets of the nation's life, particularly in the socio-economic sphere, are significantly affected by the dynamics of its relationship with South-Africa, its larger, and, economically stronger neighbour.

141. Lesotho, which gained independence from Britain in 1966, is a small country occupying a total land area of 30.355 sq. km elevated some 1000 meters above sea level. Its population is estimated at 1.6 million, most of whom reside in the lowlands. Two-thirds of the land area consists of almost impenetrable rugged mountain ranges so that only about 9% of the land is suitable for cultivation.

142. Lesotho produces asparagus for export. Some 100.000 MT of maize, the most important food crop, is also produced to provide for part of its domestic requirements; substantial quantities are imported. Sorghum and vegetables are also produced in the Kingdom..

143. At independence, hardly any infrastructure, industrial or employment base had been developed in Lesotho. The policy of the British colonial administration had been to encourage Lesotho migrant labour to South Africa. This legacy remains today. Some 40% of the country's male labour force works in South Africa. Migrant labour is crucial to the socio-economic life of Lesotho as earnings by the Basotho miners are important to national revenue. Approximately 52% of Lesotho's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is derived from incomes remitted by migrant workers. As much as 69% of the country's imports is paid for from these remittances.

144. The economic relationship with South Africa is strengthened through membership in the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU)

(RMA). Under SACU, Lesotho, Botswana and the Rand Monetary Area ' policies with South

and Swaziland share common customs and tariff

Africa. SACU receipts account for over 60% of Lesotho's recurrent revenue. Within the RMA, the Lesotho national currency, the Maloti, is on par with the South African Rand which is also legal tender in Lesotho. South Africa, however, maintains control over exchange rates and foreign currency reserves. It also provides 95% of Lesotho's imports and all its exports go to or through South Africa.

145. The United Nations has categorized Lesotho as one of the least developed countries in the world. The country's per capita income, estimated at US\$530, does not reflect economic conditions at the household level as the majority of the people are poor. Unemployment is high although a good percentage of the country's employable force works in South Africa. Poor sanitation and housing, low income, illiteracy and inadequate health care characterize conditions in the rural areas. The country has a low level of agricultural production as a result of poor soils and inadequate capital and technology. The situation is exacerbated by two factors. In the first place, most rural farm households (about 69%) are headed by domestically overburdened females. Secondly, up to early 1986, the country suffered from drought which resulted in a 40% reduction in the level of food production. Thus most of Lesotho's food requirements are met from external sources. In 1984 some 28 % of the population was dependent on food aid provided by the World Food Programme (WFP).

146. Efforts have been made by Lesotho over the years to reduce the level of economic dependence on South Africa. Through the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC) light to medium industries have been established to produce rugs and tapestries, sheepskin products, pharmaceuticals, electric fittings, clothing, jewellery and footwear. Economic co-operation with other African states is being strengthened through Lesotho's membership in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

Brief History of Refugee/Returnee Flow

Refugee

147. Refugees first came into Lesotho from South Africa in the mid-1960:s as the npsurge of political activism in South Africa, the banning of various national liberation movements (NLMS) and

imprisonment of their leaders caused several persons fearing persecution to flee the country. By 1973 some 180 South African refugees were reported to be in Lesotho, although formal registration of refugees did not commence until 1978 with the establishment of the UNHCR country office in Maseru .

148. The second influx occurred in the wake of the Soweto uprisings of 1976. Some 300 South African refugees, mostly single adolescent males, were received in Lesotho. Between 1976 and 1984 the inflow of refugees averaged 200 per annum. The increase in the number of anti-apartheid groups in South Africa and intensification of resistance to apartheid resulted in an increase in the number of new arrivals so that in 1985 there were 537. In 1986 there were 294 and 152 in 1987.

Returnees

149. One of the first initiatives taken by the new government which came to power in Lesotho in January 1986 was the promulgation of a General Amnesty Order under which, inter alia, all Basotho who were outside the country for refugee related reasons could return home unconditionally. As a result of this amnesty, Basotho refugees, mainly those resident in Botswana and South Africa, began to return to Lesotho. In 1986 and 1987 a total of 75 of them repatriated from Botswana under the auspices of UNHCR. Refugees believed to have repatriated from South Africa did so spontaneously, given that UNHCR has no presence in South Africa and that a formal bilateral Commission between Lesotho and South Africa relating to this question was not established.

Situation of Refugees/Returnees

Refugees

150. Although the Government's official estimate of persons in refugee-like situation is 3000, the number of registered resident refugees who directly benefit from UNHCR assistance is between 250 - 300. They are overwhelmingly of South African origin and nearly all of urban background. They live in Maseru and surrounding areas. The resident refugees are supported through various forms of UNHCR assistance with emphasis on the promotion of self-sufficiency through income-generating activities.

151. Since 1982, the caseload of resident refugees in Lesotho has steadily decreased. This is due to the economic and political pressure imposed by South Africa, including repeated raids on targets inside Lesotho. Several refugees, nationals or residents have lost their lives in these raids, as well as their houses and property. Refugees have also unaccountably disappeared but in circumstances pointing to abduction by South Africa. One outcome of this pressure and actions was the relocation to third countries of several South African refugees in 1986, and, to this day, the most important aspect of the UNHCR's work in Lesotho consists in the resettlement to third countries of refugees whose safety in Lesotho cannot, in view of such actions, be guaranteed.

Returnees

152. Basotho returnees have returned to their original places of residence without hindrance. Assessments made in 1986 and 1987 of the condition of some of the returnees showed that, in many cases, re-integration was proceeding satisfactorily. The government has formulated and presented to UNHCR a request for assistance needed to assist the returnees to fully integrate back into the Lesotho society. This request is being studied.

Practical Problems in granting asylum

153. Notwithstanding its size and geopolitical condition, Lesotho has traditionally pursued a liberal policy towards refugees. The country has acceded to the 1951 UN Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol and has enacted legislation consistent therewith. Consultations concerning accession to the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention are under way. The main problems encountered by Lesotho in granting asylum to refugees have been indicated in the preceding paragraphs.

UNHCR Assistance Programmes

154. UNHCR presence in Lesotho was established in 1978. The assistance activities of the office fall into two general categories: care and maintenance and durable solutions.

Care and maintenance

155. Basic subsistence support consisting of accommodation at the Refugee Reception Centre and food are provided to asylum seekers

pending determination of their status and identification of alternative accommodation or departure for a third country. Counselling services are also available.

Durable Solution

156. The main durable solution pursued for the benefit of refugees is evacuation to third countries or resettlement. Towards this end UNHCR assistance has focused on strengthening facilities and streamlining procedures relating to the emergency evacuation of refugees. In 1987 a total of 211 South Africans were evacuated to the following countries: 155 to Zambia, 51 to Tanzania, 27 to Uganda and 1 to Kenya.

157. For the resident refugee population, assistance has been geared towards the achievement of local integration and self-sufficiency through involvement in income-generating activities and vocational/technical training. In this connection, a Small Enterprises Development Project (ILO-SED) for refugees, initiated in 1982, continues to be implemented by the local office of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Promotion of self-employment, employment counselling, provision of training in basic skills and entrepreneurship and award of loans for small-scale income-generating projects constitute the project's major activities funded by UNHCR. This project remains the most important source of material and financial support towards self-sufficiency and integration of the refugees.

158. In addition, educational assistance at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels is made available to refugees and their children. Counselling services are also provided.

Constraints in Programme Deliverx

159. The transitory nature for some of the refugees for their asylum or the fear for their safety in Lesotho has limited the scope for long or medium term solutions. This has affected the ability of the refugees to take advantage of opportunities available for local integration.

NON-UNHCR ASSISTANCE

160. The Government is the principal implementing partner for UNHCR assistance activities. Its contribution covers the administrative and staff costs of the Refugee Co-ordination Unit. Implementing functions of the Unit include education and training projects, administration of the Refugee Reception Centre and supplementary assistance as well as some aspects of income-generating activities.

161. Assistance from UN and Non-Governmental Agencies is concentrated in the area of education. The local UNDP office administers the UN Education and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) which provides scholarships at university level for South African refugees. Other agencies which support programmes for the education of refugees are the African-American Institute, CARITAS, World University Service (Canada) and World University Service (Lesotho).

162. UNDRO is involved in working out disaster planning support together with WHO and UNICEF. WHO has studied the problem of typhoid outbreak and will be implementing the study's recommendations which include the reinforcement of water structure.

163. Within the context of its "Proposals for the ILO's Contribution to Self-reliant Development in Southern Africa," ILO is pursuing a wide range of ongoing projects which, in Lesotho, include small enterprise development for refugees; worker education assistance to migrant workers; vocational rehabilitation of disabled migrant workers and other disabled persons; training for self-reliance; and assistance to LEHCO-OP production systems.

164. Other agencies which provide general humanitarian aid include the Christian Council of Lesotho (CCL), Lesotho Red Cross Society, Transformation Resource Centre, Mennonite Central Committee and the Bishop Tutu Fund.

EXISTING CO-ORDINATING MECHANISMS

165. Within the Lesotho Government structure, the Ministry of Interior, Chieftancy Affairs and Rural Development has responsibility for the coordination of all refugee matters. The Ministry's Refugee Coordination Unit serves as implementing partner for UNHCR - sponsored activities. Informal meetings organized on a monthly basis by the resident donor community provide a forum for the exchange of information on all subjects including refugee and development-oriented assistance.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

166. In general the activities of multilateral and bilateral donors support the national development strategies of the Government. It is expected that when the Fourth Development Plan covering the period 1986-1991 is issued, it will contain development objectives which will include national self-sufficiency in food production, employment creation, development of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, extension of health and educational structures and services and development of hydro-energy.

167. Lesotho has launched a Basic Agricultural Services Programme (BASP) to strengthen the agricultural base and production of the country. The programme has benefitted from the support of the World Bank, the European Economic Community (EEC), the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), the Governments of the United Kingdom (UK), Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and Northern Ireland.

168. Programmes for the extension of primary health care for the entire population are sponsored principally by the EEC, UNDP, UNICEF, USAID and the Governments of the USA, UK, Denmark and the Netherlands. Donors which support education (academic and vocational) include the UK, USA, Netherlands, World Bank, UNICEF and UNDP.

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ICARA II PROJECTS

169. A total of 5 projects proposals were submitted for funding under ICARA II for Lesotho. The projects on which progress towards implementation has been registered are as follows:

Project Status

(1) 10 laboratories and equipment The United States for secondary school Government has estimated at US\$400,000 contributed US\$160,000 towards implementation, channeled through the Ministry of Education to cover three projects.

(ii) Two health centres in Maseru UNDP has approved estimated at US\$320,000 a budget of US\$206,770 Of which US\$80,000 transferred to the Ministry of Health in April 1987. Implementation is due to commence in April 1988.

170. A proposal to improve the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Maseru estimated to cost US\$ 380.000 is currently being revised by UNDP. The remaining two proposals relating to the construction of 93 classrooms in secondary schools and to the development of horticultural activities have apparently not attracted funding.

NEEDS NOT COVERED IN REFUGEE/RETURNEE AREAS

171. Given the number and socio-economic background of the resident refugee population, it is considered that the needs are adequately covered under existing programmes. However, a need exists to identify more countries for transit and resettlement purposes.

172. As regards returnees, the Government has requested UNHCR to provide assistance to facilitate integration and settlement. The matter is under consideration with possibilities being explored to include the returnees in the ILO-SED income generating project.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES - 1988/89

173. As far as can be projected, UNHCR'S activities in Lesotho will focus increaSingly on strengthening transit facilities and

evacuation procedures. In this regard, 1988 programme plans include rehabilitation of the Refugee Transit Centre. It is not expected that factors necessitating the evacuation of South Africans will change in the near future. Therefore, emergency resettlement is certain to continue.

174. As regards the ILO/SED project, arrangements have been concluded for the hand-over of administrative responsibility to the Lesotho National Bank by 1 April 1988. It is hoped that, by that time, modalities for inclusion of the returnees into this programme would have been completed. This may spur more Basothos to return home

175. Other UNHCR material assistance activities such as supplementary aid, educational opportunities and counselling will be continued. The implementation of these projects will continue to be handled by the Government Refugee Co-ordination Unit and the UNHCR.

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MALAWI

Background

176. Malawi, which attained independence in 1964, is a narrow landlocked Southern African country that is bordered to the north by Tanzania, by Zambia on the west, and by Mozambique on its eastern and southern borders. It occupies an area of 118,484 sq. kms and has a population of 7.9 million people. With 63.2 persons per sq. km, Malawi is the most densely populated country in the SADCC region.

177. In the decade or so after independence, the country enjoyed moderate economic growth and a favorable trade balance but in the recent years Malawi has had to weather perhaps the heaviest burden that could possibly be imposed on the economy of a small developing country: There are over 400,000 Mozambican refugees displaced into Malawi as a result, partly, of the drought in their country of origin but mainly because of the acts of banditry and destruction perpetrated by the South African backed RENAMO.

178. This influx has occurred at a period when Malawi is experiencing economic difficulties of its own. 85% of the population lives on subsistence level agriculture on land that is experiencing extreme pressure from an increasing population and drought-like conditions. Maize production, the traditionally important food and cash-crop has declined drastically.

179. The influx has brought not only increased pressure on the land and the health, educational, transport and other social infrastructure but also many of the security problems that RENAMO activities have brought to the countries neighbouring Mozambique or hosting victims of the bandits' activities.

180. Nevertheless Malawi's traditional hospitability towards these unfortunate Victims of wanton destruction has remained consistent. On 4 November 1987 it acceded to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol and the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention. The same year UNHCR was invited to assume overall responsibility for the implementation of emergency assistance to the refugees.

HISTORY OF REFUGEE FLOW

181. Movements between the two borders had been going on for a long time before the present Mozambican influx commenced in June 1986. However, until then, only a few Mozambicans were directly of concern to UNHCR as refugees. At the same time, it was estimated that up to 14,000 Mozambicans were living on a fairly continuous basis along the Lilongwe-Blantyre road (especially in Dedza District) on the Malawian side. In view, however, of the tradition of cross-border movements referred to earlier, it would have been difficult to determine the refugee status of this group and such determination was in fact not made.

182. However, within three months of the influx which began in June 1986, the number of Mozambicans in Malawi, mostly in the border areas, had reached an estimated 70,000. This number remained relatively stable until the present phase of the influx commenced dramatically in early February 1987. Only 3 months later, at the end of May, the number was 227,000. By the end of the year there were over 400,000 displaced Mozambicans in 8 districts of the country. The largest single concentration of over 150,000 Mozambicans was in the Nsanje district where refugees comprised almost 50% of the total district population. Other concentrations were as follows, as of January 1988:

Lilongwe - 13,333; Dedza - 59,150; Ntcheu - 107,228; Mangochi - 17,168; Mulanje - 12,613; Chikwana - 13,903; Mwanza - 20,000.

183. Already, in December 1986, the Malawi Government had established the Joint Operations Committee (JOC) to coordinate the assistance efforts of the various government departments and agencies concerned. Until then Malawi Red Cross Society had implemented the assistance. With the establishment of the JOC, the Ministry of Health was designated as the focal point for all refugee-related matters.

184. Upon invitation of the Malawi Government, UNHCR sent its first technical team to Malawi in January 1987. Later in the year the organisation assumed overall responsibility for emergency assistance to the refugees and an office and sub-office were opened, respectively, in Lilongwe and Blantyre.

SECURITY PROBLEMS RELATED TO SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES

185. As is now well known, RENAMO has not confined its acts of banditry to Mozambique. Thus, there have been several

cross-border incursions into Malawi, in which the bandits have attacked refugee concentrations in the border areas. In the latest of these, in January 1988, dwellings were burnt down, food and other relief supplies looted and a number of refugees were either killed or abducted and forced to carry booty into Mozambique.

186. These acts of banditry have several adverse impacts. The most obvious is the added pain and misery to the lives of the refugees. Secondly, delivery of assistance is impaired, in that interruptions become both frequent and unavoidable, and that the likewise inevitable relocation of the most vulnerable refugee concentrations must be resorted to every time an attack occurs. Thirdly, the Malawi government is forced to commit even more of its strained personnel and financial resources to the provision of added security, for instance, through stronger police presence.

SITUATION OF REFUGEES AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

187. In relation to the size and population of the host country, the most striking aspect of the Mozambican influx is sheer numbers. As already said, in one district they constitute almost 50% of the total population. Nationally, the refugee population is over 10% of the total population. Almost all national resources and facilities from land to water, health, transport infrastructure, natural resources like forestry agriculture, education and local administrative structures are working way beyond their normal carrying capacity: these constraints are most obvious in the districts of Nsanje, Chikwawa, Mwansa, Dedza and Ntcheu

188. Emergency assistance is urgently required in these circumstances. Thus, the initial UNHCR \$1,900,000 assistance programme drawn up after the January 1987 Technical mission had to be revised upwards over two-fold to \$4,468,000 to respond to the dramatic increases that occurred later in the year.

