



UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



Distr.  
GENERAL

A/AC.96/INF.153  
7 September 1979

Original: ENGLISH/FRENCH

---

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE  
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

UN LIBRARY

1979

UN/SA COLLECTION

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE SITUATION  
OF REFUGEES IN AFRICA 1/

Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 7-17 May 1979

(Submitted by the High Commissioner for information)

---

1/ The following is an abridged version of the Report of the Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa previously issued under the symbol REF/AR/CONF/Rpt.1.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES	1 - 3	1
II. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE AND GENERAL DEBATE	4 - 16	2
III. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE	17 - 22	7
IV. RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE	23	7
Asylum in Africa		7
Definition of the term "refugee" and determination of refugee status		9
Illegal entry, expulsion and problems raised by the concept of prohibited immigrants		9
Treatment of refugees: detention, imprisonment and acts directed against the personal safety of refugees		10
Treatment of refugees: movement of refugees		10
Treatment of refugees: rights and obligations of refugees and states of asylum		11
Accession to, and implementation of, international instruments concerning refugees and international solidarity		12
Dissemination of refugee law		13
Causes for asylum seeking in Africa		13
Rural refugees		14
Urban refugees		15
General recommendations related to rural and urban refugees		16
Employment, education and training of refugees in Africa		17
Refugee counselling services		19

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Policy issues and administrative problems		20
Special recommendation submitting the report of the Conference to the OAU Council of Ministers		21

ANNEXES

Annex I. : Opening address by President Julius K. Nyerere

Annex II. : List of participants

ABBREVIATIONS

(AAI)	African-American Institute
(AACCC)	All Africa Conference of Churches
(ANCSA)	African National Congress of South Africa
(BPEAR)	Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees
(CCT)	Christian Council of Tanzania
(CCZ)	Christian Council of Zambia
(CRS)	Catholic Relief Services
(CWS)	Church World Service
(DRC)	Danish Refugee Council
(EEC)	European Economic Community
(FAO)	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
(ICJ)	International Commission of Jurists
(ICMC)	International Catholic Migration Commission
(ICRC)	International Committee of the Red Cross
(ICVA)	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
(IDAF)	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa
(ILO)	International Labour Organisation
(IRC)	International Rescue Committee
(ISS)	International Social Service
(IUEF)	International University Exchange Fund
(JRSK)	Joint Refugee Service; Kenya
(LRCS)	League of Red Cross Societies
(LWF)	Lutheran World Federation
(NRC)	Norwegian Refugee Council
(OAU)	Organization of African Unity
(PAC)	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

ABBREVIATIONS (Cont'd)

(PF/ZANU)	Patriotic Front/Zimbabwe African National Union
(PF/ZAPU)	Patriotic Front/Zimbabwe African People's Union
(SCOR)	Standing Conference on Refugees (UK)
(SWAPO)	South West Africa People's Organization
(UNDP)	United Nations Development Programme
(ECA)	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
(UNETPSA)	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa
(UNHCR)	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
(UNICEF)	United Nations Children's Fund
(WCC)	World Council of Churches
(WFP)	World Food Programme
(WHO)	World Health Organization
(WUS)	World University Service



REPORT ON THE CONFERENCE ON THE  
SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN AFRICA

(Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 7-17 May 1979)

I. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Background

1. Since the 1967 Addis Ababa Conference on the Legal, Economic and Social Aspects of African Refugee Problems, no other Pan-African meeting was convened to analyze and evaluate the situation of refugees in Africa, and to review and evolve policies and strategies commensurate to the ever-increasing dimensions of the African refugee plight. It is a fact that a Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa was adopted in 1969 by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, and entered into force in 1974. It is also factual that the number of refugees in Africa has been growing constantly, in spite of generous, dedicated and sustained efforts contributed towards solving their problems.

2. Against this background, the AACC took the initiative of convening, in February 1977, an Ad hoc group to consider the advisability of organizing an AACC Consultation on the Rights and Problems of Refugees in Independent Africa. However, it was later found appropriate, building up on this first initiative, to rather convene a Pan-African conference whose sponsorship would be jointly assumed by the three inter-governmental organizations concerned, namely ECA, OAU and UNHCR. A Planning Committee was therefore established in November 1977 and mandated to assume responsibility for organizing the projected conference. It was composed of representatives of the three co-sponsoring organizations and of the five non-governmental agencies who had already contributed to the preparatory work of the AACC Consultation, i.e. AACC, IUEF, LWF, SIAS and WCC.

Objectives

3. The objectives of the Conference, as defined by the Planning Committee, were spelt out as follows:

Long-term objectives

To keep all concerned - Governments, governmental organizations, voluntary agencies, and refugee-serving agencies - fully aware of the rapidly growing nature of the problems facing refugees in Africa, and conversant with the possible permanent, semi-permanent and temporary solutions to these problems, in order for them to be more committed to reducing this plight and to assisting refugees on humanitarian grounds.

### Immediate objectives

- (i) To review and evaluate the present refugee situation in Africa and the legal, social, economic, institutional, administrative and financial aspects of the problems faced by refugees in African countries, with a view to proposing solutions and conceiving ways and means of properly tackling these problems in the decade to come.
- (ii) To study and appraise national legislations concerning refugees in order to propose improvements which will lead to a more committed adhesion to and implementation of the OAU Convention governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, as well as to other international instruments, i.c. the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol pertaining thereto.

## II. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE AND GENERAL DEBATE

### Organization of the Conference

4. The Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa whose theme was "Granting of Asylum is a peaceful and humanitarian act" was held, at the invitation of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, from 7-17 May 1979, at the Arusha International Conference Centre, in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. It was attended by 38 delegations representing the following African participating countries: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Empire, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia; and by observers from five African liberation movements namely the following: ANC, PAC, PF/ZANU, PF/ZAPU and SWAPO; from 20 non-African countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Holy See, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia; from the following intergovernmental organizations and members of the United Nations system: Commonwealth Secretariat, European Economic Community (EEC), Organization of African Unity (OAU), United Nations (UN), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA), Council for Namibia, United Nations Institute for Namibia, International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO); and from 37 non-governmental organizations and refugee-serving agencies whose list includes: African-American Institute (AAI), All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC), Amnesty International, Brot für die Welt (West Germany), Canadian Council of Churches, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Christian Aid (British Council of Churches), Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT), Christian Council of Zambia (CCZ), Church World Service (CWS), CORSO, New Zealand, Council of Swaziland Churches, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Euro/Action/Accord, Food Foundation, International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), International

Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa (IDAF), International Rescue Committee (IRC), International Social Service (ISS), International University Exchange Fund (IUEF), Joint Refugee Service, Kenya (JRSK), League of Red Cross Societies (LRCS), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Norwegian Church Aid, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), OXFAM - UK, Radda Barnen (Swedish Save the Children Federation), SAIH (Norway), Standing Conference on Refugees (UK), Swedish Free Church Aid, World Alliance of YMCAs, World Council of Churches (WCC), World University Service (WUS), World YWCA.