189. WFP provided basic food rations in 1987 amid difficulties imposed by food shortages in Malawi and logistical constraints. It also plays the lead role in coordinating food donations. For 1988 WFP is planning the food requirements based on a refugee population of 530,000. EEC plans to donate 17,480 MT of maize while USAID will donate another 28,000 MT. A number of non-governmental agencies, for instance World Vision, the International Red Cross Society, OXFAM, Save the Children Fund and Christian Service Committee have contributed relief assistance and will continue to do so.

190. As the influx and the pressure on the economy increased, the Malawi government requested a mission into Malawi by UNDP and UNHCR. This mission was fielded in the last quarter of 1987 to discuss with the government ways and means of strengthening its capacity to cope with the burden imposed on its economy, vital resources and public services by the presence of displaced persons and prepare a comprehensive programme of assistance combining both refugee-related humanitarian and development needs for submission to the international community.

191. The team visited all the refugee camps and the 8 districts directly affected by the presence of large numbers of refugees and assessed the impact on the economy at district and national levels.

192. The report found that the rural subsistence economy was under severe strain due to the added burden of displaced persons support. Food production and water resources were found to be far short of the needs of both the Malawi nationals and the displaced persons. Wood cutting and expanding cultivation had damaged the ecological environment. Health, education and community services were severely strained. The mission concluded that the Malawi economy would not be able to cope with the expanded emergency condition without major support from the international community and substantial development investment.

193. The report developed annual emergency and developmental assistance programmes estimated at \$90.8 million. The major sectoral requirements are as follows: \$54.3 million is allotted to food supply and logistics; \$11.5 for water, health and education and \$25 million for a programme of public works, including forestry and land husbandry, irrigation and land reclamation to expand land area and increase food production.

194. The mission and its finding complimented General Assembly Resolution 42/132 of November 1987 entitled "Assistance to Refugees and Displaced Persons in Malawi" which had inter alia requested the UN Secretary General in close cooperation with the High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of UNDP to mobilize international assistance and to launch an appeal for generous contributions to the projects recommended in the report of the mission. The appeal was launched by the Secretary general on 10 February 1988. Consultations are now under way for resource mobilization.

195. As mentioned earlier, the emergency is occurring when Malawi is undergoing economic difficulties of its own. The drought has affected production and, as a result, caused a drop in export earnings.

196. The economic measures of the Government, particularly those contained in the Economic Stabilization and Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP) are intended to deal with the difficulties and revive the economy. They propose a set of economic, financial and institutional measures for the recovery of economic growth through (i) improvement of producer incentives in the agricultural and industrial sectors; (ii) diversification of the economy and (iii) improvement of efficiency within central government institutions.

197. In the context of its development activities in Malawi, UNDP has an Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) for the Fourth Country Programme (1987-1991) of US\$ 37.6 million. It is concentrating on agriculture, forestry, transport and labour intensive projects. UNICEF, with a 1988 -1992 Programme Budget of US\$ 7.3 million will implement programmes for child survival. WHO and FAO are also engaged in formulating programmes in their fields of competence.

UNHCR PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES FOR 1988- 1989

198. Most of UNHCR's programmes of assistance to Mozambicans in 1987 concerned relief and care and maintenance and were funded through the Emergency Fund and through the High Commissioner's Appeal to the international community. No long-term or durable activities were funded because of the emergency nature of the operation. The essential objectives of the 1987 programme were to cover the basic needs of the Mozambican refugees in food, health, sanitation, domestic items and water.

199. The planning of water provision will receive special priority. In 1987 only shallow wells and 53 bore holes, or 60-70% of the target, were completed. It is planned that in 1988 systems of potable water supplies should be available to every 1,000 refugees while at no time falling below 15 litres per person per day.

200. The problem of food supply is related to the health of the refugees and the increase of numbers. The nutritional status of the more recent arrivals has given rise to some concern. Clinical observations in the Nsanje district indicate that 10% of the children are severely malnourished while another 30% have acute malnutrition. A nutritional survey followed by regular nutritional surveillance is planned.

201. As far as food is concerned, basic WFP rations provided by EEC, the government of Italy and WFP were distributed through the Malawi Red Cross. But unforeseen population growth, delays in procurement of maize, sugar and salt, impassable roads during wet spells and general logistics problems, among others, have often made supplies erratic. Moreover, the ever increasing numbers present a permanent planning problem. These, as well as the introduction of a card system to rationalise distribution are planned to be tackled and to provide an estimated total of some 78,000 MT of food required in 1988.

202. Health services for displaced persons are organised in an integrated manner with those of the Ministry of Health with the assistance of MSF and ICRC or in clinic facilities where there are camps. The District Health Inspectors in areas hosting refugees are likewise assisted by MSF and ICRC to improve sanitation in the camps and villages hosting the refugees.

203. As far as domestic requirements are concerned, shortages in blankets, clothing, soap, water containers and cooking utensils have been experienced. An estimate of the requirements of 600,000 refugees has now been prepared and will be procured during the course of the year.

204. In the field of education, a sub-agreement has been signed between the Malawi Ministry of education and UNHCR to provide assistance towards the establishment of new schools or strengthening already existing ones hosting refugees. Education at the primary school level has so far been carried out mostly through an informal network of educational activities organised by the refugees themselves. UNHCR provided funds for the purchase of roofing sheets to enable the construction of open-walled classrooms. It is envisaged that by the end of 1988, 25% of all refugee children will have received primary education.

Community Services

205. During 1988 the Ministry of Community Services will implement extension programmes in social welfare, community development, self-help activities, and extend special services to children and the handicapped. Adult literacy, counselling and small scale income- generating activities are also planned.

Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry and Wage Earning

206. This is a newly introduced sector designed for refugees to gain additional nutritional value to the basic WFP/UNHCR supplied food basket. Veterinary services will be supplied in a number of key areas for both refugee and Malawi- owned livestock. Finally, programmes for reforestation, tree nurseries and other employment generating schemes will be implemented.

207. The cost of continuing these programmes to the end of 1988 is estimated at \$14, 681, 800. This programme was included in the appeal made to donors by the High Commissioner for Refugees in February 1988 for assistance to Mozambican refugees and returnees in the Southern African region as a whole.

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MOZAMBIQUE

Background

208. Mozambique covers an area of almost 800,000 sq.km and has a population of 14.6 million. The country is overwhelmingly agrarian with more than 80 percent of its population living in rural areas. The main crops include maize, sorghum and cassava, while rice, coconuts, cotton, tea and sisal are important cash crops. Fishing is also an important source of income in Mozambique.

209. The destruction of infrastructure and the dislocation of a large percentage of the population, caused by the activities of the South African armed Renamo bandits and drought, have severely reduced productivity in the various sectors of the economy. For the past eight years, Mozambique has been a prime target of South African military actions. In January 1978, 19 South African refugees were either killed or seriously wounded outside Maputo, the capital. Another 6 people were killed and 40 wounded in aerial attacks in May 1983. To this day, South African refugees remaining in Mozambique face the threat of further attacks by South African forces.

210. Since the 1980s, RENAMO has been engaged in sabotage and violence against the civilian population with the aim of bringing down the economy and infrastructure of Mozambique. These activities are the main root causes of the displacement of Mozambicans which has taken place since early in the 80s. The Government estimates that 2.6 million people in rural and urban areas face food shortages and other items essential to survival. Another 1.1 million are displaced internally while yet another 700,000 have fled to neighbouring countries.

211. Under the circumstances production of food and cash crops declined; utilization of the country's industrial potential has plunged and transport and communications structures have been run down or been destroyed. Maize production dropped to a mere 40,000 MT in 1986/87, the lowest level recorded in Mozambique's history and able to meet only 6% of the country's needs. Rice dropped from 120,000 MT in 1974 to 55,000 MT in 1985. Production of cashew nuts, of which Mozambique had been the world's largest producer, plunged from 204,000 MT in 1974 to just about 20,000 MT

in 1982 although some rehabilitation, investment and higher producer prices resulted in a higher marketed production in 1985/86. Cotton production dropped from 80.000 MT in 1978 to 6.000 MT in 1981; sugar from 227.000 MT in 1975 to 60.000 MT in 1985; tea from 18.000 MT in 1973 to under 10.000 MT in 1985 and sisal from 22.000MT in 1974 to only 2.000 MT in 1985.

212. In the important field of energy, the Cabora Bassa Dam, which was built before independence, should have been a big asset to the development efforts of Mozambique. But several hundred pylons connecting the dam to the transmission station near Johannesburg have been blown up by the bandits and hardly any power has flowed since 1984. Indeed the sabotage of power lines is one of the most serious problems in Mozambique.

213. This is only part of the picture. But it is enough to show how serious the situation inside Mozambique is, primarily as a result of the activities of the RENAMO bandits. It is under these conditions that the Mozambican Government has to deliver social, economic and assistance measures not only to refugees, but also to its nationals, in particular those displaced or affected by the acts of banditry.

214. Mozambique is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention. Although no national refugee legislation exists, the Mozambican Government has since 1984 established procedures for the determination of refugee status.

BRIEF HISTORY OF REFUGEES RETURNEES

Refugees

215. Despite the difficulties described above, Mozambique itself has, since independence in 1975, hosted refugees from neighbouring countries. When Zimbabwe became independent in 1980, an estimated 150,000 Zimbabwean refugees returned to their country of origin. Less than 100 refugees remained in the country.

216. By 1984, the refugee population had risen to 821, the majority of whom were South Africans. Subsequent years have, however, seen a decline in this number so that by the end of 1987, there were only 441 registered refugees. The reduction, mainly in the South African caseload, occurred as a result of security imperatives that are now well-known. Attacks on refugees, or threats of such attacks by the Pretoria regime, made it unsafe for the majority of the South African refugees to continue to remain in Mozambique.

Returnees

217. The drought of 1983 and the escalation of acts of banditry has led to the displacement of a large population internally and into neighbouring countries. Towards the end of 1987, the total number of externally displaced Mozambicans was estimated at 750,000. The majority have fled into Malawi which now hosts an estimated refugee population of more than 400,000 Mozambicans.

218. The first major group of returnees from Malawi arrived in the Tete Province towards the end of 1986. By the beginning of this year, the number of individual returnees arriving, again from Malawi, had increased to 27,500. The total returnee population now in Mozambique is estimated at 47,000. The majority is located in the provinces of Tete, Niassa, Manica and Maputo. An additional 10,000 returnees have recently been located along the Beira Corridor area awaiting assistance.

SITUATION OF REFUGEES RETURNEES

South African Refugees

219. As of now, some 200 refugees of South African origin are registered in Mozambique. Most of the group lives in housing centres in Maputo, but there is overcrowding and basic facilities are not adequate. As most had not completed their studies when they left South Africa, the need for educational assistance in Mozambique is compelling. Some have benefitted from Portuguese language classes provided by UNHCR, but the majority have been unable to complete their studies successfully due to the language barrier.

220. To promote self-sufficiency, plans were drawn up in 1980 to open a Residential and Training Centre at Marracune, outside Maputo. The Centre was designed to promote vocational training in fields such as farming, poultry farming and animal husbandry.

221. The security situation for South African refugees having worsened considerably, they live in constant fear of South African attacks similar to those perpetrated in 1978 and 1983. For these reasons, most South African refugees are awaiting resettlement to other countries. In 1987, UNHCR facilitated the resettlement of 270 of such refugees.

Returnees

222. As of now, the 47,000 Mozambicans returnees are settled mainly in the Tete, Manica and Niassa provinces. Another 5,000 have, since October 1986, found temporary shelter at the Moatize Railway Station in the Tete Province in dilapidated railway wagons and precarious conditions. Some 3,000 have also settled in a location close to Maotize Town.

223. Emergency assistance was despatched to these groups by UNHCR through its implementing partner, NARML. In addition to food rations provided by DCCPN, UNHCR ensured the distribution of blankets, kitchen utensils, water, buckets, soap and some tents. Emergency water supplies were organized with the assistance of the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and OXFAM (US). Health and sanitation needs were taken care of by a team consisting of 2 doctors and 1 logistician from Medecins sans Frontieres MSF (Belgium) on the basis of an agreement with the Government of Mozambique and UNHCR. This assistance was later extended to other returnee locations within the Tete Province.

224. By the end of 1987, following improvements in the security situation, some 2,000 returnees were relocated at Benga, a small village near Tete City. Other returnees were transferred to Mutarara and a few (mainly returnees from Zambia) to Estima Valley. The majority of the returnees living in railway wagons at the Moatize Station were relocated elsewhere.

225. By February 1988, the total number of returnees in Benga had increased to 2,400. It is estimated that this location could cater for a total population of 5,000. Since 1987, MSF (Belgium)

have started clinic work in Benga. Latrines have been constructed with the assistance of Redd Barna (Norway). A temporary water supply system has been installed with the help of LWF and OXFAM (US). LWF will soon begin drilling operations in order to establish a permanent water system. Plans are under way to renovate an old school and clinic at Benga in conjunction with Redd Barna and UNICEF.

226. A few returnee families started agricultural activities soon after their arrival using seeds provided by UNHCR. During 1988 most families are expected to be involved in agricultural activities, thus moving away from relief assistance to self-sufficiency.

227. Emergency assistance to returnees in other districts of Tete and to those having settled in the Niassa and Manica Provinces has been severely hampered by security constraints, shortage of transport facilities, lack of food, relief supplies and agricultural inputs. In some locations agricultural inputs arrived too late for many returnee families to be able to achieve some self-sufficiency in food production by the end of 1988.

SECURITY PROBLEMS RELATED TO SETTLEMENT OF RETURNEES.

228. For returnees, the most serious issue is that of security and protection against bandit attacks. Thus major security measures would have to be taken by the Government of Mozambique in order to safeguard the development of returnee reception areas and to promote the return of those who are still displaced outside Mozambique.

PROBLEMS IN HOSTING REFUGEES

229. Mozambique has been generous in granting asylum to refugees of various origins, in spite of the grave problems posed by their presence. Over the years, South Africa has used the presence of South African refugees in Mozambique as a pretext for attacks on urban centres where there are South African refugees, thus putting the lives of Mozambican citizens at risk. The objectives of the South African regime in perpetrating these actions have now become well known:- All along South Africa has tried to

bring down the Government and economy of Mozambique hence its arming and support of the RENAMO bandits and its flagrant breach of commitments to desist from hostile actions. Through attacks on innocent refugees South Africa expects to fool the world into the belief that opposition to the evil system of apartheid is only externally based. Secondly, it hopes that this way, it will snuff out the South African peoples just struggles for freedom. Finally, through a show of force and the killing of innocent refugees and Mozambican nationals, and wanton destruction of their property, South Africa hopes to discourage Mozambique from assisting the victims of the system of apartheid who seek refuge there.

UNHCR ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND RETURNEES IN MOZAMBIQUE

South African Refugees

230. Due mainly to security constraints and the economic situation, it has been difficult to implement a viable self sufficiency programme for the urban caseload. For these reasons, the UNHCR Assistance Programme has concentrated on care and maintenance for individual refugees. In 1987, USS 150,000 was allocated for supplementary assistance to cover the distribution of food, clothing and other basic items.

231. Since 1983, UNHCR has financed the construction and equipping of the Refugee Residential Training Centre in Maracuene at a total cost of US 200,000. Various delays in the implementation phase have not, however, permitted the Centre to be used for its intended purpose. From 1986 to 1987, UNHCR supported a pig farm project aimed at providing the refugee community with a protein source and involving them in the implementation of the project. In order to improve the housing situation for urban refugees, plans are afoot either to upgrade a present hostel or to provide alternative accommodation by building new structures.

Returnees

232. In 1987, the Government addressed an urgent request to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the establishment

of conditions to permit the repatriation of externally displaced Mozambicans. UNHCR consequently acted as Co-ordinator of an assistance programme for returnees and in March 1987 launched a Special Appeal for US\$1.158,000 to fulfill the immediate needs of 15,000 returnees who, by that time, had returned, mainly from Malawi.

233. Immediate assistance provided by UNHCR consisted of shelter, domestic items, seeds, transport, health and sanitation services. Measures were also taken to improve the condition of structures which had to be used in order to provide the crucial services involved. With regard to basic food supplies, WFP obtained pledges for 1987 to provide the needs of an initial 15,000 returnees over a period of 12 months. As a result of an increase in the returnee population and due to limitations on transport capacity in Zimbabwe and Mozambique, UNHCR had to provide additional supplies of maize, beans, vegetable oil and salt so as to ensure the availability of minimum basic food rations. UNHCR may have to continue to provide additional food during 1988 until such time as WFP supplies adequately cover the needs, including the delivery of food to the most remote returnee-receiving districts.

234. Funds for operational support activities have been allocated to strengthen the role of UNHCR's implementing partner, NARML. This provision includes purchase of vehicles and office equipment as well as salary payments to logistics staff and funds to meet communications costs.

235. During 1987, UNHCR opened a sub-office in Tete for implementation and monitoring purposes. This operation is currently being strengthened through the expansion of staff and the improvement of its transport and communications facilities.