5. The Conference was opened at 3.30 p.m. on Monday 7 May 1979 by Mr. Poul Hartling, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. His Excellency the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, delivered the inaugural address which was later unanimously adopted as one of the Conference documents. (See Annex I). A motion of thanks to the President of the United Republic of Tanzania was proposed by the Honourable E. Mulenje, M.P., Minister of State for Home Affairs of the Republic of Zambia, on behalf of all the conference participants and observers, and was unanimously adopted.

6. Opening addresses were delivered by:

- (a) The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Poul Hartling;
- (b) The OAU Assistant Secretary-General, Dr. Peter Onu;
- (c) The Executive Secretary of ECA, Dr. Adedayo Adedeji;
- (d) The Representative of the Group of Voluntary Agencies, Mr. Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, Vice-Chairman of the Board of ICVA;
- (e) The Representative of the Group of Church Agencies, Dr. E. Andriamanjato, Chairman of the Board of ACC.

#### Election of Officers

7. The Conference elected the following officers:

Chairman : The Hon. J. Makwetta, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, (United Republic of Tanzania).

First Vice-Chairman : H.E. Mr. Laurent Nzeyimana, Minister of Justice (Burundi).

Second Vice-Chairman : The Hon. A.M. Mogwe, Minister of External Affairs (Botswana).

Third Vice-Chairman : Mr. Mouldi Hammani, Chief, African Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tunisia).

General Rapporteur : Mr. Ousmane Goundiam, Attorney General (Senegal).

Adoption of Agenda

8. The following agenda was adopted by the Conference :
1. Report of the Planning Committee
  2. Legal and Protection problems:
    - (a) Asylum in Africa
    - (b) Definition of "refugee" and determination of refugee status
    - (c) Treatment of refugees
      - Illegal entry, expulsion and problems raised by the concept of prohibited immigrants
      - Detention, imprisonment and acts directed against the personal safety of refugees
      - Movement of refugees
      - Rights and obligations of refugees
    - (d) Accession to, and implementation of international instruments concerning refugees, and international solidarity
    - (e) Dissemination of refugee law
  3. Social Economic, Institutional, Administrative and Financial Problems:
    - (a) Causes for asylum-seeking in Africa
    - (b) Settlement of rural refugees in Africa
    - (c) Urban refugees in Africa
    - (d) Employment, education and training of refugees in relation to Africa's manpower situation
    - (e) Counselling of refugees in Africa
    - (f) Policy issues and administrative problems
  4. Any other business
  5. Adoption of the Conference Report and consideration of recommendations for future actions.

General Debate

Country statements and organization reports

9. The Conference devoted four plenary sessions, on 8 and 9 May 1979, to statements by governments and organization reports. Participants from 19 African Governments, and observers from five African liberation movements, from two non-African Governments, from nine Intergovernmental organizations, and from seven

non-governmental organizations were thus enabled to present to the Conference relevant views and position papers. These statements could be used as a starting point for any future protection or assistance endeavour, to avoid duplication of efforts and to bring about useful co-operation and much needed co-ordination.

In the course of the last plenary session, on 17 May 1979, two statements were delivered by the participants from two African Governments, and one by the observer from one non-African Government.

#### Report of the Planning Committee

10. The Report of the Planning Committee on its activities, since its inception in November 1977, was then presented to the Conference by the Planning Committee Chairman, Mr. Antoine Noël (UNHCR), and was accepted by acclamation, as were the reports of the two pre-Conference meetings, namely the Seminar on the Social, Economic, Institutional, Administrative and Financial Problems, and the Expert Group Meeting on Legal and Protection Problems, which convened in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania from 22 - 26 January 1979 and from 29 January to 2 February 1979, respectively.

#### Rules of Procedure of the Conference

11. The rules of procedure of the Conference, as approved by the Plenary Committee, were thoroughly considered during a meeting of the leaders of African governmental delegations. Later they were tabled to the Conference as amended, and subsequently adopted.

12. In connexion with the rules of procedure and their adoption by the Conference, the Ethiopian delegation requested that the following views be put on the record:

- (a) The explanation given by the Secretariat as to the meanings and interpretation for the words "substantial" and "major" in Article I (c) and (d) of the rules of procedure, was acceptable.
- (b) Ethiopia was participating in the Conference on the basis of the OAU resolutions pertaining thereto, as its understanding was that the Conference was organized by ECA, OAU and UNHCR, because if Ethiopia had known that the Conference would be predominantly non-governmental, it would have sent a delegation composed of representatives of its national non-governmental organizations.
- (c) In spite of the apparent irregularities in this meeting, Ethiopia will continue to participate in the Conference out of concern for the welfare of the refugees.

13. Equatorial Guinea expressed reservations on Article 20 of the rules of procedure and on the participation of observers in the work of the committees set-up by the Conference, basing these reservations on the wording of operative paragraphs 1, 3 and 5 of the OAU resolution CM/RES/621(XXXI) adopted in Khartoum, in July 1978.

#### Other observations

14. Concerning Conference news inserted in a local newspaper, the Sudanese delegation protested against the misrepresentation of statements during the plenary

session in the local media. It felt that it was disappointing and unfortunate that such distortions come from a paper owned by the host government, especially if due consideration is given the most cordial relations between the United Republic of Tanzania and Sudan. While not advocating any Censorship of the Conference news, the Sudanese delegation appealed to the Chairman of the Conference and to its bureau to ensure that no misinterpretation of facts would occur again. Otherwise, it would envisage ways and means of having facts presented in an objective manner.

15. The following reservations were made in respect of the recommendations adopted on legal and protection problems:

(i) The Delegation of Somalia made a reservation to the application of paragraph 7 of REF/AR/CONF/REC.6 to exceptional situations where homogeneous people of the same national character are arbitrarily divided by artificial colonial frontiers.

(ii) The Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania made a reservation in respect of recommendation REF/AR/CONF/REC.6 on Treatment of refugees; rights and obligations of refugees and states of asylum to the effect that in order to indicate that it was a responsibility of all States in Africa to accept burden sharing as an obligation, it should include the following paragraph: "Recommends that various studies be made on a regional basis with a view to determining the particular burdens facing countries of first asylum in Africa and the extent to which such burdens could be shared within the framework of African solidarity, and in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Preamble to, and Article II paragraph 4 of the OAU Refugee Convention."

(iii) The Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania also made a reservation in respect of paragraph 8, second sentence of Document REF/AR/CONF/REC.6 considering that once it was established that a dissident from a liberation movement was excluded from refugee status under Article 1, paragraph 5(c) of the OAU Refugee Convention, and further action that might be taken in regard to him was not a matter to be dealt with in the context of a resolution dealing with refugees.

(iv) The Delegation of Algeria made a reservation in respect of paragraph 4(a) of Document REF/AR/CONF/REC.7 on Accession to, and implementation of, international instruments concerning refugees and international solidarity reasoning that in spite of the fact that Algeria has acceded to the most pertinent Conventions relating to Human Rights, for political reasons, it felt that certain dispositions of some international instruments mentioned in the relevant paragraph concern the economical and social politics of each country and for these reasons it could not associate itself with the recommendations concerning the accession to these instruments.

(v) The Delegation of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea made a reservation in respect to paragraph 4(a) of Document REF/AR/CONF/REC.7. The Delegation of Guinea was of the opinion that the use of the concept of Human Rights on the international political scene is incompatible with the rights of peoples and furthermore, used as a weapon of perturbing the process of a harmonious historic evolution of independent African States.

16. Further reservations were formulated by Algeria, Equatorial Guinea and Guinea on article 5 of Recommendation 9 on causes for asylum-seeking in Africa.

### III. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

17. The Conference split into two Committees-of-the-whole which were entrusted with the consideration of the substantive agenda items 2 and 3.
18. Committee A met from 10 to 16 May 1979 under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. L. Nzeyimana, First Vice-Chairman. Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan) was elected Rapporteur. The Committee thoroughly considered all the sub-items related to legal and protection problems, and adopted a comprehensive report which contains a summary of its debates as well as the recommendations it approved and the reservations noted.
19. Simultaneously, Committee B met from 10 to 16 May 1979 under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. A.M. Mogwe, Second Vice-Chairman, H.E. Mr. C.O.C. Amate (Ghana) was elected Rapporteur. The Committee undertook a careful consideration of all the sub-items related to social, economic, institutional, administrative and financial problems. The report which was subsequently adopted presents the debates that took place and the recommendations that were approved.
20. Mr. M. Hammami, Third Vice-Chairman, presided over the work of the Committees that were entrusted with the preparation and drafting of the reports and recommendations.
21. The Conference considered, amended and adopted the reports of its two Committees-of-the-whole, and, having carefully considered the recommendations of both committees, adopted them with amendments reflected in the final texts reproduced hereafter.
22. The closing ceremony of the Conference took place on Thursday 17 May 1979 from 6.00 to 6.45 p.m. Addresses were delivered by H.E. Mr. Moussa Djibul Moriba, Minister of Justice of Benin, on behalf of the participating African Governments, by Dr. Peter Onu, Assistant Secretary-General of the OAU, on behalf of the sponsors, and by Mr. Lars-Gunner Eriksson, on behalf of the non-governmental agencies. The Chairman of the Conference delivered a closing address and declared the Conference closed.

### IV. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

23. The texts of the 16 recommendations adopted by the Conference follow.

#### ASYLUM IN AFRICA

The Conference,

1. Recognizes that while on the international level asylum is still a right of the State, some progress had been made in the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention in the direction of strengthening the position of the individual in relation to asylum;
2. Stresses the fundamental importance, in the field of Human Rights of the various principles relating to asylum as defined in the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention and other relevant international instruments and appeals to Member States of the OAU to implement these principles;

3. Reaffirms the need to ensure the increased effectiveness of these principles through their incorporation into the national law of African States in accordance with their respective constitutional systems;
4. Reaffirms the principle expressed in Article II, paragraph 2 of the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention that the granting of asylum is a peaceful and humanitarian act and should not be regarded as unfriendly by any State;
5. Stresses the importance of the scrupulous observance of the principle of non-refoulement expressed in various international instruments and notably in Article II paragraph 3 of the OAU Refugee Convention which prohibits measures such as rejection at the frontier, return or expulsion, which would compel a refugee to return to or remain in a territory where he has reason to fear persecution, and recommends that this principle be incorporated, as appropriate, in the national law of African States;
6. Condemns the existence and conclusion of agreements of whatever kind concluded between African States permitting the forcible return of refugees to their country of origin, contrary to the principles of asylum as prescribed, inter alia in the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention;
7. Notes with concern that there have been several cases in which African refugees, upon return to their country of origin have been subjected to serious measures of persecution including imprisonment and loss of life and recommends that an earnest appeal be addressed to Governments of countries of origin to respect any guarantees of safety given to refugees with a view to encouraging their voluntary repatriation;
8. Recognizes that the effective implementation in Africa of the principles relating to asylum will be further advanced by the strengthening and development of institutional arrangements for "burden sharing" adopted within the framework of African solidarity and international co-operation, defined in paragraph 8 of the Preamble and Article II paragraph 4 of the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention;
9. Further recommends that various studies be made on a regional basis with a view to determining the particular burdens facing countries of first asylum in Africa and the extent to which such burdens could be shared within the framework of African solidarity;
10. Stresses the particular importance of the concept of temporary asylum as provided for in Article II paragraph 5 of the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention and of the need for this concept to be further strengthened and developed in Africa;
11. Condemns strongly bombing attacks and other atrocities against refugees and refugee settlement in violation of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977 as well as the abduction of refugees, and urges the international community to take all possible measures to prevent such violations and to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to present and potential victims.

DEFINITION OF THE TERM 'REFUGEE' AND  
DETERMINATION OF REFUGEE STATUS

The Conference,

1. Recognizes the definitions of the term 'refugee' contained in Article I, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention as the basis for determining refugee status in Africa;
2. Stresses the essential need for ensuring that African refugees are identified as such, so as to enable them to invoke the rights established for their benefit in the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Refugee Protocol and the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention;
3. Recommends that individual applications for asylum be examined under appropriate procedures established for this purpose and appeals to African States to apply, in such procedures, the basic requirements specified in the conclusions adopted by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme at its twenty-eighth session; 1/
4. Considers, however, that the application of such procedures might be impracticable in the case of large-scale movements of asylum-seekers in Africa, a matter which calls for the setting up of special arrangements for identifying refugees;
5. Recommends that the exact nature of such arrangements be the subject of further study but stresses that they should in any event (a) provide for appeal or review where refugee status is refused, (b) ensure that individuals are protected by virtue of the principle of non-refoulement expressed in Article II of the OAU Refugee Convention;
6. Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to undertake a comprehensive in-depth study of the type of procedures or special arrangements envisaged and, if appropriate, to co-operate in their implementation;
7. Recognizes the importance of UNHCR's own responsibility to determine refugee status under its Statute, so as to ensure that asylum-seekers who are refused refugee status by the host country but might nevertheless be refugees of concern to UNHCR, receive adequate protection until an appropriate solution is found.

ILLEGAL ENTRY, EXPULSION AND PROBLEMS  
RAISED BY THE CONCEPT OF PROHIBITED IMMIGRANTS

The Conference,

1. Takes note of the relevant provisions of the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Refugee Protocol and the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention, concerning illegal entry, expulsion and non-refoulement;

---

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 12A (A/32/12/Add.1, para. 53(6)(e))

2. Stresses the importance of refugees not being subject to penalties for illegal entry or presence, or to related measures of detention, in circumstances other than those permitted by article 31 of the 1951 Refugee Convention;
3. Considers that in view of the special situation in which they find themselves, refugees should not be subjected to national legislative or administrative provisions relating to prohibited immigrants;
4. Further stresses that refugees lawfully in the territory of a Contracting State may not be expelled except under the conditions provided for in article 32 of the 1951 Convention.