NON-UNHCR ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES RETURNEES

Governmental InEuts

236. Since independence, the Government of Mozambique has been very supportive to refugees seeking asylum within its borders. However, the evolution of the Southern African geo-political situation in recent years, has brought the Mozambican Government

face-to-face with a hostile South Africa over the issue of Mozambique's hosting of South African refugees. In spite of these difficulties, UNHCR receives a high level of collaboration from the various Mozambican government ministries and departments directly concerned with handling refugee and returnee matters in implementing assistance programmes for refugees and returnees. Refugees from South Africa have been afforded transit in Mozambique prior to resettlement to third countries.

237. Since the repatriation began in 1986, ad-hoc consultations have been held on a bilateral basis between the Government of Mozambique and the respective countries currently hosting Mozambican refugees. In order to strengthen overall planning for further voluntary repatriation, UNHCR has requested the Government to consider the establishment of permanent Tripartite Repatriation Commissions comprising representatives of the Government of Mozambique, the Government of the particular host country concerned and UNHCR. This proposal is currently being considered by the Government of Mozambique.

ACTIVITIES OF OTHER UN AGENCIES

M

Refugees

238. Since 1976, other UN agencies have also been involved in Programmes for refugees in Mozambique. However, the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980, led to a considerable decline in the refugee population owing to the return of many Zimbabweans. Continued assistance is, however, offered by various UN agencies to individual refugees especially in the area of education.

Returnees

239? UN agencies have been offering emergency and rehabilitation assistance since 1983, when the international community first responded to increasingly serious problems arising from drought and banditry in the country. Notable among them are UNICEF, WFP, UNDP representing UNDRO, WHO and FAO. By the end of 1984, the UN network focussed more and more on support to national structures responsible for logistics, management and co-ordination, which

had all been stressed by the crisis. In particular, UNICEF took the lead in providing essential support to DOCCN, the Ministry of Commerce, through the establishment of a food security organ and activities to support rehabilitation of rural health and water facilities.

240. Since 1983, WFP has continued to provide the bulk of all emergency food supplies to famine and war-stricken areas of the country, thereby addressing the food requirements of the affected population at large, including displaced people and returnees. As at 1987, the total WFP contribution to Mozambique amounted to some US\$ 200m.

NON-UN ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN MOZAMBIQUE

241. Bilateral donors and non-governmental organisations are, to a limited extent, involved in assistance programmes for South African refugees. These include SIDA (Sweden) and non-governmental organisations such as the Mozambique Red Cross and the Christian Council of Mozambique (CCM). Recently, OCM has been requested by UNHCR and NARML to consider a proposal to fund a refugee hostel in Maputo.

REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN RETURNEE AREAS

Government Development Plan

242. Mozambique Government plans and efforts for economic development have been stalled by two principal factors. The first is the insecurity and displacement caused by the activities of RENAMO which have affected some of the richest agricultural areas of the country such as Northern Tete, Zambezia, Nampula and Niassa. The countryside, as seen in the introductory paragraphs of this paper, has therefore been unable to meet its own food requirements, much less supply adequately the urban population. To this should be added the drought occurring in the three Southern provinces and in a part of Tete as well as in the rice-growing coastal areas. Drought pressures are expected to continue to affect parts of the country in 1987/88, and to affect the welfare and nutritional condition of people living in the rural areas, and contribute to low levels of officially marketed food production.

243. In 1987, with the support of the international community, systematic attempts to arrest the decline were initiated in a series of measures taken by the Government under the Economic Rehabilitation Programme (PRE) and the National Emergency Programme (PE) with considerable initial success. Still, both urban and rural Mozambican families remain extremely vulnerable to food deficits, shortages of income, and most tragically to the threat of death, kidnap, rape, mutilation and displacement from their homes due to the armed banditry affecting many parts of the country. Convoys carrying food aid and relief items organized by the Government, NGOs and the Red Cross are being looted and/or destroyed by armed bandits.

244. Major UN agencies participating in these efforts include UNDP with an IPF of US\$47.7 million for the third country programme (1987-1991), mainly concentrating on labour-intensive agricultural and industrial enterprises; UNICEF with a 1987 programme budget of US\$19 million covering basic support to vulnerable groups, improvement of rehabilitation capacities within government administrative structures and of emergency assistance to displaced persons. WHO, FAO and UNFPA are also involved in such support.

245. Major bilateral donors, providing financial assistance to Mozambique, are SIDA, with a total 1987-1988 budget of US\$110 million including emergency assistance and rehabilitation of harbour/transport structures, the Federal Republic of Germany with a budget of US\$42.3 million, DANIDA, NORAD, USAID, CIDA and the Government of Italy.

246. Intergovernmental agencies and consortia have also pledged substantial assistance. They include the EEC with a total Lome III commitment worth US\$ 145m and a regional development programme assistance under SADCC (Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference) worth US\$ 52.5 million for the rehabilitation of harbour facilities in Beira.

247. More than 50 NGOs are operating in Mozambique mainly within the framework of emergency and rehabilitation programmes in direct response to the immediate needs of the population affected by famine and war.

POSSIBLE LINKS BETWEEN DEVELOPMENTAL AND REHABILITATION
EFFORTS IN RETURNEE AREAS

248. UNHCR assistance to returnees is limited in scope and length of time, primarily enabling the returnees to reach their home districts or find alternative safe areas for temporary settlement before reintegration. This process can succeed only if linkages between the initial UNHCR assistance and long term rehabilitation and development activities are established right from the outset of the returnee programme.

249. UNHCR is closely monitoring the development of rehabilitation programmes in returnee-receiving provinces such as Tete, Niassa and Manica in co-operation with NARML and DCCPN. At the central level, close co-operation with the Operational Committee for the Emergency (EDC) facilitates continuous co-ordination between the Government and the various donors and agencies who are assisting in the emergency, rehabilitation and development efforts. Weekly meetings chaired by the Vice Minister of Commerce focus attention on updated information concerning the needs of the affected population vis-a-vis the co-ordinated responses from donors. A Special Emergency Equipment and Materials Fund has been established under the auspices of EDC to permit rapid responses to urgent relief requirements. At the provincial level, regular meetings are being held under the chairmanship of the Governor, involving those agencies which operate in the particular province. By means of such co-ordination effort, UNHCR plans to involve other agencies working in returnee receiving districts in the follow-up phases of projects related to them, thus underlining UNHCR's catalytic role in the initial phases of assistance to this category.

250. In line with the pattern followed in 1987, the Government of Mozambique this year requested the assistance of the Secretary General of the United Nations in mobilizing international humanitarian support to cope with the grave consequence of this situation. To this effect the Secretary-General dispatched a United Nations Inter-Agency Mission to Mozambique in February 1988 to undertake a review of the emergency in collaboration with Mozambican authorities, and draw up a comprehensive programme of assistance.

251. The report of the Inter-Agency Mission served as the basis for the international appeal which the Secretary launched on 31 March 1988 and an international donor meeting held on 26-27 April in Maputo.

252. The report estimates that some US\$380.4 million of humanitarian assistance will be required for the biennium 1988-1989. In this respect, it should be noted that pledges of US\$209 million were announced against requirements of US\$255 million at a similar humanitarian meeting which the Secretary-General convened in March 1987. By the end of that year all requirements had been met. The report also recommends measures to ensure a close linkage between short term emergency assistance and rehabilitation activities. The sectoral breakdown of requirements is as follows (in millions of US dollars):- institutional support (2,8), food aid for 1988 only (183,4), logistics support (83,5), essential agricultural inputs (38,3), basic health care (27,4), water and sanitation (7,4), primary education (11,9), relief and survival items (17,8), requirements of Mozambican refugees (7.7). At the donor meeting which has just ended in Maputo, over US\$271 million in pledges have been announced as contributions toward the 1988-89 Mozambique Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme.

253. A number of NGOs have been operative in Mozambique for several years, most of them being initially involved in development activities. But as the emergency situation worsened, many agencies concentrated their resources on a special effort to meet the immediate needs of the entire affected population. These NGOs include agencies with major programmes, such as CARE (US), with management assistance to DCCPN at both central and provincial levels; OXFAM (UK), with emergency programmes in Niassa and Zambezia; Redd Barna (Norway), involved in Niassa and Tete provinces; World Vision, concerned with delivery of emergency food to the Tete Province, in particular; and Lutheran World Federation (LWF), primarily working in the Tete Province on emergency food and water supplies.

UNHCR PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES: 1988-1989

Refugees

254. For a long time, UNHCR has provided supplementary assistance to the majority of registered urban refugees from Southern Africa. Attempts to shift from care-and-maintenance to more self-sufficiency activities have not been very successful. Thus, a basic needs assessment is urgently required in respect of all refugees currently receiving assistance from UNHCR. The results of such an exercise should clearly outline their social and

economic situation and identify possible employment or self-employment opportunities which can be opened for the benefit of the refugees concerned. It need hardly be emphasized that, until such an assessment has taken place, it is expected that a considerable number of urban refugees will continuously depend on UNHCR care and maintenance assistance.

Returnees

255. In view of the unpredictable nature of voluntary repatriation programmes, it is very difficult to estimate the number of Mozambican returnees who will require assistance during 1988/89. For planning purposes, however, financial support is planned for assistance to at least 70,000 returnees WFP will provide rations as from April 1988 for 50,000 returnees over a period of 7 months.

256. Rehabilitation of existing boreholes and drilling of new ones is provided for in the 1988 budget. Also envisaged is the construction of latrines in schools, clinics and community centres. Medical services will be extended by providing more services and medicines to health posts at reception/transit centres. Furthermore, provision is made for opening adequately supplied health posts close to reception/transit centres and in areas with major returnee populations. On the basis of the present agreement with MSF (Belgium), plans are underway to have similar services extended to returnees in Niassa. In the Manica province, local health authorities continue the implementation of health assistance to returnees.

257. Supply of tools and building materials will be undertaken to help the returnees to construct their own accommodation units. The 1988 budget further includes provision for education and income generating activities. It is anticipated that the UNHCR assisted programme will be supported and supplemented with valuable contributions from various non-governmental organisations operating in the respective provinces. In order to secure the means to cover stated needs, the High Commissioner for Refugees launched a special appeal in February 1988 for an amount of US\$7,713,937.

258. Pending improvements in the security situation, a number of pilot projects will be implemented on the basis of the positive experience already gained from development activities at the

Benga reception centre. A proposal to set up a pilot scheme in the Angonia district (Tete Province) is under preparation. The area intended for siting the project is in the North Eastern corner of Tete Province, where the Government has ensured the availability of sufficient fertile land on which to locate some 7,000 returnees.

259. In order to promote agricultural production among the returnees, it is proposed to assign to the project a number of agricultural extension workers operating under the supervision of the District Agricultural Officer. A hospital, health centres and schools situated in the district will require renovation in anticipation of an increased caseload following the settlement of the 7,000 returnees.

SWAZILAND

Background

260. Swaziland occupies an area of 17,400 square kilometres, divided into four regions with generally good soils and adequate rainfall. It is surrounded on the north, west and south by South Africa and borders Mozambique in the east. Its geographical position and the historical economic linkages with South Africa make Swaziland vulnerable to political and economic trends in South Africa.

261. The country's population was estimated in 1986 at nearly 800,000. Some 85% of the total Swazi population is rural. The average annual population growth rate is recorded at 3.4% and infant mortality rate at 110 per one thousand. With a per capita income of US\$ 825 per annum, Swaziland is in the category of middle income countries.

262. The combined primary and secondary school enrollment in Swaziland is about 82% of the total student population. There are some 470 primary schools, and about 90 secondary schools. Two teacher training colleges admit about 500 students annually. Three technical and vocational training institutes have an enrollment of 900 students trained by over 70 teachers. The University of Swaziland has a student body of about 1200 undergraduates and an academic staff of 130. Upon forming the SADCC, Swaziland was assigned responsibility for coordinating regional education programmes. Swaziland's own educational system rates highly. The literacy rate is in the order of 64% for adult males and 58% for adult females.

263. The main productive sectors of the Swazi economy are agriculture and industry which account for approximately 25 and 30 per cent respectively of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The export-oriented sugar and wood pulp industries, together with citrus and pineapple farming, are predominant in the agricultural sector. Fertilizers, asbestos, timber, canned fruit, and electronic equipment are also produced for export. About 70 per cent of the population is engaged in maize, cattle, cotton, tobacco and vegetable farming on small holdings.

264. Swaziland's economic links with South Africa have been consolidated through membership in the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and the Rand Monetary Area (RMA). These arrangements somewhat circumscribe the scope for independent action by the Swazi Government in the fiscal, monetary policies and other economic sectors. Swaziland's Fourth National Development Plan (1984-1988) outlines many strategies aimed at reducing its dependence on South Africa and increasing its self-reliance. The highest priority is assigned to self-sufficiency in food production and employment promotion. Independent telecommunication facilities have been established. Dependence on SACU receipts is being reduced through the expansion of a sales tax. Closer regional co-operation is being established with other African countries within the framework of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

265. Swaziland has no direct access to seaports and sea transport. Goods can, however, be accessed to or from the nearest port of Maputo in Mozambique or the South African ports of Richards Bay, Durban and Komatipoort which are directly connected by rail to Swaziland. Reduction of the country's dependence on South Africa naturally implies lesser use of its ports; but security problems posed by sabotage activities of the Renamo bandits make reliance on the South African rail system and ports for the export of its commodities the most expedient options for the present.

266. Swaziland also imports from South Africa almost 100% of its petroleum requirements, 84% of its coal and 36% of its electricity. Swaziland is, however, in the process of constructing the Luphohlo-Ezulwini Hydroelectric Dam and is also planning a large-scale 1,200 MW Thermal Power Station using the coalfields of the Low Veld. The completion of these projects should enable Swaziland to become electrically self-reliant.

Brief History of Refugee Flow

267. The first major influx of refugees into Swaziland occurred in 1977 when South African refugees of Swazi ethnic origin and rural background left South Africa in protest against the Bantustanization policy under which their lands were incorporated into the so-called Kwazulu homeland. These refugees, who currently number about 6,600, constitute the bulk of the total South African refugee population in Swaziland.

268. The second influx consisted of Mozambicans who entered Swaziland from 1984 after their villages were attacked by Renamo bandits. The influx of Mozambicans has grown considerably since 1984 and reached a rate of 200 per month in 1987. In March 1988, the registered Mozambican refugee population in Swaziland totalled 8,200. They are mainly of rural background.

269. There has also been, since 1986, a steady flow of Mozambicans who have settled spontaneously in the Lomahasha-Shewula area in northern Swaziland along the Swazi-Mozambique border. This group, which has not yet been registered, is estimated to number at least 12,000 persons. The Government and resident non-governmental agencies believe that the number could be considerably higher, since they are widely dispersed in the border areas. Following a joint assessment by the Government, UNHCR and other UN and non-governmental agencies, the spontaneously settled Mozambicans were determined to be in a refugee-like situation.

SITUATION OF REFUGEES

Urban Refugees

270. At the end of 1987, there were about 350 urban refugees in Swaziland, predominantly of South African origin. They live in the urban areas of Manzini, Siteki and Mbabane in rented flats or houses. Some of these refugees benefit from a Housing Project funded by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). Others are accommodated at the Malindza Reception Centre. Generally speaking, refugees encounter difficulty in securing accommodation.

271. For the majority of urban refugees, the process of integration is difficult. Securing employment is difficult. Most urban refugees are encouraged to engage in small-scale businesses or other income-generating activities. The level of success of these activities has been low, primarily because of a feeling of insecurity

Rural Refugees

272. The overwhelming majority of the 14,800 registered refugees in Swaziland are of rural background. The bulk of them reside in a rural settlement established in the 1970s at Ndzevane, some 15

kilometres from Big Bend in the South-eastern part of Swaziland. The remaining caseload is accommodated at the Malindza Reception Centre located some 100 kilometres from Mbabane in the central part of the country.

273. A critical problem facing the rural population is inadequacy of land which limits the scope for productive agricultural activities. The Ndzevane Rural Settlement occupies a total land area of 6,000 hectares, of which between 1,200 - 2,000 hectares is considered to be arable. Its establishment was geared towards the needs of the initial group of ethnic Swazis who came from South Africa in 1977. Infrastructure, including a primary school, health clinic, office block, workshop/community hall, consumer shop, project staff accommodation and water system, were established, with adequate land set aside for the refugees to engage in small-scale farming.

274. The South Africans have attained a good measure of self-sufficiency in the production of food and are engaged in collective cotton production managed by an agricultural co-operative, livestock raising and off-settlement employment on sugar estates and other farms. External assistance for this group was minimal in 1987 and directed towards maintenance of settlement infrastructure, capital inputs into the agricultural co-operative, and support for an annual secondary school scholarship programme for refugee children.

275. The settlement of Mozambicans in Ndzevane has resulted in congestion and increased pressure on the land as well as infrastructural facilities and services. On the other hand, inadequacy of land limits any attempts at agricultural self-reliance for the Mozambicans who must increasingly depend on relief assistance

276. Conditions at the Malindza Reception Centre are similar to those obtaining at Ndzevane. The centre occupies a total land area of 4 hectares and was originally constructed with the capacity to accommodate up to 112 persons. With the influx of the Mozambicans, tents were provided and the centre now accommodates up to 1,600 refugees. Other support facilities such as clinic, storage, staff quarters and a water system have also been established. However, only limited land is available for small garden plots. The refugees, 85 per cent of whom are women and children, therefore rely for their subsistence on the assistance provided by UNHCR, WFP, Caritas and the Swaziland Government.

277. The solution to the problems of the rural Mozambican lies in the provision of land by the Government for the establishment of a new settlement. This issue is being pursued by UNHCR.

278. The estimated 12,000 Mozambican refugees spontaneously settled in the Lomahasha-Shewula area are believed to be maintained through the goodwill and generosity of Swazis in the area. It is planned to conduct a census of the refugees and to register them so that a programme of assistance planned to be commenced by UNHCR in April 1988 can be delivered properly.

Practical Problems in Granting Asylum

279. Swaziland has acceded to the 1967 UN Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees but is not a signatory to the 1951 UN Refugee Convention nor to the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention. Decisions concerning the granting of asylum are made by the Swazi Minister of Interior on the basis of recommendations made by a Political Asylum Committee (POLASCO). UNHCR is represented on this committee.

280. The principal condition for asylum is that refugees do not engage in activities against their countries of origin, inconsistent with the humanitarian nature of asylum, from Swazi soil. Swaziland, like the other Front Line States, faces a constant threat of armed attacks or destabilization by South Africa on the pretext that it is pursuing opponents to its government or policies.

281. Apart from national security, there is also the question of increased pressure on the social infrastructure and services, particularly in areas where the needs of nationals are already inadequately met. Accommodation in urban areas, placement in educational institutions, medical care facilities, employment, land allocation and utilization are all areas in which the interests of nationals and refugees compete. The situation is even more acute in the remote border areas where the level of development is low and facilities limited.

UNHCR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

282. UNHCR's presence in Swaziland was established in 1977, after the influx of refugees from South Africa. Various types of

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assistance activities have been implemented since then. The objectives of these assistance measures have been twofold: to fulfill the basic subsistence needs of the refugees and provide opportunities for durable solutions. Programmes sponsored by UNHCR in the recent past, and those planned for 1988, fall into two main categories: care and maintenance, and durable solution.

Care and Maintenance

283. Rural Mozambican refugees, because of their recent arrival and the absence of opportunities for self-sufficiency through agriculture, are the principal beneficiaries of subsistence type assistance. The focus of assistance has been the Malindza Reception Centre and the Ndzevane Rural Settlement, where the refugees are presently accommodated.

284. Under a project jointly funded by UNHCR and Caritas, refugees at Malindza are provided shelter, basic household and relief supplies including clothing, limited agricultural tools for gardening, and monthly food rations (donated by World Food Programme). Primary health care is provided through the clinic, and supplementary feeding programmes are available. Education is provided for primary school-age children. Provision is also made for the operation of water, storage, transport and administrative facilities at the Centre.

285. A similar programme of assistance is being implemented for Mozambicans at the Ndzevane Settlement. Given the constraints to their involvement in agriculture, other projects -- based on non-agricultural income-generating activities such as carpentry, soap-making, sewing, etc. -- have been initiated, pending long-term solutions. Within the framework of this programme, facilities -- particularly primary school facilities -- were expanded to accommodate the increasing Mozambican caseload.

286. A separate supplementary assistance programme has been sponsored by UNHCR, under which asylum-seekers, new arrivals and destitute refugees receive financial and material assistance for a maximum period of six months, pending identification of durable solutions. Medical care for urban refugees and referral cases from Malindza and Ndzevane are also covered under this project. Some 1,068 refugees benefited from this assistance in 1987.

Durable Solutions

287. Assistance is provided to the refugees, through counselling services, to identify self-help opportunities and resolve social problems. In this regard, initiatives were taken in 1987 to identify and develop special programmes for vulnerable groups, such as unaccompanied minors, widows, the handicapped, unaccompanied women and single mothers whose numbers were high among the Mozambican refugees.

288. For rural South African refugees at Ndzevane, the assistance programme focused on consolidating the level of self-sufficiency achieved. This includes a shift from highly mechanized collective cotton production to individual peasant agriculture, restructuring or abolition of the co-operative society, and establishment of direct links between refugee cotton producers and the Swaziland Cotton Board. Maintenance of settlement infrastructure and services continues to be an important component of the UNHCR programme.

289. Urban refugees have traditionally benefited from programmes aimed at promoting their integration into the local society. These programmes include vocational training, the provision of grants or loans to enable them to establish small-scale enterprises and provision of specialized tool kits for skilled refugees. Other components of the programme are a Care Projects, under which special assistance is provided to refugees who are unemployable due to old age, chronic illness or disability, and Day Care Services for children of refugees undergoing training or gainfully employed.

290. In Swaziland, some 39 small-scale enterprises have been started by refugees over the past five years. The enterprises are operated under a revolving fund scheme whereby initial loans would be repaid by the refugees.

291. Educational programmes to the refugees are sponsored by UNHCR to enhance their chances for gainful employment in the long term. In 1987, some 228 students benefited from a secondary school scholarship programme which is sponsored annually. An English Language Programme was implemented at Ndzevane for Mozambican youths and funding was secured (US\$ 280.000 from ICARA II and \$1.7m.ECU from EEC) for the construction of a secondary school at Ndzevane. To secure placement for refugees at Swazi

institutions of higher learning, UNHCR financed the construction of a 50-bed dormitory, staff houses and purchase of equipment for six departments at the University of Swaziland. UNHCR also funded the construction of teachers' accommodation at rural schools attended by refugee children.

292. As far as resettlement is concerned, two resettlement processes are implemented. One relates to South African refugees who must be evacuated to third countries (usually Zambia, Zimbabwe or Tanzania) on an emergency basis because of the security problems earlier discussed. The second process affects refugees, usually highly qualified and skilled, for whom better opportunities for integration exist in third countries. In 1987, a total of 25 refugees were resettled in Australia, Canada and the United States,

Constraints in Programme Delivery

293. The primary constraint in programme delivery has been, and still is, the inadequacy of land at the Ndzevane and Malindza settlements to support self-sufficiency activities of the current Mozambican rural refugee population. This has limited the scope of assistance provided to the refugees and retards progress towards self-reliance. Due to limited storage facilities at Malindza, and the high rate of new arrivals from Mozambique, it has been difficult to ensure the continuous availability of food and non-food stocks for distribution to new arrivals.

Protection Problems as they affect Assistance

294. Difficulties encountered by South African refugees in integrating into Swazi urban society are attributed, principally, to insecurity, specifically the fear of attacks from South Africa. Motivation is affected by this as well as by a perception that the refugees' stay is transitory. As a result, little progress is made towards self-reliance. Many income-generating or small-scale enterprises initiated by refugees fail or are not completed.

NON-UNHCR ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

Government Inputs

295. The principal Government input is land. In addition, the Government covers some administrative and staff costs for the maintenance of infrastructure and services in key sectors such as health, education, livestock raising and arable agriculture, as well as community development at the Ndzevane settlement.

UN Agencies

296. Although the activities of UN agencies are geared towards the needs of the local population and supportive of Government development strategy, notable assistance has been and is being provided to refugees by agencies of the UN family. The World Food Programme (WFP) provides all the food requirements for refugees at Ndzevane and Malindza who benefit from care and maintenance programmes. UNICEF has provided equipment for clinics at Ndzevane and Lubudi (located in the vicinity of Ndzevane). Equipment is also being made available by UNICEF for the clinic recently established at the Malindza Reception Centre. It has also provided technical assistance in the undertaking of a nutrition survey at the Ndzevane Refugee Settlement in November 1987. In December 1987, both UNICEF and WFP participated in a needs assessment in respect of Mozambican refugees spontaneously settled in border areas, and the design of an assistance programme for this group. UNDP and UNHCR are preparing a plan to include refugee women in the UNDP/Netherlands Government sponsored Women in Development project. The project is designed to involve women in income-generating activities.

Bilateral AssistanceZActivities of NGOs

297. Several international and local Non-Governmental Organizations are actively involved in assistance activities for refugees in Swaziland. Assistance is provided either directly to individual refugees or through UNHCR-sponsored programmes. Prominent among the agencies are CARITAS and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), which along with the Swaziland Government have implemented responsibility for the Malindza Reception Centre and Ndzevane, respectively. Each agency contributes financially to the operational budget of the programme under its implementation.

assistance they provide are listed below:

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The list of Other non-governmental agencies and the Organization

Baphalali Swaziland Red

Cross Society

Council of Swaziland Churches

Ephesus House Bursary

Committee

Family Life Association of Swaziland

Mennonite Central Committee

Swaziland Conference of Churches

World University Service

World University Service (Canada)

Assistance Activitx

Provision of clothing and occupational tools to needy individual cases; staff support for health activities at Malindza.

Financial assistance for rentals; accommodation of new arrivals; arrivals: provision of travel allowances and funding for income-generating activities.

Supplementary rental assistance to students; medical care for students and vulnerable groups. Provides counselling for alcoholics and individuals with social problems.

Provides grants to individual refugees for purchase of household items.

Provides financial assistance to needy refugees; conducts medical examinations for residence. Provides scholarships to Southern African refugees and counselling services for students.

Assists with resettlement and educational placement of students in Canada; recruitment of vocational training teachers, and also implements the secondary

298. With regard to bilateral assistance, financial support is provided by the Bishop Tutu Refugee Fund through CARITAS for Malindza. The EEC is providing partial funding (ECU 750,000) for the construction of a secondary school at Ndzevane. The OAU has made available US\$ 16,000, channelled through the LWF for support of income-generating activities at Ndzevane. An English Language programme for Mozambican refugees at Ndzevane is being funded by the Ford Foundation.

Existing Co-ordinating Mechanisms

299. Refugee affairs fall within the purview of the Ministry of the Interior. A National Advisory Committee on Refugee Affairs exists and is headed by the Minister of the Interior. It is responsible for co-ordinating refugee matters at the national level.

300. Tripartite meetings between relevant Government Ministries, UNHCR and implementing agencies are convened on a monthly basis. The meetings constitute an alternate forum for the co-ordination of activities.

301. At the agency level, a joint UNHCR/Voluntary agencies Committee is operational and convenes bi-monthly to coordinate assistance to urban refugees and exchange information on the general situation of refugees in Swaziland.

302. A Mozambican Refugee Task Force has been established to coordinate support programmes for the Mozambican refugees spontaneously settled in border areas. The Task Force comprises of the Ministries of the Interior, of Health, and of Agriculture and Cooperatives, the Regional Administrator of the Lubombo Region, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, LWF, CARITAS and the Swaziland Red Cross Society.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

303. Current developmental activities sponsored by multilateral and bilateral donors are generally supportive of the national development strategies of the Government as outlined in the Fourth National Development Plan (1984-1988). In the Annual

Report on Development Cooperation in Swaziland issued in August 1987 by UNDP, a number of projects can be identified which, if implemented on a nationwide basis, would expand the scope of existing infrastructure and services and, thereby, lessen the strain which the presence of refugees imposes. These include projects relating to rural reconstruction, development and extension of rural water supply and health services, upgrading of vocational and technical training institutes.

Linkage between UNHCR Activities and Overall Development Activities

304. The plan to involve refugee women in the UNDP/Netherlands sponsored Women in Development project is perhaps the most tangible and direct linkage between refugee-oriented and development activities. The association established between refugee cotton producers at Ndzevane and the Swazi Cotton Board or Cotona Cotton Gin is a constructive effort to incorporate refugee self-reliance activities into the mainstream of the Swazi national economy.

Status of Implementation of ICARA II Projects

305. In Swaziland only one project has, to date, been finalized for implementation, using partial funding from ICARA II resources. The project involved the construction of a High School at the Ndzevane Settlement. Presently, the only educational facilities around and in the settlement are primary schools. The project has been formulated in collaboration between UNDP, UNHCR and the Swazi Ministries of Education and Works. It is supportive of the Government's policy of developing the rural areas.

306. Construction of physical facilities, as well as furniture and equipment, are funded by an EEC contribution of ECU 1.7m under Article 204 of the Lome III Convention. The ICARA II Trust Fund will make available some US\$ 280,000 to finance the recurrent costs for two years (1988/89) plus fellowships. As from 1990, the recurrent costs of the school are to be absorbed by the Ministry of Education. The school will offer academic and vocational education to refugee students at the Ndzevane Settlement, as well as Swazi students from the neighbourhood.

Land Allocation

307. As already mentioned, the most critical need is land for the establishment of a new settlement for the increasing Mozambican refugee population in Swaziland. Urgent steps have to be taken towards this objective.

Secondary Education Facilities

308. Implementation of the EEC/ICARA II school construction project will only partially alleviate the problem of acute shortage of secondary school education facilities in the Ndzevane area. The school will have a maximum enrollment capacity of 80 new pupils per year, maintaining a ratio of 50:50 between refugee and local Swazi children. In 1987, there was a total of some 2,096 pupils enrolled in Grade 7 at primary schools at Ndzevane and the neighbouring towns of Lubuli, Ulakadla and Mbutfu. At this rate, the number of potential secondary school entrants would far exceed the absorptive capacity of the new Ndzevane High School, which will be the only secondary school institution in the area.

309. Secondary school-age refugee children will, therefore, continue to represent a strain on the limited secondary school educational facilities available in the country. Consideration should be given to the construction of another school for the area.

Water Supply System

310. A tap water system has been established at the Malindza Reception Centre to meet the needs of the refugee population within the confines of the Centre. However, due to inadequate supply of water in the areas surrounding the Centre, the local community is also utilizing the Centre's water supply made available to its growing refugee population. One result is that the sanitation system has become inoperative. Development or expansion of sources of water supply in areas surrounding Malindza is necessary to reduce the strain on the Centre's limited facilities.

PLANNED PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES - 1988/89

Planned Programmes

311. The immediate assistance objective for registered rural Mozambican refugees is to obtain land on which they can be relocated from the Ndzevane Settlement and the Malindza Reception Centre. Infrastructure would then be developed at the new settlement and provide assistance to enable the refugees to attain self-sufficiency through agriculture. Until the issue of land is resolved, the scope for durable solution will remain limited. Food aid will continue to be provided to the refugees at both locations. Other options which will be pursued at Ndzevane are small-scale irrigation of vegetables, development of occupational/training activities, small-scale industries and crafts for which a market can be identified in the area, and encouragement of off-settlement employment. To the extent possible, programmes developed at Ndzevane -- specifically occupational/training activities and handicrafts -- will be introduced in Malindza also.

312. With regard to the rural South African refugee population at deevane, the thrust of the programme will be to strengthen the individual small land holders or peasant farmers. The initial step towards reducing the refugees' dependence on the Agricultural Cooperative and perhaps its eventual dissolution was taken in 1987 with the establishment of direct links with the Cotona Cotton Gin.

313. It is planned that, gradually during 1988/89, cotton growing activities at Ndzevane will be incorporated into the national small holder cotton production scheme, whereby management will be the responsibility of individual refugee cotton growers; credit and market services provided by Cotona, and tractors needed for land clearing will be commercially hired by individual farmers. The principal sources of income for the refugees will continue to be sales from livestock raising and off-settlement employment. Capital inputs for the maintenance of settlement infrastructure, including equipment and some settlement staff will continue to be an important component of the UNHCR programme until handover to the Government is effected.

314. Other UNHCR programmes which are sponsored annually will continue in 1988/89. These include assistance for the emergency evacuation of South African refugees and resettlement of refugees

of other nationalities, opportunities for urban refugees to establish small-scale income-generating enterprises, supplementary assistance for asylum-seekers and needy refugees, and educational opportunities for refugees and their children to pursue studies at various levels.

315. It is reasonable to expect that, given the conditions now prevailing in their country of origin, few Mozambican refugees will elect or be able to return home. This is also the case with the South African refugees. There is therefore, at this point, no programme planned for large-scale repatriation.

316. A new programme will be implemented as of 1 April 1988 to assist the estimated 12,000 Mozambican refugees spontaneously settled in the border areas of Lomahasha-Shewula. The needs assessment for this group, which formed the basis for the design of the assistance programme, was conducted by the Mozambican Refugee Task Force. In accordance with their expressed wishes and the concurrence of the Swazi Government, the refugees will be assisted at their present locations. The primary objective of the programme is to provide basic care and maintenance for the refugees.

Contingency Planning for Possible New Influxes

317. UNHCR has in consultation with the Government and other agencies operating in Swaziland, prepared a contingency plan outlining the response to possible large influxes of refugees. This plan is periodically revised in view of the changing situation.

Possibilities of Phasing-out of UNHCR Assistance

318. The question of phasing out of UNHCR assistance would relate primarily to the Ndzevane Settlement. South African refugees have already nearly attained self-sufficiency in the production of food. Cotton production activities of the refugees are being incorporated in the national scheme. The refugees obtain incomes from the livestock and off-settlement employment. The Government is already covering the administrative costs for several project staff. Prospects for handover are contingent upon two main factors: (a) decision concerning the final settlement location

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for the Mozambicans; and (b) the Government's determination of its financial resource capacity to absorb all costs involved in the maintenance of structures and the operation of services at the Centre.