TREATMENT OF REFUGEES: DETENTION, IMPRISONMENT AND ACTS  
DIRECTED AGAINST THE PERSONAL SAFETY OF REFUGEES

The Conference,

1. Takes note of the various problems arising in connexion with the detention and imprisonment of refugees in African countries;
2. Expresses concern that such measures of detention or imprisonment are in many cases not subject to ordinary administrative or judicial remedies and recommends that such practices be discouraged and that a study of this matter be made, so as to ensure that the basic rights of refugees including those in the field of Human Rights, are fully guaranteed;
3. Notes that in the case of members of liberation movements, recognized by the OAU, who have come into conflict with such movements, the question of their detention or imprisonment by the authorities of the host country, involves special problems and recommends that appropriate solutions for these problems, taking into account the necessity to alleviate the burden of the frontline States, be sought in a humanitarian spirit within the African context.

TREATMENT OF REFUGEES: MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES

The Conference,

1. Notes the economic and political difficulties confronting African States in solving refugee problems;
2. Recommends, nevertheless, that the movement of refugees especially for purposes of study, professional training or resettlement in other countries, be facilitated by African States in a spirit of African unity, in conformity with the Charter of the OAU, and international solidarity;
3. Stresses the importance of facilitating such refugee movements, having regard to:
  - (a) Article 28 of the 1951 Refugee Convention and Article VI of the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention concerning the issue of travel documents to refugees;
  - (b) The various resolutions of the OAU concerning movements of refugees, including Resolution 489 of 3 August 1976;

4. Recommends that African States take all necessary steps to facilitate the movement of refugees.

#### TREATMENT OF REFUGEES

##### RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF REFUGEES AND STATES OF ASYLUM

The Conference,

1. Stresses the importance, in the African context, of international solidarity and co-operation with a view to resolving the legal problems of refugees in particular in the fields of gainful employment and public education;
2. Recommends that with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the 1951 Refugee Convention Articles 17 and 22 dealing respectively with gainful employment and public education:
  - (a) African States consider the possibility of providing, under their respective legislation or through arrangements with other States, work and employment opportunities for refugees who do not have access to gainful employment in their country of first asylum;
  - (b) a study be made of the legal problems facing refugees in regard to employment and education;
  - (c) refugee children be accorded the same treatment as nationals with respect to elementary education as provided for in the 1951 Refugee Convention article 22, Paragraph 1 and that African States make every effort to ensure that refugees are given access to secondary and technical education;
  - (d) African States give further consideration to arrangements for providing refugees with higher education facilities either in their present country of asylum or elsewhere;
3. Notes the provisions of the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention Article V concerning voluntary repatriation, and stresses the importance of voluntary repatriation as a solution to refugee problems. Recommends that appeals for repatriation and related guarantees given by countries of origin should be made known by every possible means to refugees and displaced persons;
4. Recommends that UNHCR be called upon, as appropriate, to participate in the arrangements for the voluntary repatriation of refugees;
5. Notes the provisions of the 1951 Refugee Convention article 34 concerning naturalization of refugees and stresses the importance of naturalization as a solution for African refugee problems in cases where voluntary repatriation can no longer be envisaged and where refugees have attained a sufficient degree of integration in their asylum country;
6. Notes the obligation of refugees defined in the 1969 Refugee Convention Article III to conform with the laws and regulations of the country in which they find themselves and to abstain from any subversive activities against any Member State of the OAU;

7. Further notes the obligation of Member States defined in the OAU 1969 Refugee Convention Article III to prohibit refugees residing in their territory from attacking any Member State of the OAU by any activity likely to cause tension between Member States, and the obligation defined in Article II paragraph 6 of the same Convention, as far as possible to settle refugees at a reasonable distance from the frontier of their country of origin;

8. Affirms that where problems arise in the case of refugees who are members of Liberation Movements recognized by the OAU and who came into conflict with their movement, their status as refugees should continue to be respected, subject to the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention Article I paragraph 5c. Nevertheless, recommends that the question of dissidents from the Liberation Movements be studied in depth and that arrangements be envisaged to ensure that the pursuit of the liberation struggle is not adversely affected by such dissidents.

ACCESSION TO, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF,  
INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS CONCERNING REFUGEES  
AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

The Conference,

1. Calls upon African States which have not done so to become parties to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, and to the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa;
2. Considers that it was a necessary corollary to States becoming parties to these instruments and the standards defined therein be incorporated in their national legislation;
3. Recommends fuller co-operation between OAU Member States and the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, in order to foster the implementation of Article VII of the OAU Refugee Convention;
4. Reaffirms the principle that human beings shall enjoy fundamental rights and freedoms without discrimination, and emphasizes the need for the legal problems of refugees to be viewed in the wider context of respect for Human Rights, and to this end:
  - (a) calls upon all African States which have not done so, to accede to and implement the various Human Rights instruments adopted within the framework of the United Nations;
  - (b) calls upon African States to participate in the Seminar scheduled to be held in 1979 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/167 to consider the desirability of establishing an African Human Rights Commission.
  - (c) recommends that UNHCR also be invited to participate in the work of the proposed Seminar.

5. Recommends that the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention, the regional complement in Africa of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, be applied by the United Nations and all its organs as well as by non-governmental organizations in dealing with refugee problems in Africa, and requests the OAU, through its normal channels, to take all necessary steps during the Thirty-fourth Session of the General Assembly to ensure that the present recommendation be incorporated in a General Assembly resolution.

#### DISSEMINATION OF REFUGEE LAW

The Conference,

1. Recommends the establishment under the auspices of the OAU, UNHCR and UNESCO and the Secretary-General of the United Nations (Division of Human Rights), of an African centre to deal with the following functions in regard to refugee law, humanitarian law and Human Rights:

- (a) to arrange for teaching, training, dissemination and research in matters relating to refugee law, humanitarian law and Human Rights;
- (b) to study the implementation of international instruments and to arrange for their dissemination in Africa at the national, sub-regional and regional levels;
- (c) to centralize the relevant documentation;
- (d) to organize meetings and seminars with a view to a better understanding of rights and obligations of refugees;

2. Recommends that with a view to promoting a wider and better understanding of the provisions of the various international instruments on refugees, Human Rights and humanitarian law, Governments undertake to arrange for their dissemination in the most appropriate manner and, as far as possible, in national languages.

#### CAUSES FOR ASYLUM SEEKING IN AFRICA

The Conference,

1. Agrees that every effort should be made towards implementing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
2. Stresses that any direct or indirect economic, military or political support of the racist minority régimes in southern Africa should be totally withdrawn;
3. Confirms that African Governments and peoples should step up their actions to support and strengthen the efforts of the liberation movements in their fight to eliminate the racist régimes in southern Africa in order to alleviate the sufferings of the Africans who are victims of the apartheid régimes;
4. Calls upon Governments and refugee-serving organizations to consider providing more assistance to the Front-line States to enable them to defend their territories, refugee camps, settlements and indigenous population against raids by the racist régimes of southern Africa;

5. Appeals to all African Governments to make every effort to fully implement the basic instruments relating to Human Rights, namely, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to include the provisions of international instruments dealing with human rights and refugee problems in their national legislations;
6. Invites all African Governments to launch, possibly with the aid of modern communication techniques, an educational campaign to instil respect for human rights and tolerance of differences into all the peoples of the various nationalities in African countries whatever social, cultural, economic or political differences may exist between them;
7. Calls upon all African Governments to consider making official public declarations of amnesty to their respective nationals currently in exile, so as to encourage their voluntary repatriation. Guarantees for safe return and machinery to supervise such guarantees to be considered and worked out both by the countries of origin and the countries of asylum in co-operation with the OAU, the refugee-serving agencies and the refugees concerned or their representatives;
8. Invites the OAU to make a declaration to the effect that granting of amnesty should be held sacrosanct and inviolate.