319. Although several non-governmental agencies provide assistance to refugees bilaterally or through established UNHCR programmes, the level of this assistance is low compared to the financial inputs required; for example, to sponsor scholarship programmes, start small-scale income-operate and maintain services at the been no indication of willingness by than implementing responsibility for certain that these agencies would be funding from noneUNHCR sources. The assistance is and should continue to generating activities, settlement, etc.. There has any NGO to assume any more such programmes, nor is it able to generate adequate perception that refugee be, principally, a responsibility of UNHCR remains prevalent.

TANZANIA

Background

320. Tanzania, which covers an area of 945.087sq. kms, has a population of 21.7 million. She is an important member of both the Front-line States and SADCC. The first meeting of SADCC took place at Arusha and Tanzania assumed responsibility for formulating a SADCC industrial strategy. Its ports serve several land-locked countries including Zimbabwe and Zambia.

321. Since independence in 1961, the main preoccupation of the nation's policy-makers has been to lead the country towards economic independence as emphasized in the Arusha Declaration of 1967. However, Tanzania's progress towards its economic objectives were gravely affected from the mid-1970's onwards by the unprecedented increases in the world price of petroleum and other imports and by the severe food shortages resulting from the 1974-75 drought. In June 1986, the Government launched a new three-year Economic Recovery Plan (ERP).

322. Agriculture is the mainstay of Tanzania's economy. It accounts for about 80% of export earnings and provides the principal source of livelihood for about 90% of the population. Agriculture has enormous potential since only about 5% of the country's land area is under cultivation, only 2% of the cultivated land is irrigated, and the country is endowed with a variety of land types. Food crops include maize, cassava, millet, sorghum, wheat, rice and plantains. The productivity of this sector is critical to development as the vast majority of the population depend on it for their livelihood and economic well-being. Cotton, sugar, coffee, tea and cloves are important cash crops.

HISTORY OF REFUGEE FLOW

323. Tanzania has had a long history of hosting refugees. The asylum seekers have come from Rwanda, Malawi, Zaire, Mozambique, Burundi, South Africa, and other African countries.

324. In 1961, the year of its independence, an influx of refugees from Rwanda occurred following the outbreak of civil strife in that country. By the end of that year, there were between 10,000 and 12,000 Rwandese refugees in the country. In 1963, the number had grown to approximately 36,000.

325. Refugees from Malawi and Zaire arrived in the mid-60s. The majority of the Malawians integrated into Tanzanian towns while the Zaireans who had fled as a result of the Congo rebellion of 1965-66, settled spontaneously in the Kigoma region, or in the Pangale settlement North of Tabora. Some later repatriated but there are still about 16,000 Zaireans in Tanzania.

326. The Mozambican war of independence and the consequential displacement of thousands of persons from that country prompted the Tanzanian Government to open five settlements in the southern part of the country between 1965 and 1970. These settlements (Rutamba, Lundo, Mahukuro, Mputa and Matekwe) provided homes for an estimated 40,000 Mozambican refugees, until the repatriation of the majority of most of them when Mozambique attained independence in 1975. But the acts of banditry of the South African-backed RENAMO has brought a new influx of Mozambican refugees back to Tanzania. Today, there are some 72,000 Mozambicans in Tanzania. They are settled in the regions of Mtwara, Lindi and Ruvumu.

327. The largest influx by far occurred in 1972 when thousands of Hutus from Burundi poured in the West Lake and Kigoma regions, in the western part of the country. Further strife in 1973 caused the arrival of even more Burundi refugees in the Kigoma border area. The new arrivals were, like the first caseload, taken to Ulyankulu which, by 1977, accommodated 60,000 refugees, way beyond the 18,000 for which provision had been made. The total number of Burundi refugees in Tanzania is about 154,000.

328. South African refugees, escaping oppression under apartheid, continue to be welcome in Tanzania. There are currently several thousands in the country, the majority of whom are affiliated to the National Liberation Movements: ANC and PAC. There are, however, South African refugees not affiliated to the liberation movements and these fall directly under the mandate of UNHCR. There are also refugees from several other African Countries neighbouring Tanzania.

CURRENT REFUGEE SITUATION

329. Since 1985, increased acts of banditry by RENAMO caused Mozambicans from the Niassa and Cabo Delgado provinces to flee into the southern regions of Tanzania. The early arrivals settled spontaneously in the border areas in Mtwara and Lindi regions and Ruvumu. It was estimated by a mid-1987 UNHCR mission that there were 20,000 Mozambicans in Mtwara, 10,000 in Lindi and 42,000 in Ruvumu: 15,000 grouped in the Muhukuru ward, 4,000 in the Tunduru district and 23,000 scattered in various villages.

330. A decision was taken to move the refugees in the Ruvumu region into settlement sites. 36,000 hectares was made available in two sites, Likuyu into which 7,000 refugees were moved and Namabanga into which were moved another 8,000. It is expected that another 27,000 refugees will also be moved into settlements as soon as road conditions and vehicle availability permit.

331. Feeding and health programmes were put into action as quickly as possible, with refugees receiving WFP-supplied dry rations. The Government provided two health workers for each settlement and additional volunteer health workers were identified among the refugees. Emergency health kits were provided for each of the two settlements. Refugees received blankets, agricultural hand tools and seeds. By mid-February, each family had erected a simple grass hut and cleared and planted the plot around their dwellings. Water is drawn from wells sunk by the refugees themselves.

332. A vaccination scheme is being implemented and primary health care is available. Supplies for the settlements' dispensaries will be provided by UNICEF, while increased assistance should be made available to the health dispensary and mother and child.

333. It is anticipated that a consortium of agencies will implement the assistance programmes in the settlements. The Regional Government and technical ministries as well as the Ministry for Home Affairs, UNHCR and voluntary agencies will also participate.

334. Most of the Rwandese refugees are now considered to be self-sufficient and well-integrated into the Tanzanian community. 14,000 of them have become Tanzanian citizens by naturalisation.

335. Although the Barundi refugees are considered to have achieved self-sufficiency, their particular situation has necessitated continuing assistance. The high rate of population growth of 4% among them has contributed to pressure on the land and infrastructure. The settlements are also somewhat in remotely located areas and the roads linking them to markets often fall into disrepair.

336. Two surveys were undertaken in 1981 and 1983 to assess the numbers and the condition of the refugee population spontaneously settled in the Kigoma region. The results have revealed that approximately 23,000 Barundi and 16,000 Zaireans have settled spontaneously in the area. The majority, who are engaged in subsistence farming, are poor and so have difficulty acquiring seeds, hoes and other farm implements. They also have difficulty placing their children in primary and secondary schools, as they lack the necessary identification papers.

337. In late 1981, an international assistance programme was started in the Kigoma area, aimed at assisting spontaneously settled refugees. A UNHCR field office was established there. The programme attempts to upgrade health, educational and agricultural services in each village which hosts more than 200 refugees. The programme lays emphasis on building physical infrastructure but there has not been sufficient follow-up action to ensure that refugees have improved access to services.

338. UNHCR has provided financial assistance to ANC and PAC in Tanzania in support of the humanitarian projects they administer for the benefit of the refugees affiliated to them. Those not so affiliated are assisted by UNHCR either at the Kigwa settlement or under assistance programmes for urban refugees.

Practical Problems in granting asylum and hosting refugees

339. Tanzania has for almost 30 years welcomed succeeding waves of refugees. It is unique in Africa for offering citizenship as it did with the Rwandese refugees.

340. This is a large country with a relatively small population. It has, therefore, been able to make extensive tracts of land available in the more thinly populated areas. The presence of

refugees nonetheless poses difficulties for the country and the communities hosting them especially in the spontaneously settled areas where refugees may constitute up to 50% of the population. Their impact on services (health, education, land and agriculture, transport) is marked, and can only be off-set to a limited extent by international or external assistance.

UNHCR ASSISTANCE

341. Following the High Commissioner's visit to the southern regions in August 1987, a relief programme was immediately started to assist the 15,000 most needy Mozambican refugees during the period August - December 1987. The programme covered assistance in the provision of food, domestic items, agricultural tools, health assistance as well as operational support.

342. The programme will continue in 1988 at a total cost of US\$ 2,122,668. In addition, the UNHCR Branch Office in Tanzania has prepared a plan for the handling of any future emergency.

Care and Maintenance

343. In the new settlements for Mozambican refugees, it will be necessary to implement a care and maintenance programme for approximately two years, to be run in conjunction with the local integration projects. Urban refugees will require some assistance due to scarce employment possibilities, though most will be encouraged to go to the Kigwa settlement where the programme of assistance can enable them to reach a reasonable degree of self-sufficiency.

Durable solutions

344. Voluntary repatriation appears to be the least likely in the short term for the majority of refugees in Tanzania. Mozambicans are still arriving and there are no indications of an early change in the situation in Mozambique to permit their return.

345. Local integration therefore appears to be the most appropriate durable solution available to the vast majority of refugees in Tanzania. The Tanzanian authorities have made land available for their settlement in organized communities.

Government InEuts

346. The Government of Tanzania has granted asylum to almost a quarter of a million refugees. It has made available large expanses of land for refugee settlements. Alone amongst African states, it has offered the possibility of naturalized citizenship to a large number of refugees. It has seconded personnel for the many services (health, education, agriculture, water etc.) needed in refugee settlements.

347. The Tanzanian Ministry of Home Affairs exercises national responsibility for all refugee matters. The technical Ministries assist in the implementation of relief programmes while the Regional Government of Ruvumu has seconded a refugee co-ordinator to arrange and oversee programmes of assistance to the Mozambicans.

Activities of UN Agencies in refugee areas

348. WFP has been particularly supportive in providing food for the immediate relief of the Mozambican refugees, borrowing food from its other programmes to meet the emergency. The ILO, in February and March 1987 undertook a survey for the ICARA II "Road Construction", project in the Rukwa and Tabora regions. In May 1987 UNDP funded a consultancy to assess the ICARA II projects. The consultancy produced some new proposals concentrated on the Kigoma, Rukwa and Tabora regions. These additional UNDP proposals based on the ICARA II projects concern:

- (i) establishment of an Agricultural Research Centre in Mishamo Refugee Settlement, Rukwa region (US\$ 250,000);
 - (ii) strenghtening of the health service in Mpanda District, Rukwa region (US\$ 250,000);
- and upgrading of the Songea - Likuyu road (Ruvumu region) US\$ 250,000)

349. It is hoped to fund these three projects from the UNDP/ICARA II trust funds, with implementation of the Songea - Likuyu road and the health service in Mpanda beginning in June 1988, and the agricultural research centre project in October 1988.

350. UNICEF is supporting health programmes in favour of refugees, providing health kits through the Ministry of Health. An emergency health kit for 10,000 persons for three months has been made available to each of the new settlements at Likuyu and Namabanga.

Bilateral assistance

Activities of National Liberation Movements

351. ANC administers two settlements at Dakawa and Mazimbu at which 1,600 South African refugees affiliated to the movement are assisted. The Movement receives direct bilateral funds from various sources. UNHCR has provided funding to assist in the field of agriculture.

352. PAC also administers a farm at Bagamoyo which it is planned to transfer at a cost of US\$ 6,000,000 to a new site at Masuguri-Kitonga. Here, it is proposed to build a centre to house and assist refugees affiliated to the movement

Activities of NGOs

353. The Tanzania Christian Refugee Service (TCRS), affiliated to the Lutheran Church, has been the principal implementing partner of the Government of Tanzania and UNHCR since refugees first arrived in the country in the 1960s. They are implementing three ICARA II projects with funding from Dutch, Danish and Norwegian sources, and will channel US\$ 3.4 million to the ANC for its programmes. TCRS will be invited to form part of a consortium of implementing agencies for the assistance programme for Mozambican refugees.

354. Christian Council of Tanzania (CTT) runs the Refugee Social Services Centre in Dar es Salaam, offering a counselling service to individual refugees. CTT implements a scholarship programme for refugee students in secondary school, vocational and university institutions. They are funded by UNHCR.

355. Caritas works in vocational training centres at Ulyankulu and Mpanda near Mishamo. They are interested in providing clear water supply. Ryder-Cheshire Homes are active in Katumba settlement implementing programmes for the handicapped. Oxfam and Japanese Volunteers Centre will be invited to participate in assistance to the Mozambican refugees.

Co-ordinating Mechanisms

356. UNHCR and the Ministry of Home Affairs meet individually with the various agencies working in refugee assistance. There is no overall co-ordinating mechanism.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN AREAS OF REFUGEE CONCENTRATION

Government Regional/National Development Plans

357. Tanzania's Economic Recovery Plan provides for the elimination of price controls by mid-1988 and importation of all but a selected number of basic and essential consumer items. It also seeks to ensure an adequate multi-channel distribution system. In addition, the Tanzanian Government will provide adequate price incentives to ensure increases in food and cash crop production.

358. In the industrial sector, efforts are being made to channel the limited resources available towards selected and priority productive enterprises at the expense of less efficient ones. In the transport sector, major efforts are being made to upgrade and extend port, road and rail facilities.

Projects of multilateral, bilateral agencies and NGOs not directly affecting refugees

359. For the five-year period 1987 - 1990, UNDP has a US \$61.8 million programme and will engage in:

- increased food and cash crop production with special emphasis on small-holder operations:

- agricultural and rural development planning;
- irrigation;
- agricultural extension,
- rehabilitation of physical infrastructure (roads, railways, airports, port, vehicle spare parts);
- increased capacity utilization in industry and restoration of industrial growth:
- management;
- vocational training;
- agro-industries:
- assistance in restoration of internal and external balances in the economy through prudent fiscal monetary and trade policies:
- overall planning and advisory activities.

360. WFP's role in Tanzania from 1966 - 1975 was limited to providing food aid for refugees. After 1975, however, WFP started development-oriented projects in partnership with the Government. Apart from the provision of food for emergency, WFP assists in the production of cash crops, including sisal and dairy products development as well as rice and rubber production. Programme activities for the next two years

361. Programmes aimed at achieving durable solutions must be continued, bearing in mind that the durable solution available for the majority of refugees in Tanzania is local integration.

362. At the settlements of Likuyu and Namabanga, care and maintenance programmes will continue over the next two years at the same time as progress towards self-sufficiency is made. Programmes in agriculture, health, water development, education, improvement of roads and transport as well as community development projects will be required.

363. In the spontaneously settled areas in Mtwara and Lindi, the capacity of the local community to absorb the burden of the refugees presence should be strengthened and developmenteoriented projects undertaken to upgrade the areas of refugee concentration. In the Ruvumu region, where a continuing flow of new arrivals may be expected, communities should be assisted to host refugees in transit to settlements.

364. In the older settlements for Barundi and Rwandese refugees, community development programmes should continue while policy is worked out and agreed for refugee participation in decision-making and responsibility for settlement infrastructure.
365. In the spontaneously settled areas in Kigoma, an assessment of the success of earlier and current programmes should be undertaken while development-oriented projects under ICARA II should be identified and implemented.
366. Care and maintenance programmes for newly arrived refugees and for destitute urban refugees will continue.
367. Income generating activities for urban refugees needs to be better developed.
368. Efforts towards voluntary repatriation will greatly depend on improvement of conditions within the countries of origin. Meanwhile, assistance will be provided to any group or individuals wishing to repatriate.
369. Efforts should continue to bring about the passage of a new Refugee Act and its provisions put into action as soon as possible.
370. Third countries including African countries which do not have large caseloads of refugees must be prepared to share Tanzania's burden by offering resettlement opportunities.
371. The need for increased refugee-related development projects such as those envisaged in ICARA II will remain necessary for several years to come.
372. The co-ordination of efforts from various agencies is not adequately developed. The Government of Tanzania, UNDP and UNCHR should jointly create structures to permit such co-ordination.

ZAMBIA

Background

373. Zambia is the third most urbanised country in Africa, with approximately 50% of its population living in towns. It has a population of 6.6 million people in an area of 752,614 sq km. Lusaka, the capital, is the largest single urban centre, but the Copperbelt towns together have the largest concentration of urban population. The rural population density is estimated at about 4.2 persons per sq.km. of arable land. It shares borders with Zaire, Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi and Tanzania.

374. The export sector of Zambia's economy, resting primarily on the majority state-owned copper industry, enjoyed a rapid growth during the 1960's and early 1970's. From 1975, however, copper started to attract less competitive prices on the world market. This, coupled with the 1974 increase in the price of oil imports, affected the economy so that by 1983 domestic income was 30% less than in 1974. As it became clear that copper prices were unlikely to recover and the burden of debt service payments became intolerable, urgent action became necessary.

375. The Government of Zambia introduced a range of economic reforms aimed at achieving structural change and diversification in the economy and a reduction in dependence on foreign exchange. By December 1986, the Government was able to report to the Paris Consultative Group Meeting progress on economic reforms and received strong donor support.