#### RURAL REFUGEES

The Conference,

1. Stresses that programmes covering rural refugees should be planned and implemented within the context of national, sub-regional and regional development endeavours, with the objective of getting refugees out of charity situations into a position of integrated development and self-reliance.
2. Further stresses that the preparation of such programmes should include:
  - (a) the agencies potentially providing aid, either as donors or as implementing partners, and the appropriate national and local authorities of the host country;
  - (b) provisions for immediate needs such as food, clothing, shelter, water, health and social services (including education), a programme for agricultural development, which will necessitate physical planning of the settlement area, including long-term agricultural viability;
3. Emphasizes that, in order to achieve integrated settlement, the following components must be taken into account:
  - (a) An adequate knowledge by planners and administrators of the potential of the district or province as a whole, and the potential of the refugee settlement in relation to the district or province;
  - (b) A sound programme of increasing agricultural and related production to provide a surplus, which can be converted into cash for personal needs such as clothing, household goods, etc., and which, when marketed, will form a basis for taxation;

- (c) Effective refugee integration into the economic structure of the host community through co-operatives for production and marketing, etc. This integration should include vocational training related to the planned manpower needs of the host Government. It is advisable to make such training schemes available both to the refugees and to the local populations in the same area.
  - (d) Effective involvement of refugees in the integration and development process.
4. Recalls that officials administering refugee affairs in countries of asylum should be encouraged to make exchange visits to settlements where tried and tested methods have resulted in successful integrated refugee communities. The possibility that financial assistance for such visits from international sources be included as part of refugee assistance should be envisaged. Seminars associated with such exchange of experience related to refugee work are also recommended.
5. Further recalls that governmental and non-governmental agencies should not always insist on visits to refugee camps as a precondition for giving aid since some of the refugee camps might be in sensitive areas which, for security reasons, host Governments will not wish outsiders to visit.
6. Recognizes that, as at present more than 60 per cent of Africa's rural refugees live outside organized settlement schemes, studies of the social, educational and economic situation of rural refugees outside organized settlement schemes should be undertaken by the Governments in co-operation with the appropriate international and non-governmental organizations with a view to providing Governments and international organizations with the basic information necessary to formulate programmes of assistance and to securing the necessary financial support to implement such programmes.

#### URBAN REFUGEES

The Conference,

Invites African Governments having large urban refugee populations together with the UNHCR and inter-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies concerned, as well as with representatives of refugees, and where applicable of liberation movements,

- (a) to study in detail the problem of urban refugees and recommend appropriate action;
- (b) to co-ordinate their efforts and involvement and create a strategy to deal with these problems. Such a strategy could include the establishment of a reception centre or a similar institution:
  - (i) to give emergency care;
  - (ii) to identify problems of refugees;
  - (iii) to provide counselling as regards placement, education, employment, etc.

- (c) to search for means of controlling rural exodus, and examine suitable ways of resettling some of the urban refugees in rural areas;
- (d) to study in depth supplementary assistance programmes which are initiated by inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations (i.e. levels, durations, etc., of the aid) in order to formulate a policy which will take into account the cost of living index in the host country;
- (e) expand, wherever possible, existing facilities of education and housing to enable Governments to cater for the needs of refugees;
- (f) to consider creating sponsorship programmes whereby individuals and national organizations will be encouraged to assist by way of offering hospitality and job opportunities to refugees during their early days of immigration to the host country;
- (g) to exert greater effort to build up the additional formal educational opportunities required and such non-formal programmes of skills training or up-grading geared to speed up the process towards self-support;
- (h) to bear in mind that, as refugee integration within countries of asylum is a process which is to be mutually borne by the local population and the urban refugee groups in various communities, refugee guidance should be matched by local awareness and acceptance, a task which both Governments and all other agencies serving urban refugees should take note of in building local service units.

#### GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO RURAL AND URBAN REFUGEES

The Conference,

1. Invites host Governments and the inter-governmental agencies concerned,
  - (a) to give consideration to ways and means of reaching as promptly as possible an accurate assessment of a new refugee situation in its early stages;
  - (b) to give consideration to borrowing arrangements from Government stocks or existing aid reserves, where available, during the emergency phases, in order to minimise delays that occur in delivering food supplies from external sources.
2. Appeals to all agencies concerned, whether inter-governmental or non-governmental, to undertake, within the activities they are planning for the International Year of the Child, studies related to the specific needs of refugee children, drawing on the valuable knowledge and experience of the UNHCR, with a view to formulating recommendations for future actions.
3. Stresses that, in view of the manpower requirements of Africa all efforts should be made to:

- (a) create as far as possible equal educational and employment opportunities for refugees and for nationals;
- (b) strengthen the BPEAR;
- (c) create employment opportunities;
- (d) establish re-training programmes.

4. Calls upon UNHCR to go beyond its present temporary and short-term assistance policies. To this end, assistance programmes related to the socio-economic development of regions inhabited by refugees who cannot be repatriated should evolve with the support of the UNHCR and other refugee-serving agencies.

#### EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF REFUGEES IN AFRICA

The Conference,

1. Stresses that national and regional employment surveys at present under way within the ILO/JASPA project should be expanded to encompass comprehensive manpower studies with long-term projections, with a view to enabling the formulation, when required, of well conceived and articulated refugee assistance programmes geared, through appropriate education and training, towards refugee placement in jobs known to be, at least provisionally, secure. Such country manpower and employment monographs could, with the consent of the Governments concerned, be entrusted to be undertaken by ECA, IBRD, OAU/BPEAR and other organizations, together with the ILO and its ongoing JASPA project.

2. Invites the African Governments to endeavour to make the necessary provisions inter alia through the granting of entry, residence and work permits, for the employment and resettlement of refugees in their respective countries. In that connexion, the various problems posed by the employment of refugees and the effects of existing national legislations upon their circumstances should be identified and appropriate solutions sought at the sub-regional and regional levels. As far as possible, all African Governments should endeavour to take appropriate measures to guarantee to refugees equality of opportunity and treatment with nationals with respect to training, employment and conditions of life in general.

3. Emphasizes that refugees, particularly those from southern Africa, who have benefited from scholarships awarded to them for further studies, should be encouraged to return to join their people after completion of their training to utilize the skills acquired by them for the advancement of the liberation struggle of their respective countries and in the service of other refugees from their countries of origin.

4. Requests the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU to take all possible measures to ensure that the BPEAR fulfils its mandate, and to that effect, that it is appropriately strengthened to provide the effective organizational apparatus required to arrange for the prompt placement of refugees, once settlement and employment opportunities are made available to them within the African continent.

5. Invites all OAU Member States to co-operate with the BPEAR by providing information required by the BPEAR in respect of refugee situations, and opportunities for education and employment available in their respective countries.
6. Stresses that urgent consideration should be given to measures leading to the creation of employment opportunities for refugees as well as to the promotion of self-employment projects.
7. Recalls that arrangements should be made to meet the need for retraining refugees to help them acquire necessary skills, as well as the need for planning educational and training programmes for refugees in a well-co-ordinated manner, bearing in mind the manpower requirements in the region, so as to facilitate the employment of refugees.
8. Stresses that increased attention should be paid to programmes that may benefit the training, education and employment of women who suddenly assume the role of mother and bread winner.
9. Calls upon African Governments to continue to increase their help to refugees, by providing access to national educational institutions and to appropriate vocational guidance and placement services.
10. Confirms that there should be programmes of institutional support to educational institutions in Africa in addition to programmes of scholarship support to refugees, in order to develop the school system in recipient countries while obtaining concessions for refugees admission.
11. Calls upon the major scholarship-awarding agencies to meet under the auspices of the Co-ordinating Committee of the OAU/BPEAR to co-ordinate policies (on rates, other benefits, criteria for termination) in order to avoid duplication.
12. Requests that a fully-fledged study be undertaken as a co-operative effort between governmental and non-governmental agencies, under the auspices of the Co-ordinating Committee of the OAU, to review the real effect and impact of the scholarship assistance provided during past years.
13. Urges the universities and other educational institutions to charge the same fees to refugees and to nationals.
14. Calls for appropriate and immediate consideration to be given to special language courses to be organized in host countries for refugees arriving from different language areas.
15. Urges all non-African Governments, in a spirit of international solidarity,
  - (a) to adopt a more liberal attitude towards the admittance and resettlement of African refugees in countries outside Africa, especially those who will benefit from studies outside the African continent;
  - (b) to mount an expanded education programme to cater for African refugee students, for whom suitable placement cannot be found in Africa.

16. Calls upon the OAU/BPEAR in co-operation with ECA to review the 1967 UNECA list of priorities for education.
17. Emphasizes that greater attention should be paid to the training of trainers in relation both to liberation movement programmes, and educational programmes oriented towards refugees in general.

#### REFUGEE COUNSELLING SERVICES

The Conference,

1. Recommends that counselling services should be provided with appropriately trained counsellors. Only persons with the relevant basic qualifications should be entrusted with the responsibility of assisting refugees to meet their immediate needs and help them plan their future realistically.
2. Stresses that counsellors should be provided with orientation courses on refugee problems and needs, on procedures to be followed by refugees in the country of asylum, as well as on other relevant issues.
3. Emphasizes that in-service training in various forms should be made available to counsellors, and should concentrate on up-grading their skills and generally enabling them to continue to develop professionally. Well-prepared seminars should be organized periodically involving counsellors from more than one country to permit an exchange of ideas and experience.
4. Confirms that counsellors should have the benefit of professional supervision.
5. Further confirms that handbooks should be prepared by the OAU/BPEAR in co-operation with the UNHCR and other agencies concerned to meet the distinctive requirements of:

- (a) refugees
- (b) counsellors
- (c) immigration officers and other Government officials.

The handbooks should provide basic information on matters affecting refugees such as:

- (a) the rights and obligations of refugees;
- (b) the functions of refugee-serving agencies;
- (c) eligibility procedures for refugees;
- (d) asylum;
- (e) work permits, employment openings and educational opportunities.

6. Recognizes that the refugees and, where applicable, the national liberation movements, should be given the opportunity to be more directly involved in counselling services.
7. Invites the Governments to initiate, where appropriate and in co-operation with UNHCR and other intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies, a comprehensive survey of refugee counselling services with a view to improving existing services or establishing new ones.
8. Confirms the need to include "refugee situations and problems" in the curriculum of schools of social work. As an interim measure, orientation courses on refugee problems and needs should be set up on an ad hoc basis for those who are currently involved in refugee counselling services.
9. Further confirms that national social services should be encouraged to enlarge their field of activity to include refugee issues and problems, and be assisted in such a way that they could gradually take over the responsibility of providing counselling services to refugees in their countries.
10. Notes that, where appropriate, counselling services should be operated jointly by the Governments, UNHCR and organizations and agencies concerned with refugee work.

#### POLICY ISSUES AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

The Conference,

1. Recognizing the importance of the essence of the humanitarian element of the international conventions on refugees, calls upon all OAU Member States which have not yet done so, to accede to the United Nations Convention of 1951, the Protocol of 1967 and the OAU Convention of 1969, and to proceed to enact - or where it may be the case, amend - national legislations according to these international instruments to secure a speedy recognition of refugees as individuals as well as in groups, where necessary.
2. Stresses that, in connexion with such recognition, an identification document should be issued to refugees, to grant them protection and basic rights and to enable Governments to assess the extent of the refugee population in their countries.
3. Noting with concern the increasing number of African refugees, aware of the fact that no programme of assistance for refugees can succeed without clearly defined policies of Governments, and bearing in mind that agencies desirous of finding ways and means of alleviating the misery and sufferings of refugees, as well as of providing them with assistance depend on Governments to take the lead:
  - (a) Urges all African Governments to set up as soon as possible national refugee machinery, where it does not already exist;
  - (b) and recommends that the mandate of such a national machinery should include:

- (i) defining and implementing under its supervision national policies for assistance to refugees;
- (ii) advising on the enactment and amendment, whenever needed, of national refugee legislation which would constitute an essential instrument for the protection of, and assistance to refugees;
- (iii) acting as a focal point for the co-ordination of assistance programmes at the national level in co-operation with all concerned with, and involved in refugee problems;
- (iv) promoting and assisting the creation of refugee counselling services or strengthening the refugee counselling services where they already exist.

4. Calls upon all OAU Member States, UNHCR, other intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies involved in refugee work to give more assistance and support to the OAU/BPEAR so that it can discharge its responsibilities as originally entrusted to it.

5. Emphasizes that the follow up of the implementation of the recommendations of this Conference, will be the primary responsibility of the OAU, working in co-operation with the UNHCR, in accordance with the provision of the Agreement of co-operation signed between the two organizations. Member States of the OAU, UNHCR and other intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies who have substantial assistance programmes to African refugees as one of their major functions, and who are responsible for the actual implementation of the recommendations, shall keep the Secretary-General of the OAU constantly informed of their work in this regard, and that the Secretary-General of the OAU may convene, as appropriate, consultative meetings for agencies concerned with the implementation of the recommendations, and shall submit periodically progress reports on the implementation of the recommendations to the OAU Council of Ministers.

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATION SUBMITTING THE REPORT OF THE  
CONFERENCE TO THE OAU COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Conference,

Having adopted the preceding recommendations on the situation of refugees in Africa,

Requests the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity to take the decisions required to have them effectively implemented in the spirit of African solidarity.



## ANNEX I

Opening address made by President Nyerere at the  
Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa

7 May 1979

Mr. Chairman:  
Your Excellencies:  
Ladies and Gentlemen.