376. Zambia's main resource is its land and the key element in the development strategy is development of the agricultural sector. Subsistence agriculture is the source of livelihood for more than 70% of the working population. The main crops are maize, cassava, millet, sorghum, beans, and tobacco. Other crops include cotton, sunflower, groundnuts, sugarcane, fruit and vegetables. Coffee is being grown on a pilot basis.

377. As far as mining is concerned, Zambia is the world's fifth largest producer of copper. The copper industry has been the most important component of the Zambian economy. Because of

the employment opportunities and the relatively high salaries associated with large-scale mining, the industry has helped to make wage employment more important in Zambia than it is in any of the other SADCC countries. When world prices were high, copper contributed enormously to the country's economic wealth but, for almost fifteen years now, the commodity has been subject to extremely low prices.

378. Cobalt is produced as a by-product of copper. Lead and zinc are also produced but it is known that reserves are limited. Zambia also produces small quantities of silver and gold.

Historx of refugee flow

379. Zambia's current estimated refugee population of 146,000 comprises several groups, the main ones being the Angolan, Zimbabwean, Zairean, South African, Namibian and Mozambican.

380. There are 9,000 Zairians who have fled their country at various times since the early 1960s. Most are spontaneously settled in North-Western Province, while about 700 are at the Meheba settlement. Others live in urban areas, especially in the Copperbelt region. They came in two main waves: in 1965-67 and again in 1970-78, with the largest number arriving in 1977-78 during the insurrection of the then Katangese Gendarmerie.

381. There are about 97,000 Angolan refugees in Zambia. They began arriving in Zambia as early as 1964 and continued to do so into the late 1970s, fleeing the intense violence which characterized the Angolan war of independence. The current Angolan influx began in 1985 and has since continued in consequence of the heavy fighting in the Cazonbo area between Angolan Government forces (MPLA), and the South African-backed rebels, UNITA.

382. South Africans and Namibians have been coming into Zambia for a number of years. The vast majority are affiliated to the South African and Namibian National Liberation Movements (ANC and SWAPO). There are 3,000 South Africans and 7,300 Namibians.

383. The influx of Mozambican refugees into the Eastern Province and, to a much lesser extent, into Lusaka Province, is part of a

major displacement of Mozambicans both within their own country and into neighbouring countries. This exodus is the result of the acts of banditry against the civilian population and their property committed by the South African armed and supported RENAMO. There are some 30,000 Mozambicans refugees located in the Eastern Province.

Situation of Refugees

384. The Western Province - the least developed province in Zambia - and the area west of the Zambezi river are poor areas where most of the refugees are concentrated. The great difficulty in travelling on the sand tracks which are the only road links in most of these areas means that the refugees and their Zambian neighbours cannot be easily accessed from centres of administration or development activities. It was only in 1981-82, when a relief operation was undertaken to deal with drought-caused famine, that the extent of the refugee presence was fully recognized.

385. The older Angolan and Zairian refugee groups are spontaneously settled in the Western and North-Western Provinces and survive as subsistence farmers and fishermen. However, both areas are under-developed and near-drought conditions persisted in the Western Province through 1987. Some limited multi-sector (health, water, agriculture) assistance has been provided to the two provinces to help alleviate the impact of the refugee presence, but much more needs to be done.

386. The Angolan and Zairian refugees, who have, for several years, been in the Meheba and Mayukwayukwa refugee settlements, (opened in the 1970s), have attained self-sufficiency. The Meheba settlement, located in the North-Western Province, was handed over to the Zambian Government in 1982. It has, however, experienced post-handover decline, due particularly to non-availability of fertilizers, poor maintenance of key infrastructure such as drinking water sources, trucks for transporting goods to markets, settlement roads, and communal buildings, lack of training of refugees to adequately manage the agricultural co-operative and lack also of a refugee self-management structure.

387. Throughout the years of UNHCR/ZCRS assistance, refugees were not required to contribute formally to settlement infrastructure, and no system of refugee participation in decision-making

existed. A recent three-year attempt by OXFAM to run a community development programme ended in December 1987, following a series of misunderstandings and errors. It is now clear that refugees must be permitted to evolve structures which will ensure self-help on a community basis for community needs, enabling them to break away from an 18-year dependence on care and maintenance assistance.

388. Assistance to the Mayukwayukwa settlement in the Western Province was phased out at the end of 1987. To prevent the decline of infrastructure and services, similar structures for the refugees' involvement in their own management are required. In this context, the Government has agreed to work with UNHCR to outline a framework in which such community development can be pursued.

389. The more recently arrived Angolan refugees are now moving into Meheba settlement, where land previously unused is being opened up. A start has been made on settlement infrastructure by building teachers' houses. The upgrading of the settlement's internal access road to permit delivery of essential goods is always under way.

390. The Mozambicans in the Eastern Province are being moved away from the border areas into the Ukwimi settlement. In April 1987, the cornerstones of the first two settlement buildings were laid. The intention was to move 15,000 Mozambicans into the settlement by the end of 1987. However, some setbacks were experienced. Initial borehole and shallow well constructions yielded extremely disappointing results, while some refugees were initially reluctant to move there, both because they preferred to stay amongst kinsfolk at the border and because Government regulations did not permit them to move their cattle into the settlements for fear of disease.

391. MNR incursions from Mozambique into Zambia's border have had their effect on the security of the areas. This situation necessitated the transfer of refugees from the most sensitive border areas, and the whole relocation strategy was revised. It is now planned to pursue the transfer of refugees into Ukwimi while continuing to provide essential assistance for the 3,500 living in the Ukwimi settlement as at early February 1988.

392. A total of 1,821 plots had been delineated by early February and some refugees have been able to clear a little land and plant. But the harvests promise to be minimal so that full food rations will still be required. The basic WFP-suggested rations have been marginally supplemented to permit a diet of 2,200 calories (instead of 2,000 calories). This is considered necessary in view of the heavy manual labour entailed in the work of clearing forest and bush, erecting houses, and building access roads and the like.

393. Most South African and Namibian refugees are looked after under programmes implemented by ANC and SWAPO. Refugees not affiliated with the liberation movements are, however, assisted by UNHCR. Urban refugees of various origin are assisted by the Christian Council of Zambia counselling services and by the Refugee Business Development Programme implemented by the Zambia Federation of Employers. The Makeni transit centre provides full board and lodging for a duration of up to three months for new asylum seekers, refugees awaiting repatriation or resettlement and those in transit.

394. It is to be noted that a small-scale voluntary repatriation took place during 1987 when a total of 1,161 were assisted by UNHCR to return to their countries of origin. They went mainly to Angola and to Mozambique.

Practical Problems in granting asylum and allowing refugees to stay

395. Since its independence in 1964, Zambia has hosted refugees from six neighbouring countries. As a member-state of SADCC resolutely committed to the cause of freedom in South Africa, Zambia has experienced several bloody South African military reprisals in line with Pretoria's policy of destabilization. Refugees and nationals alike have been killed or wounded and property has been destroyed or damaged in these attacks.

396. The large number of spontaneously settled refugees in the Western and North-Western provinces has had a major impact on the limited services available in both those provinces. More recently, newly arrived Mozambican refugees in the border areas of the Eastern Province and, to a lesser extent, Lusaka Province, have placed a heavy burden on local services and infrastructure there as well.

UNHCR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

397. UNHCR and the Zambian Government have, over the years, enjoyed generally excellent collaboration, particularly in the fields of protection and local settlement of refugees. On average, UNHCR has annually allocated between US\$ 2 million and US\$ 4 million to refugee assistance programmes.

Emergency Programmes

398. The Zambia Red Cross Society is now implementing the emergency programme for newly arrived Mozambican refugees in the Eastern Province, while the Catholic Secretariat of Zambia implements the emergency programme for Angolan refugees in the North-Western Province. Both emergency programmes are funded largely by UNHCR. New arrivals in these areas receive a basic food ration provided by WFP. Cooking and eating utensils, blankets and soap are also provided. A care and maintenance programme is provided to cater for new arrivals and for individual needy urban refugees.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Repatriation

399. While Zimbabwean refugees were, for the most part, able to repatriate voluntarily, the prospects for large-scale repatriation do not at present exist for the Mozambicans, Angolans, Namibians and South Africans in the caseload as the situation and conditions in their countries do not favour large-scale repatriation.

Resettlement

400. Some refugees have been resettled from Zambia to other countries but the numbers are negligible in relation to the total caseload.

Local integration

401. The durable solution available to most of the refugees is local integration, either through spontaneous settlement in Zambian villages or in specially-created refugee settlements. The three settlements - Mayukwayuku (Western Province), Meheba (North-Western Province) and Ukwimi (Eastern Province) - provide necessary opportunities for local integration.

402. Experience has shown that if integration is to succeed in the refugee settlements, their structures must be developed from the earliest moment to permit refugee participation in the planning, implementation and responsibility for the programmes, and especially for the long-term maintenance of the settlements in order to forestall their rapid decline. Refugee programmes should also be linked with district/provincial development plans, if these programmes are to be of any real benefit to both the refugees and the local population.

Constraints in Programme delivery

403. Plans were formulated in early 1987 for the development of Ukwimi and the extension of Meheba, but it has become necessary to re-schedule work over a longer period in order to permit orderly implementation. Furthermore, the great distances between the UNHCR Office at Lusaka and the settlements and spontaneously settled areas in Eastern, Western and North-Western provinces, means that UNHCR Branch Office supervision of protection and programme issues is not yet at its most desirable level. Efforts are, however, under way to remedy the situation.

Protection Problems as they affect assistance

404. Excellent co-operation exists between the Government of Zambia and UNHCR on protection matters. Discussions are under way on the preparation of a new and more comprehensive refugee legislation.

405. There have been incursions, kidnappings and harassment of refugees and nationals by RENAMO and UNITA at the Mozambican and Angolan border areas. There is, therefore, a need for strengthening their physical protection or of adopting other safety measures.

NON UNHCR ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

Government inputs

406. The hospitality and protection offered by the Zambian Government is an enormous input, offering as it does the essential element of hope to the 150,000 refugees on its soil. Also, the Government has made available major tracts of land for refugee settlements, as well as the expertise of Government officials to provide the services required by the refugees in the sectors of land use, agriculture, water, health, and education. In the spontaneously settled border areas, scarce services are shared with refugees. In addition, the Zambian Government contributes financially on an annual basis to UNHCR's General Programmes.

Activities of UN agencies

407. FAO in 1987 and 1988 assisted refugee agriculture with a grant of US\$ 100,000 for agricultural tools, seeds and fertilizers. WFP contributed 5,275 tons of maize, 270 tons of beans, and 200 tons of cooking oil to sustain 50,000 refugees throughout 1987. It will continue food assistance in 1988. UNDP was active in the ICARA II follow up. Negotiations with ILO are under way on assistance to handicapped refugees in the context of national programmes. ILO has also offered a three-year assistance in the sum of US\$ 100,000 for Refugee Small Business Programme.

Bilateral assistance

408. The Japanese Government has financed the building of a junior secondary school at the Meheba settlement for about U83 3.5 million. The first year intake started studies in February 1988. The German Technical Assistance Agency (GTZ) provided USS 100,000 for tents, birth kits, agricultural tools and seeds in 1987. The Italian Government supplied 570 tons of beans in 1987 and has pledged a sum of US\$ 2.8 million for the Mayukwayukwa refugee settlement. The US Government is funding the fish pond project in the North-Western Province.

409. The EEC has allocated US\$ 1 million for the upgrading of the road linking the district capital, Petauke and Ukwimi settlement. The British Government in 1987 provided funds for recreational and sports activities at Ukwimi, while the Ford Foundation is supporting the training component of the Refugee Business Programme through a grant of US\$ 35,000. NORAD is expected to provide funds for the procurement of 365 MT of dried fish for rural refugees, and has placed an agricultural expert at Ukwimi. NORAD is continuing its involvement with spontaneously settled refugees in the North-Western and Western Provinces. Activities of Liberation Movements

410. The Zambian Government's support for NLMs is written into the national constitution and is reinforced by its role as a leading opponent of South Africa's apartheid policies. ANC has its international Headquarters in Lusaka, while PAC and SWAPO also maintain offices in the same capital.

411. UNHCR provides funding for the humanitarian programmes implemented by the NLMs. They also receive important bilateral assistance, especially from the Scandinavian countries, and from UNDP.

412. ANC implements agricultural settlement for its affiliates at the Chongella and Alpha farms, which aim to provide self-sufficiency in food production. Programmes are also undertaken in health and in trades, including garaging, machine shop work and furniture-making. ANC students attend the Zambian school system. SWAPO has a health and education centre at Nyango, which aims at producing food for all SWAPO members in Zambia and training young people in the skills which will be required when Namibia becomes independent. There are poultry, piggery, butchery, tailoring and weaving activities.

413. The UN Institute for Namibia is based in Zambia and caters for 600 students. Refugees affiliated to SWAPO also enjoy the facilities of the Mkumbi International College and the Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation at Kitwe. SWAPO students also travel from Zambia for study at Lodima College in Congo, (funded by the Namibian Association of Norway) and other institutions of learning in Nigeria, Cameroon, Kenya, Sierra Leone etc.

Activities of NGOs

414. Numerous NGOs are actively engaged in programmes in favour of refugees in the Eastern Province. They include Lutheran World Federation, Africare, Save the Children Federation, World Vision, Medecins sans Frontieres, and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The Zambian Red Cross Society is handling the emergency operation in the Eastern Province border areas. In Lusaka, the Christian Council of Zambia implements five projects on behalf of UNHCR. The Refugee Business Programme under the Zambia Federation of Employers operates a loan scheme and other income-generating activities for refugees.

415. Several other NGOs are working in the Meheba settlement and in the North-Western Province. The Catholic Secretariat of Zambia and YMCA are implementing programmes in Meheba while OXFAM has just completed a two-year participation in community development there. The Cheshire Homes are active at Meheba. The Catholic Secretariat of Zambia is handling the emergency programme in the North-Western Province. The Japanese Association to aid the refugees is providing water and medical assistance at Meheba.

Existing co-ordinating mechanisms between various ineuts

416. ZCRS chairs a co-ordinating committee on emergency assistance to Mozambicans in the Eastern Province. For Ukwimi, a policy committee in Lusaka and an operational committee at the settlement co-ordinate assistance. A small policy committee and an operational committee also exist for Meheba. A co-ordinating committee has been established in conjunction with an Emergency Preparedness Plan drawn up by the UNHCR Branch Office, to respond in the event of a large refugee influx into Zambia. UNHCR co-ordinates emergency assistance to the North-Western Province through a separate committee, although ZCRS plays an important role in the programme.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN AREAS OF REFUGEE CONCENTRATION

Government Regional and National Development Plans

417. The Government's strategy for economic reform and revival is aimed to restore financial stability, rehabilitate the mining

industry, diversify the economy with particular emphasis on agriculture and industry and improve operational efficiency of private and public enterprises, and the Government's capacity for policy analysis and decision-making.

418. The priority sector in the Government's restructuring efforts is agriculture and industry, based on locally produced raw materials. The success of these efforts cannot but benefit all residents, nationals and refugees alike.

Projects of multilateral, bilateral agencies and NGOs not directly affecting refugees

419. UNDP is actively involved in a multi-faceted programme of development assistance. Its fourth country programme for Zambia concentrates on three crucial sectors in line with the Government's development efforts. These are agricultural development; economic planning and management; and manpower development and employment promotion. Maize research co-ordination and development of extension services are important to the country's present efforts to restructure the agricultural sector. An important element here is an Action Programme for reduction of food losses, complemented by an early warning system and an agricultural census.

420. The development assistance programme further provides for project preparation, appraisal and evaluation for economic management programmes. Assistance to the Zambian Industrial Development Corporation to enhance its economic evaluation capacity; assistance to the Industrial Planning Unit and to the Small Industries Development Organization; and assistance to the Export Promotion Council to diversify and promote export items other than copper and copper-related minerals.

421. Transport planning and management also has an important place in the programme, while efforts will be made to strengthen the manpower planning and research development potential of the National Commission for Development Planning. Other fields covered by the UNDP programme are: upgrading of science teaching; local production of science-teaching materials; creation of employment for school leavers; and promotion of small-scale industrialization.

422. UNDP will make available a total of US\$ 18,000,000 over five years for this programme. UNDP's involvement in ICARA II follow-up is accounted below.

423. EEC, implementing programmes under Lome III, provides funds for emergency assistance and for micro projects as well as bigger national development projects. The main thrust of its macro projects are agriculture and integrated rural development.

424. Other major technical and capital assistance donors to Zambia include Sweden, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Italy, Ireland, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States of America, Canada and Finland. There are several other donors as well.

Linking of UNHCR activities with overall development activities

425. The principal efforts to link direct refugee assistance to development activities is through ICARA II and related projects. Otherwise, no formal linking process exists, but several local development projects such as the EEC upgrading of the Petauke-Ukwimi road directly benefit refugee programmes.