First, it is my pleasant duty to welcome to Tanzania all the delegates to this Conference, and all those from other countries who will assist the Conference in its work - not forgetting the interpreters. We hope that you find in this Conference Centre all that you need for efficient work, and that you find in Arusha and elsewhere in Tanzania all that you need for a pleasant stay in our country.

This Conference is about people: about the prospects, and indeed the very life, of people who are now, or may in the future be, forced to flee from their homelands and seek refuge in another country in order to escape persecution, or death, or starvation. There are now about 3.5 million such refugees in Africa. Nine African countries have a smaller population than that: All these men, women and children are Africans for whom the Governments and Liberation Movements represented in this Conference are severally, and through the OAU jointly responsible.

Thus, if our claim to speak for Africa has any meaning, then these 3.5 million people are our responsibility. This Conference has to face up to the implications of our common humanity with these millions of souls. They are victims of forces beyond their control; it could happen to any of us. The manner in which they now unavoidably look to us for succour may be the way we ourselves will tomorrow be looking to others.

But we have to be realistic and hard-headed about this problem of refugees. We have, in particular, to recognize that it is not getting smaller. In 1967 there were less than three quarters of a million refugees in Africa; in 1977 alone, 700,000 new refugees crossed the borders of Africa. 1979 does not appear so far to be reversing the upward trend, despite some recent very welcome repatriations of those whom changed circumstances or policies have allowed a safe return to their homes.

This Conference has to deal with a continuing problem and one which will not just go away by itself if we do nothing. Even if there was not a single new refugee in Africa from this day forward, it is relevant to remember that a refugee stays a refugee for up to 70 years if we do not make provision for his or her integration into our societies. Either we make arrangements whereby refugees can become self-supporting, or they have to be fed for a life time by the sweat of the rest of Africa's people. Our work at this Conference is of long-term importance - or it should be.

Yet I want to emphasize that this Conference is about people, not about things, or cattle. Refugees have only one thing in common - that they have fled from their country. Even the cause of their flight will be different. It may be persecution, or social upheaval, or war - or it may be famine which causes a disregard of borders.

The refugees are usually, not not quite always, without property or means of earning a living. But apart from the fact of seeking refuge they are as varied as Africa's people are varied. They will be of many ideologies or of none, of many different religions, and many different cultures. They may be nomadic or pastoral, just as they may be agriculturalists or urban workers. They will have different levels of education; they will be different in ambition, and in character. All refugees are certainly victims, but they do not consequently lose their individual ideas about life and their own purpose. They will include the ambitious, the optimist, the pessimist, the honest hard working men and the sly delinquent; the persons who will make the best of things, and the man who will grumble about everything. And so on. Generalizations about refugees are very dangerous; all that can safely be said is that they have sought refuge.

Further, a particular host country may at different times, or even simultaneously, have different and antagonistic waves of refugees from a neighbouring country which is going through a long period of social and political disturbance. Yet all refugees are individuals with a right to life in Africa. All need a chance to recreate their lives in Africa, and to regain the dignity of being self-reliant and making a contribution to the development of our continent.

But it is not only the refugees and the circumstances of their flight which differ. So do the conditions and the circumstances of the countries to which the refugees flee. All are poor countries - that is as much as can be said. A few - like Tanzania - have areas of under-utilized land on which refugees can be settled if there is an investment of capital. But this is unlikely to be the most productive land, and in some countries - like Djibouti or Algeria - it will be waterless desert requiring at least very heavy investment in irrigation schemes. And some countries have no spare land at all; Burundi and Rwanda are already so over-populated by nationals that they need to find opportunities for emigration. And while professionally trained refugees can - perhaps after language courses - be found useful work, the unskilled urban refugee creates a big problem for countries already at their wits end to deal with urban unemployment.

Yet refugees are in no position to consider the problems of the country they flee to. And fortunately our independent states have not had to bear the whole burden alone. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the voluntary agencies, have given and continue to give tremendous help to any African Government which appeals for assistance and is willing to co-operate with them. We in Tanzania have found these bodies helpful as regards the initial problem of providing food, medical supplies, etc. as a matter of emergency relief. We have also found them willing and able to help in the planning and execution of long-term resettlement schemes. Indeed, in this country we have a number of rural settlement schemes which have now, through the co-operation of the Government, the UNHCR and voluntary agencies, become self-reliant communities, producing their own food and selling cash crops sufficient to meet their other expenses. In some cases these refugee settlements have already been passed over to the Government for normal administration on the same terms as other villages and development schemes of the country.

I would like therefore to use this opportunity to pay tribute to the office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, and to the personnel and supporters of the religious and other charitable voluntary agencies which have assisted my country in this work for Africa's people. Without their investment of capital, and their

skilled and professional personnel, we would not have been able properly to meet our responsibilities to these victims of racism, colonialism and social change in Africa. And in paying this tribute I do not believe that I do so only on behalf of Tanzania; the reports submitted to the various United Nations Committees show clearly that Tanzania's experience with these organizations has been shared by all other African countries which face this problem and which try to deal with it.

But although this external help has proved vital, I repeat: the refugees of Africa are primarily an African problem, and an African responsibility. This has been fully acknowledged by the OAU which has called upon all its members to accede to the United Nations Convention of 1951 and the United Nations Protocol of 1967. Thirty three African States have done so out of an OAU membership of 46. The OAU has also drawn up, and adopted at the Heads of State and Government Meeting in 1969, its own OAU Convention on Refugees.

This OAU Convention recognizes the need for a humanitarian approach to the problems of refugees, and sets out the basic rights and duties, both of the refugees and of the receiving States. In particular - and this is very important to peace in Africa - the Convention states clearly that "The grant of asylum is a peaceful and humanitarian act and shall not be regarded as an unfriendly act by any Member State". Further, it acknowledges that no person should be compulsorily or forceably returned by an African State to the territory he has left and where his physical integrity or liberty would be threatened. At the same time, the OAU Convention excludes acts of subversion by refugees against the territory they have left, and exempts criminals from the protection of refugee status.

This Convention should be the basis of legal, social and economic provision for refugees in our continent. It was adopted and signed by 41 Heads of Government and State at the 1969 Addis Ababa meeting. Yet only 18 nations of Africa have ratified it. And ten years have passed.

The OAU Convention was the indirect product of the very serious and useful Conference on Legal, Economic and Social Aspects of African Refugee Problems, which was held in October 1967. That Conference discussed the refugees under three principal categories. First, the political refugees, who are mostly urban dwellers, and to a greater or lesser extent educated people. At that time it was envisaged that most of these would come from the parts of Africa still dominated by colonialists or racialists, and it is still true that many of such people are from South Africa, Rhodesia or Namibia. But the political and social upheavals in free Africa have now also contributed to the numbers of political refugees, and unfortunately it is not always the case that giving refuge to such people is accepted as "not being an unfriendly act". My own country has experience of this, and of the pressures which can be applied by other African States calling upon a host nation either to repatriate particular refugees forceably or at least to withdraw their permission to stay.

The second category of people recognized is the Freedom Fighters, who are in a special position. The OAU recognizes their right to pursue the struggle for liberation, and the right of the host country to aid them with the full approval and support of the OAU if its Government so decides. Thus Freedom Fighters need to be distinguished from other refugees, for the United Nations and other international bodies do not recognize them as refugees at all. And their needs are different; this Conference can appropriately leave this matter to the OAU Liberation Committee.