Status of implementation of ICARA II Projects

426. The status of the five original projects submitted to ICARA II is as follows:

Project 1: This particular project involved the construction of a junior secondary school at the Meheba refugee settlement. It was funded and implemented by the Japanese Government. The school has now been completed and furnished at a cost of approximately US\$ 3.5 million. The first intake of 75 students was admitted in February 1988. About 70% of the students will be refugees and 30% Zambian nationals.

Project 2: The strengthening of health and other facilities in refugee locations, including the Meheba refugee settlement, is the objective of this project. It has, however, not yet been undertaken. As its need still exists, it is hoped that the necessary funding will soon be forthcoming.

Project 3: The construction of three primary schools. This project, too, has not been undertaken.

Project 4: This aquaculture (fish pond) development project in the North-Western Province has been implemented successfully by the International Catholic Migration Committee, with funding from USAID.

Project 5: Refugee access roads, North-Western Province. This greatly needed project has not been implemented. In February 1987, a UNDP consultant, Dr. Thomas Hopkins, produced a report on "Needs Assessment and Project Preparation for Refugee-Impacted Areas in Zambia". The Government of Zambia approved the report in April 1987 and UNHCR/UNDP circulated it to several potential donors including NORAD, SIDA, USAID, Save the Children Foundation, AFRICARE and Lutheran World Federation.

427. The UNDP-ICARA II Trust Funds for Zambia amount to only US\$ 200,000. UNDP has not indicated which project(s) will benefit. As a follow-up to Dr. Hopkin's report, NORAD has chosen and supported feasibility studies carried out in respect of three projects for NORAD by AFRICARE. These three projects, plus a fourth one, are now being considered by NORAD for funding to approximately US\$ 1.8 million. The Government of Zambia would be the implementing agency, while AFRICARE is prepared to assist in the execution of the projects. They concern 1) edible oil production, well rehabilitation and construction; 2) cattle disease control and 3) upgrading of public health screening and care.

Needs not covered by Governmental or non-governmental agencies

428. Continuing assistance is needed to newly-arrived refugees in the Eastern and North-Western Provinces, together with some infrastructure assistance to border areas to permit the reception of refugees in transit to settlements.

429. The older refugee populations in the Western and North-Western Provinces live together with their Zambian hosts at a relatively low level of economic development. Both Provinces have reasonable agricultural potential. Assistance to enable increased food and cash crop production is required. 'There is also a need for improved roads to link the refugee-impacted areas

to markets and to population and administrative centres. Thus, in the North-Western and Western Provinces, early assistance is necessary to improve the agricultural extension systems, to expand the availability of agricultural tools, fertilizers and seeds, to establish small-scale industries and to undertake road and bridge rehabilitation.

North-Western Province

430. Edible oil Eroduction: The area is good for sunflower, ground-nut and soyabean production. Increased production can be encouraged and edible oil extractors provided.

431. Well-rehabilitation and construction: There are approxlmately 15 wells in need of rehabilitation in refugee-impacted areas. In addition, the Department of Water Affairs requires assistance with the construction of 10 new wells to provide adequate quantities of safe water for the area.

Eastern Province

432. Cattle disease control: In Katete and Petauke districts, there are two related problems: 1) the influx of refugees' cattle, and 2) the increase in animal diseases. The area is tsetse fly infested. Tsetse fly eradication and veterinary services are urgently required for Mozambican and Zambian livestock.

433. UEgrading of Eublic health screening and care: Urgently needed is the upgrading of Kagoro and Mthandaza rural health centres, especially by the provision of a well for clean water supply, insecticides for the refugee settlements and self-settled houses, bicycles to public health workers for outreach work into villages, regular and adequate supplies of preventive and curative drugs for control of malaria, measles, diarrhoea, upper pulmonary infection and eye disease.

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS

434. Programmes must be continued, bearing in mind the type of durable solution available for the majority of refugees in Zambia, which is local integration.

435. At the Ukwimi settlement, care and maintenance programmes will phase out over the next three years at the same time as progress towards self-sufficiency in food production is attained. Programmes in agriculture, health, water development, education, improvement of roads and transport, as well as community development, will be required.

436. At the Meheba settlement, a care and maintenance programme will be needed for newly-arrived refugees in the settlement extension. At the same time, a major local settlement programme will proceed, helping the refugees to achieve self-sufficiency. Programmes will be needed in agriculture, health, water development, education, improvement of roads and transport, and community development. A community development Programme aimed at refugee participation in responsibility and decision-making should be undertaken as soon as guidelines are agreed. At the Mayukwayukwa settlement, refugee participation in responsibility for long-term maintenance is similarly required.

437. In spontaneously-settled areas, the capacity of the local community to absorb the burden of the refugee presence should be kept under review, and development-oriented projects undertaken to upgrade the areas of refugee concentration. In the Eastern Region, in particular, where a continuing large flow of asylum-seekers may be expected, communities must be assisted to host refugees in transit.

438. Care and maintenance programmes for new arrivals and for destitute urban refugees will continue. Income-generating activities for urban and rural refugees will proceed on a revolving fund basis and should be strengthened. As efforts towards voluntary repatriation will greatly depend on improvement of conditions within the countries of origin, assistance will be provided to any group or individual wishing to repatriate meanwhile.

439. The phasing out of assistance to local integration programmes depends on the achievement of self-sufficiency and the development of structures for on-going maintenance and refugee participation in responsibility and decision-making. The Government will not on its own be in a position to provide the on-going infrastructural and community development activities required. Assistance should ensure that refugees become productive, tax-paying contributors to the society as a whole. Given the necessary social and political structures they can undertake responsibility even as indigenous villagers do.

440. The need for increased refugee-related development projects, such as envisaged in ICARA II, will remain necessary for several years to come. Efforts should continue to bring about the passage of a new Refugee Act and its new provisions put into action as soon as possible, and to continue the process of registration and issuance of ID cards to all refugees in Zambia.

441. As of now, co-ordination of efforts from various agencies is not adequately developed. The Government of Zambia, UNDP, UNHCR and other relevant United Nations and non-governmental organisations should jointly consider creating the structures to permit such co-ordination.

ZIMBABWE

Background

442. Zimbabwe has a population of approximately 9 million in a land area measuring 290.000 sq.km. It shares borders with Zambia, South Africa, Mozambique and Botswana. Independence was attained in 1980. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy and an important source of raw materials for agro-based manufacturing industries. It accounts for 40 percent of total exports and provides employment for over a quarter of the wage-labour force. Zimbabwe joined the SADCC in 1980 and assumed responsibility for coordinating food security in the region.

443. In July 1981, Zimbabwe became a party to the 1951 UN Convention and its 1967 Protocol on the Status of Refugees. In 1983 a national refugee legislation, the Zimbabwe Refugee Act, was enacted.

HISTORY OF REFUGEE AND RETURNEE FLOWS

444. The main refugee caseload in Zimbabwe consists of victims of direct and indirect South African aggression. The urban portion of this caseload is made up mainly of South Africans escaping the system of apartheid in their country. Their rural counterparts are Mozambicans fleeing the wanton violence perpetrated by the South-African based MNR (RENAMO) bandits.

South African and other Refugees

445. In 1980, there were 70 refugees of South African origin in the capital, Harare (then known as Salisbury). By 1984, their numbers had increased to 480. At the end of 1987, as a result of departures occurring in light of South African attacks on refugees in the country, the figure had dropped to 200.

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446. The presence in Zimbabwe of South African refugees has several times provided the pretext for across-the border incursions by the Pretoria regime. In May 1986, an office block inside Harare and a house in the suburbs were bombarded. In May 1987, rockets were launched against the ANC office and in October of the same year, a shopping centre in Harare was bombed.

Mozambican Refugees

447. UNHCR was first alerted to the presence of Mozambican refugees in Zimbabwe by the Government in 1981 when some 5,000 were reported to have crossed the border from Mozambique. They are now estimated to number over 65,000, of whom 32,000 are accommodated in four care and maintenance camps established in 1984. These camps are Tongora (in the Sabi Valley, Manicaland), Nyangombe (near Nyanga, Mashonaland Central) Mazowe river bridge and Nyamatikiti (Rushuga District Mashonaland Central). It was expected at the time the camps were established that the Mozambicans would stay only a short while but RENAMO atrocities in Mozambique escalated with the result that Zimbabwe has had to host more and more Mozambican refugees.

448. The destructive acts of the MNR have not been restricted to Mozambique. In 1987, the MNR adopted a policy of attacking targets inside Zimbabwe in retaliation for the country's support of and cooperation with the government of Mozambique in the fight against the bandits. The first serious attacks took place in the Rushinga area in July 1987 causing the death of 30 Zimbabweans and the abduction of many others. MNR attacks have continued in the Rushinga, Nyanga, Chipinge and Chiredzi areas and have so far claimed the lives of approximately 100 people.

449. As a result of these attacks, steps were taken by the government to relocate the refugees, some of whom had settled spontaneously to the refugee camps. The result of the exercise has been that the four existing camps are now operating in excess of their total holding capacity. In 1987, the monthly rate of increase was in the order of 2,600 entrants.

Returnees to Zimbabwe

450. Following the signing of the Lancaster Agreement in December 1979, UNHCR was requested to undertake the overall coordination

of the international effort to assist in the repatriation of Zimbabwean refugees. In January 1980, the High Commissioner opened a branch office in Harare and two sub-offices in Umtali and Bulawayo. Under UNHCR auspices, 72,000 Zimbabweans were repatriated from Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and Angola by June 1981. A significant number also returned on their own.

451. Zimbabwean refugees in Botswana have also been returning home since 1985. In 1987, 256 were repatriated under UNHCR auspices, bringing the number of repatriants so far to nearly 1000. By February 1988, 54 had been repatriated and about 200 are expected to return by the end of March.

SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN ZIMBABWE

452. As at 31 December 1987, the total number of refugees in Zimbabwe was estimated at over 65,000 consisting of the Mozambicans already referred to, 211 South Africans and about sixty refugees from several African countries. The majority of the South African and Namibian refugees in Zimbabwe are students or patients receiving medical treatment.

453. Conditions in the camps have not adequately kept pace with the pressure caused by increasing numbers. Three out of the four camps are now hosting at least double their designed capacity. One camp, Masowe River Bridge, is having to cope with four times its planned capacity. This state of affairs has led to strains on infrastructural facilities, resulting in poor sanitation, malnutrition and disease. In addition, the move into the camps of refugees who formerly worked as hired farm-hands on the plantations has increased the number of persons who must now depend on relief assistance.

PROBLEMS IN HOSTING REFUGEES

454. Being a front-line state fully committed to the anti-apartheid cause, Zimbabwe is constantly threatened with and has been subjected to attacks by South Africa for hosting South African refugees. There is evidence that the South Africans have infiltrated spies into the refugee community and that these have been instrumental in the attacks earlier referred to. The cost

to Zimbabwe in lives, property, and infrastructure of these raids, as with those of the RENAMO bandits is enormous. Security has had to be beefed up at all the relevant points at enormous expense.

UNHCR ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND RETURNEES IN ZIMBABWE

South African and other Urban Refugees

455. South African and other refugees have been receiving UNHCR assistance in the form of subsistence allowance, education at all levels, medical aid, accommodation, vocational training, creation of opportunities for income-generating activities and construction of a reception centre in Harare to cater for asylum seekers. In 1987, assistance to the urban refugees focused on integration into the new society. Towards this end, steps were taken to provide supplementary and vocational training and to start small scale income-generating projects. Funds were also made available for the running of the Refugee Services Unit (RSU) and the Transit Centre in Harare. UNHCR's programme for urban refugees also included the award of scholarships to lower secondary school-goers and supplementary assistance to needy refugees. UNHCR's implementing partner for its urban programme is the Ministry of Manpower Planning, Labour and Social Affairs.

Mozambican Refugees

456. UNHCR assistance to Mozambican refugees commenced in 1982 when US\$ 42,000 was made available for basic assistance to a reported 20,000 Mozambicans in north-eastern and south-eastern Zimbabwe. In 1983 and 1984 a total of US\$ 100,000 was provided to assist the Government in catering for the needs of 46,000 refugees. A further influx necessitated the disbursement of an additional US\$ 0.9m to cope with the emergency. In 1984, four camps were opened at a cost which by 1986 had run to US\$ 3.5m obligated from the Special Fund for Humanitarian Assistance to Mozambicans in Zimbabwe, other trust funds and the General Programme.

457. UNHCR assistance to the camps covers administration, supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes, transport and logistics, domestic needs, shelter, water supply, sanitation and

environmental health and general health services, primary school education and adult literacy, agricultural activities, rehabilitation of the disabled, and self-reliance activities. The rural programme is implemented by the Ministry of Manpower Planning, Labour and Social Affairs.

Returnees to Zimbabwe

458. Following the request to UNHCR in 1979 that it coordinate the repatriation of Zimbabweans, UNHCR launched an appeal for US\$ 22m to meet the costs of repatriation and to provide immediate assistance to the returnees. By December that year, over US\$ 17m had been received from 16 governments, the EEC and NGOs. About US\$ 16m was obligated in Zimbabwe and the balance in the countries of asylum.

459. Further assistance was subsequently solicited to resettle the returnees and displaced persons concerned with the exercise. The costs involved were US\$ 110m and a US\$ 30m food support supplement. The Programme, which was fully funded, was implemented by the Government of Zimbabwe and aimed at reinstalling the displaced persons in their original homes, many of which had been severely devastated by the war. They were supplied with seeds, agricultural implements, fertilizers and also given tools and the necessary training in various trades. A large-scale food distribution system was also set up in order to sustain beneficiaries until the first harvest in 1981. The successful implementation of the Programme, which was terminated in mid 1981, enabled UNHCR to close its sub-offices in Bulawayo and Umtali.

460. A major agricultural project and a variety of social services were also mounted. They comprised the distribution of basic foodstuffs, blankets, and domestic utensils. For this, a total of about US\$ 34.5m was disbursed in cash and kind. In addition, vehicles valued at US\$ 5.9m were transferred from Mozambique, and the Italian Government donated trucks valued at US\$ 1.6m. After the bulk repatriation of Zimbabweans in 1980 and 1981, UNHCR continued to provide assistance to small numbers of returnees from neighbouring countries. Since the beginning of 1987, about 310 individuals have been repatriated from Botswana with UNHCR assistance.

NON-UNHCR ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND RETURNEES

Governmental Inputs

461. The government of Zimbabwe has been very liberal in granting asylum to persons fleeing apartheid persecution and destabilization. South African victims of apartheid, and Mozambicans displaced by RENAMO atrocities have unfailingly been offered safe haven in Zimbabwe. Refugees have been admitted into various educational institutions. When the first influx of Mozambican refugees arrived, the Zimbabwean Government provided most of the relief assistance required.

462. In view of a severe shortage of arable land in Zimbabwe, the Government has not been able to allocate enough cultivable acreage to ensure the self-reliance of the rural refugees. However, 1425 hectares have been made available for such purposes.

ASSISTANCE OF OTHER UN AGENCIES TO REFUGEES AND RETURNEES

463. Apart from UNHCR, a number of other UN agencies have rendered assistance to refugees and returnees in Zimbabwe. In 1980, a UN interagency mission headed by UNHCR visited returnee areas and, together with the government, identified reinstallation needs for the most destitute and needy returnees and displaced persons. UN agencies also provide scholarships to urban refugees. Such educational assistance has been provided to South African and Namibian refugees by UNDP, UNETPSA, OCN, WHO and UNESCO.

464. For rural refugees, WFP and UNICEF, which participated in a needs assessment mission in 1984, have both provided assistance. WFP has been providing food for Mozambican refugees since 1987.

465. UNICEF has been concerned with health, education and community development since 1984. In 1986 it increased its participation in the provision of assistance in the health sector, providing drugs for the camps and incentives to the camp health workers. UNICEF now plans to expand its programme and has in this connection earmarked funds for income-generating

activities. It recently fielded a fact-finding mission to the refugee camps to investigate the problem of overcrowding there.

It also plans, jointly with UNHCR and NSF, to undertake a nutrition survey in all four camps in the near future.

466. With funding provided by UNDP and the Government of Denmark, ILO is carrying out various projects with particular emphasis on vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons; upgrading of hotel and catering services; cooperative training and management; and cooperative management in the agricultural sector. These projects will directly benefit both refugees and nationals.

467. WHO has recently appointed an emergency Coordinator for its regional programme and expressed interest in the efforts being made on behalf of the refugee community in Zimbabwe. The organization's involvement ought to be of great help.

ASSISTANCE OF NON-UN AGENCIES

468. Both governmental and non-governmental agencies have assisted refugees in Zimbabwe. Over and above scholarship assistance from UN agencies, non-governmental organisations have sponsored the education and training of urban refugees. These agencies include the African American Institute, Christian Care, Lutheran World Federation, Otto Bennecke Foundation, World University Services (Canada), World University Services (Zimbabwe) and Norwegian Peoples aid.

469. Indeed, Mozambican refugees in Zimbabwe benefit from the work of a large number of NGOs. These include Christian Care (which was one of UNHCR's first implementing partners for the returnee programme in 1980), CADEC, World Vision, Radda Barna, SCF (UK), SCF (USA), Zimbabwean Red Cross, Oxfam (America), Association of Women's Clubs (AWC), Jimmy Swaggart, Compassion Ministries, Gardfield Baptist Church and Norwegian Peoples Aid. One NGO (Help the Aged) has six social workers in the four camps.

470. The Government and agencies working with refugees have received financing from bilateral organisations such as SIDA, (which has been assisting National Liberation Movements for 17 years), ICRC, the Governments of Canada, New Zealand and Australia.

Co-ordinating Mechanisms

471. For the urban caseload, a Co-ordinating Committee on scholarships and small scale income generating projects has been set up. This committee meets regularly and plans to hold a workshop in the first half of 1988. The workshop will be on the promotion of activities in the fields of education and income generation. Refugees are expected to attend.

472. The co-ordination role of the rural refugee programme is carried out by the Refugee Services Unit of the Ministry of Manpower Planning, Labour and Social Affairs. An Implementation Committee in which all implementing agencies participate has been established to co-ordinate assistance. Four Sub-committees have also been set up, namely: the Agricultural Sub-committee, the Health Sub-Committee, (which also covers water supply), the Food Subcommittee and the Clothing Sub-committee. These bodies meet regularly in Harare.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN AREAS HOSTING REFUGEES AND RETURNEES
Government Development Plan

473. Having completed its programme of reconstruction outlined in the Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP) of 1983-1985, the Zimbabwean Government drew up its First Five-Year Development Plan (1986-1990). The major objectives of the Plan are:

transformation and control of the economy as well as economic expansion; land reform and efficient utilisation of land; raising the standard of living of the whole population especially the peasantry; enlargement of employment opportunities and manpower development; development of science and technology; and the maintenance of a correct balance between the environment and development.

474. Rural development activities under the Five-Year Development Plan focus on strengthening the agricultural economy. In this context, land reform aims at increases in the number of state farms, formation of co-operatives, intensification of land settlement schemes, promotion of extension services, training of peasant farmers, and improvements in marketing techniques. The

standard of living of the peasant population will be raised through increased agricultural production afforded by the use of improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, more appropriate agricultural implements and by ameliorating the road links to the market centres. Irrigation schemes will also be implemented in communal areas and drought resistant crops introduced in regions where viable irrigation schemes are not yet possible. Programmes to provide housing, health-care facilities and education will be expanded. These projects are meant to benefit the whole country nationally.

Development Activities of Aid Agencies

475. The main development activities of UN organisations are financed by UNDP, WHO, UNICEF and from trust funds mobilised through FAO and ITU. Fifteen agencies and organisations implement UNDP projects, with DTCD, FAO and United Nations Centre for Human Settlement (UNCHS) and UNIDO being the principal executing agencies. An Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee has been set up to link activities of various UN agencies. In addition, a standing Sub-Committee composed of programme staff members of UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, FAO was established in 1985 to formulate and start jointly-financed development activities. The UNDP Indicative Planning Figure for the First Country Programme 1982-1986, worth US\$ 3.1m, was spent mainly on the preparation of the Transitional Plan and the First National Development Plan; on manpower survey: a manufacturing sector study; training: assistance in respect of installation and testing of telecommunications equipment; a pilot project on land resettlement; agricultural engineering and remote sensing.

476. In line with the Government's developmental objectives, for 1987-1991 the UNDP's IPF, which has been targetted at US\$ 16.2m, will cover activities in the following fields: resource development, strengthening of the planning machinery, agriculture and rural development, water resources development, mining and quarrying, manufacturing industries, energy supply, housing, small-scale enterprises development, and family health planning. Some UNDP projects and also those of other development agencies are implemented through co-financing with bilateral donors, mainly the United States, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

477. The UNICEF programme for 1987 - 1991 covers the fields of health, nutrition, water supply, rural sanitation, primary school

education, teacher-training, non-formal education, community and women's education, and a national household survey. The total budget allocation is about US\$ 5m.

478. Non-Governmental Organizations have been actively undertaking development work since the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980. Among major NGOs involved are Christian Care, CADEC, OXFAM, LWF, SCF (USA) and SCF (UK).

Linkin of UNHCR activities with develo mental acitivities
ln refu ee returnee areas

479. As a result of the Goverment's efforts at co-ordination and the widespread attention given to the refugee problem in Zimbabwe, many aid agencies, especially NGOs participating in rural development assistance, are already involved in the provision of infrastructure and services in refugee camps. UNHCR activities are thus appropriately complemented by the efforts of such development agencies.

480. The assistance provided by these agencies are relief-oriented but a number of permanent structures and facilities such as water-supply systems will contribute to the overall development of refugee areas and should benefit the local community as well, particularly as the refugees attain durable solutions.

481. Should the Government provide more agricultural land for temporary settlement, the development of such sites should ideally be linked with the Government's resettlement programme and with the activities of Agritex, the Ministry of Water Development, the Provincial Social Welfare Offices and the Technical Ministries operating in the settlement areas. Preliminary discussions for such co-ordination were undertaken with a UNHCR Technical Support Services Mission which visited Zimbabwe in early 1987.

482. At the time of the preparation of ICARA II, only a few urban refugees existed in Zimbabwe. The Mozambican influx was then still considered to be temporary. Thus, no projects were presented for funding. The large number of Mozambicans now reportedly settled spontaneously along the eastern border would seem to justify the implementation of ICARA type projects in Zimbabwe, too.

NEEDS NOT COVERED BY GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

483. The most pressing needs relate to the Mozambicans who are overcrowded in the four camps. Services have been strained by the influx of a large number of new arrivals and already, the incidence of disease and malnutrition has increased. The monthly death rate is reported to have reached 40 refugees in every 10,000 and all indications are that conditions will worsen if the influx into the camp continues at the present rate. UNHCR has consequently made provision for the opening of a fifth camp in Chiredze in 1988 but the planned capacity of 20.000 will not be sufficient to absorb all the excess numbers from existing camps. If no large scale repatriation occurs, the establishment of a sixth camp will become inevitable.

484. Meanwhile, facilities in the existing camps need to be improved as a matter of urgency. Relief assistance in the form of food aid, supplementary feeding, blankets, tents and medical supplies are required to reduce malnutrition and disease. Educational facilities also require more attention. SCF (USA), which supported primary school education and skills training in the Nyangombe and Tongogara camps, terminated its assistance in December 1987 due to lack of funds. The school year started in January without adequate arrangements having been made for a take-over.

485. There is a need for promoting productive activities in the camps. Vocational training should be expanded and more income-generating activities undertaken to enable refugees to depend less on external assistance and become better equipped for their final return to their home country. In this connection, availability of sufficiently large tracts of agricultural land close to the camps will encourage the refugees to undertake the production of their own basic food requirements and thus enhance their self-sufficiency. Between 500 and 600 hectares of land available near the Tongogara camp need to be put to such use. The TSS mission has accordingly recommended that an agricultural scheme be drawn up after some basic investigations have been made.

486. In addition to agricultural work, basic craftsmanship should be encouraged in order that refugees can be provided an opportunity of employing their talents in the occupations for which they are naturally endowed and of earning incomes in the

process. Thus, furniture now required by the schools could be produced by refugees trained in carpentry. Other relief items such as buckets and household utensils could also be manufactured. Then refugee work-forces could with government approval, be organised to provide labour in the plantations once the Government's approval can be obtained. This opportunity would provide cash and income to the able-bodied refugees with beneficial economic implications for the areas and regions where they reside.

487. The need to provide some form of assistance to spontaneously settled refugees seems to be apparent, judging from the condition of those who were recently brought to the camps. Cases of severe malnutrition and poor health have been identified among these refugees. ICARA II type projects are thus required in the Provinces where they have settled.

UNHCR PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES FOR 1988 TO 1990

488. The UNHCR field objectives for 1988 are: relieving the congestion in the existing camps through the establishment of a new camp, promotion of self-sufficiency through productive activities and, wherever possible, organization of orderly repatriation of Mozambicans wishing to return home. The field objectives in respect of urban refugees are mainly: improvement of counselling services and promotion of self-sufficiency through small scale business enterprises. A social worker has been attached to the Harare Branch Office to draw up guidelines for handling urban refugees. These guidelines will be discussed in a workshop to be attended by the Branch Office and personnel from implementing partners.

PROGRAMME DIRECTIONS IN 1989 AND 1990

Refugee Programme

489. In the next two years, the UNHCR programme in Zimbabwe will be geared towards the promotion of productive activities in order to relieve the dependence by refugees on care and maintenance. For urban refugees this would mean the provision of vocational

training leading to employment. In view of the saturation of the job market, activities will concentrate on the setting up of small-scale businesses for urban refugees with the necessary skills. Attempts will be made during 1988 to formulate an appropriate scheme in this regard.

490. For rural refugees, economic activities leading to self-reliance will be encouraged in 1989 and 1990. During 1988 it is hoped to set up the fifth camp to relieve the pressure of existing ones. Once refugees are redistributed and the situation is normalized, existing and new lands allocated to refugees will have to be exploited to maximum advantage. Feasibility studies proposed by TSS in respect of farming activities on the 500 hectares of land available at Tongogara will be duly undertaken and funds will be solicited to implement the recommendations of the studies. Training in the camps will be intensified to provide refugees with skills which they can use now and on return home to Mozambique. Skilled rural refugees should also benefit from a small-scale business scheme to be developed.

491. While promoting the interests of existing refugees, attention will be focussed on developments in Mozambique with particular reference to the possibility of new major refugee outflows towards Zimbabwe in order to provide timely interventions to cope adequately with them. This is another reason for the consideration of a sixth camp.

Returnee Programme

492. The recent measures taken by the two political parties ZANU (PF) and ZAPU to strengthen national unity are expected to encourage the return of even more Zimbabweans from the Dukwi settlement in Botswana.

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ANNEX I

Page I

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

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The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-fourth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 26 July 1986,

Having thoroughlx examined the report of the OAU

Secretary General on the activities of the General Secretariat in relation to the refugee situation in Africa and the report on the activities of the OAU Commission of Fifteen on Refugees,

Considerin the continued incidence of refugee influxes in certain parts of the Continent and the heavy sacrifices imposed upon the OAU Member States in hosting refugees,

Recognizing further the enormous burden placed on the front-line and other asylum States by the refugee problem and the need for increased assistance,

Full aware of the urgent need to gather reliable and accurate statlstlcal data on refugee and returnee populations,

Reaffirmin once more the various OAU Resolutions and

particularly Cm7Res.987 (XLII) on the accession to the 1951 UN

Convention on Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 OAU

Convention governing the specific aspects of the refugee problem in Africa as well as principles enshrined in the 1981 African

Charter on Human and People's Rights,

Recalling Resolution CM/939 (XL) on the need and urgency

to organize an International Conference on the Southern African Refugee Situation,

/...

Recalling its Resolution CM/Res. 1022 (XLIII) calling on the International Community, especially the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to contribute financially to the OAU Special Refugee Contingency Fund,

Considering the havoc wrecked on the Frontline and other States bordering racist South Africa as a result of the acts of aggression and destabilization of the Pretoria regime coupled with the activities of the South African armed bandits in these States,

Aware of the tremendous difficulties faced by the countries of origin when reintegrating returnees in their socio-economic structures,

Welcoming the positive developments taking place in several parts of Africa, particularly in the Horn of Africa and Uganda in connection with the repatriation of refugees,

Convinced of the urgent need to integrate the formulation and implementation of the refugee/returnee programmes into the national medium and long term development plans in order to ensure coordinated, coherent and far reaching socio-economic results,

1. TAKES NOTE of the report of the Secretary General on the activities of the General Secretariat on the situation of refugees in Africa,
2. ADOPTS the report on the activities of the CAD Commission of Fifteen on Refugees (Document CM/1391 (XLIV));
3. EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE to Member States for continuing to accept refugees and displaced persons in spite of the economic difficulties facing most African States;

/...

4. APPEALS to the donor community and all the development aidgiving bodies to sustain and increase their contributions for the implementation of ICARA II Projects;

5. COMMENDS the Frontline States and other States bordering racist South Africa for the sacrifices they continue to make, in spite of the grave dangers to which they have been exposed, as a result of granting asylum and other forms of assistance to refugees;

6. EXPRESSES ITS GRATITUDE to OAU Member states which have generously and spontaneously offered transit or resettlement facilities to South African refugees and APPEALS to all other Member States to urgently consider receiving these refugees either in transit or for resettlement in the spirit of "burden sharing" as enshrined in the 1979 Arusha Conference Recommendations and the OAU Convention;

7. CALLS ON OAU Member States receiving refugees or returnees to integrate the formulation and implementation of refugee programmes into the national plans in order to ensure the continuous viability and funding of such programmes to the benefit of the refugees/returnees and surrounding local populations where feasible;

8. TAKES NOTE WITH GREAT SATISFACTION of the favourable developments in the Horn of Africa and in Uganda and EXPRESSES HOPE that such positive developments will promote further voluntary repatriation of refugees, and CALLS ON Member States concerned to strengthen the measures already taken to accelerate new repatriation movements;

9. EXPRESSES FURTHER ITS GRATITUDE TO THE United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the OAU Secretariat, non-governmental organizations, voluntary agencies, and donor countries for their various activities in fawnux of refugees and displaced persons and the measuxee they hav(taymn to contain the refugee situation in Afiitwf

10. URGES Member States to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the OAU Secretariat in collecting accurate and reliable statistical data with a view to achieving better planning of refugee/returnee programmes in order to enhance the humanitarian character, retain and foster the credibility of such programmes;
11. REQUESTS, once again, the International Community, especially the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to seriously consider contributing financially to the OUA Special Refugee Contingency Fund;
12. REQUESTS those Member States that have not yet done so to consider, as a matter of urgency, ratifying the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 OAU Convention and 1981 African Charter on Human and People's Rights;
13. APPEALS TO THE International Community and donor countries to strengthen the financial capacity of the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Voluntary Agencies to enable them to redouble their assistance to the Frontline and other OAU Member States receiving refugees/returnees in order to adequately meet relief/rehabilitation needs;
14. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to undertake consultations with Member States of the SADCC and the SADCC Secretariat, the United Nations Secretary-General, and the High Commissioner for Refugees with a view to setting up an Ad-Hoc Preparatory Committee comprising the representatives of the Secretariats of the above institutions for the purpose of defining precise objectives and main themes, including the question of displaced persons proposing the agenda items as well as the dates and venue of the proposed international conference on the Southern African refugee situation)
15. REQUESTS FURTHER the Secretary-General to follow-up on the Conference preparations and report to the 45th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(on the report of the Third Committee (A/42/808)

42/106. International Conference on the Plight of Refugees,
Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation in
southern Africa arising from the continued domination and
oppression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by the
minority racist regime of South Africa,

Conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to
the peoples of the region and the liberation movements of South
Africa and Namibia in their struggle against colonialism, racial
discrimination and policies of apartheid,

Conscious also of its responsibility to provide
economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent
States in southern Africa in order to assist them in coping with
the situation resulting from the acts of aggression and
destabilization committed by the apartheid regime of South Africa,

Aware that apartheid in South Africa, the illegal
occupation of Namibia and acts of destabilization carried out by
South Africa and its surrogate elements continue to be the main
causes of refugee flows and the displacement of persons in the
southern region of Africa,

/...

Taking note of the decision by the Assembly of Heads of State and government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987, to convene an International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa and to enlist the active support of the international community, in particular the United Nations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Southern African development Co-ordination Conference, to that end,

Taking note also of the decision by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to endorse the proposal for the convening of an international conference to address the specific situation of refugees and displaced persons in southern Africa, 1/

Aggregating the current efforts of the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees and other persons displaced by armed conflict in the countries of southern Africa,

Recognizing that the task of caring for refugees is a matter of international concern and solidarity in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations, international and regional instruments, in particular the 1951 Convention 3/ and the 1967 Protocol 3/ relating to the Status of refugees, as well as the 1969 Convention of the Organization of African Unity Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, 1/

Convinced that there is an urgent need for the international community to extend maximum and concerted assistance to southern African countries sheltering refugees, returnees and displaced persons and also to highlight the plight of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in southern Africa,

/...

ANNEX II

Page 3

1. Welcomes the decision by the Organization of African Unity to convene in September 1988 an International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa:

2. Reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for those African States facing grave economic difficulties, the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the apartheid regime of South Africa;

3. Welcomes the decision by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the International Conference;

4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to give all possible assistance to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the preparation and organization of the International Conference:

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 12A, A/40/12 Add.15, para. 209.

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 189, No. 2545.

3/ Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791.

4/ Ibid., Vol. 1001, No. 14691.

/...

5. ABEEals to all Member States, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide all the necessary support and resources needed for the convening and success of the International Conference;

6. Calls upon the international community to provide increased assistance to the countries of southern Africa to enable them to strengthen their capacity to provide the necessary facilities and services for the care and well-being of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd Plenary meeting

7 December 1987

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