The third category of refugees is by far the most numerous. It consists of men, women and children fleeing from war, from racial, religious, or cultural persecution or conflict, and from famine or other natural disasters. For a minority of these refugees the problem from which they are fleeing is a temporary one; sometimes it is only a matter of a few weeks until they can go back home. But although virtually all refugees initially expect to return home at some time, there will very often be large numbers of people who will be unable to return home safely for months or years to come. It is impossible to deal with these refugees as if all that is required is temporary relief from distress. They must as quickly as possible be given a means of producing or earning their own livelihood. The only practical way of proceeding is to work as if they are likely to be permanent inhabitants of their host State. Investment to meet their needs will never be wasted in the growing African economies even if these refugees should all in the future return to the place from whence they come. For repatriation does take place; for example some 70,000 Mozambican refugees returned from Tanzania to their homeland after the Portuguese colonialists were defeated.

The 1967 Conference discussed the problems and needs of these different groups of refugees at various times. For there is always the immediate need for emergency aid. Then there is the onward movement, or long term, aspect of their rehabilitation.

About the immediate problem there is very little which can usefully be said - but there is a lot which has to be done. People arrive in their hundreds or thousands, hungry, thirsty, without shelter, and with no more possessions than they can carry on their back. They have to be fed, housed and provided with emergency medical needs if epidemics (which would also affect the local population) are to be avoided.

In Africa, some of the rural or small town refugees are on occasions able to take refuge with their kin, at least in the first instance, because our borders cut across traditional tribal groupings. Indeed, it is reported that in countries like Cameroon and Gabon, where refugees from Equatorial Guinea have entered in large numbers, this type of settlement has become long-term and dominant. It should not be assumed, however, that it is therefore without cost to the host government. Improved and expanded schools, health and other public services are required, in addition to specific arrangements for these families who have no kin or who for other reasons cannot be locally integrated.

The medium and long-term settlement of refugees does, however, raise many points of principle and of policy. Perhaps the most basic among these is that while refugees need special help if they are to re-establish their lives and to be integrated among the population of the host country, they must not be given a privileged position, with greater services and a better standard of living than the local inhabitants - who may be very poor indeed. The UNHCR has recognized this: so has the OAU. It is for this reason that we in Tanzania have been able to develop, in co-operation with the United Nations and voluntary agencies, area settlement schemes which deal with the special needs of the refugees and at the same time uplift the productive capacity and the social provisions for all the people living nearby.

But settlement in the country of first refuge is not always possible. Countries like Botswana and Lesotho, for example, cannot possibly absorb all those who flee to them from Rhodesia and South Africa. Onward movement has to be organized. And then the question arises - movement to where?

The 1967 Conference acknowledged the need for the refugee burden of African to be shared with some concept of equality among all African States. It has not happened yet. Thus, at the end of 1977 Mozambique had about 70,000 refugees - apart from the freedom fighters -- of whom one quarter were under 14 years of age. Tanzania has currently about 200,000 refugees: Zaire and Angola still have even larger numbers despite recent organized repatriations. But some countries - particularly those in West and North Africa (except for Algeria) - have only one or two hundred refugees. Is it impossible for something to be done about this disparity - either for some of the less affected States to provide rural refugee settlements or for them at least to contribute to the heavy local costs involved for the countries which do give such hospitality?

The Addis Ababa Conference of 1967 made a large number of recommendations also, especially concerning the kind of legislation which would safeguard the social and economic rights of refugees while taking full account of the problems and needs of local people. It made suggestions about the vexed problem of the right to work; it set down guidelines related to the land settlement of refugees and the development of integrated settlements which would benefit both the refugees and the local population. Further, there was in 1967 a discussion, and some indication of a possible way forward about the problem of travel documents for refugees and how this could be dealt with on an African basis - a matter of great importance to countries like Botswana and Swaziland. There were proposals also for an "African Bureau" under the auspices of the OAU, which could help co-operation among African States over refugee problems. It was suggested that this could act as a clearing house to co-ordinate scholarship needs and offers, at the same time as helping qualified refugees to get jobs in Africa rather than - as at present - expensive expatriate personnel being recruited to fill needs for which no citizen is available. Indeed, most of the subjects on the Agenda of this Conference were the subject of discussion and recommendation in 1967.

Your Conference should therefore be considering Africa's experience in the light of the earlier debates and of what has been done over the last twelve years. And certainly, since 1967 many countries have done a very good job in coping with large-scale new influxes of refugees, giving them somewhere to stay and food to eat. Some countries have made progress in developing integrated settlement schemes; some have been generous with scholarships for refugees from southern Africa. In all these cases there will be some experience which can help this Conference to deal with the continuing problem.

In addition, there has been general acceptance of the principle of non-refoulement, which precludes the returning of any refugee to the country from which he is fleeing or has fled. Unfortunately, however, this principle has been broken by some countries on certain occasions - with subsequent and to be expected death of the refugees returned. Where criminal acts are involved, and a just legal system exists, this principle does not apply. But when a tyrant demands a refugee on the grounds that he or she is a criminal, there is no justification in humanity for surrendering the person to him. Nor, when a refugee offends against the laws or security of a host country, is there any excuse for returning him to countries like Smith's Rhodesia, apartheid South Africa - or Amin's Uganda. The accused should either be dealt with inside the host country, or expelled to another refuge with the help of the High Commissioner for Refugees. I hope that this Conference will reaffirm Africa's commitment to the principle of non-refoulement; it is a basic humanitarian law. These results from the 1967 Conference have been important. But there were other recommendations.

I do not know how many African nations have amended their legislation where necessary, or already have satisfactory laws governing the rights and status of refugees. But I doubt if the figure is large, and I do know that we in Tanzania have not made any changes. In any case, it is certain that this meeting cannot be told anything very much about progress in sharing the burden which refugees cause for some nations. And I am not aware either that there has been any concerted or co-ordinated African action to deal with the question of travel documents - although again, some countries do a very great deal unilaterally on this matter.

And education? At what point do refugee children become eligible for secondary or technical education on the same basis as nationals - or do they remain aliens forever? Which countries have carried out the OAU Council of Ministers' recommendation that refugees should not be charged the economic school or college fees? Which countries have even worked out a coherent policy on these things, let alone implemented it? And so on. Honest reporting on all these subjects of discussion in 1967 are likely to be depressing.

Why is this? I do not believe it is a result of ill will, but rather that all the Governments of Africa are busy, and hard pressed, trying daily to perform the miracle of the five loaves and two fishes. They are subject to many pressures from their people and on behalf of economic interests elsewhere. And there is no countervailing pressure in support of the refugee victims of injustice and oppression. The only pressure is our own awareness of Africa's unity and of our common humanity with our brothers and sisters. It appears that this is not a very strong pressure in comparison with others to which we are subject.

But there is a further problem - the problem of bureaucratic organization. In most of our countries the Ministry of Foreign Affairs deals with matters connected with international organizations and the OAU. The Home Ministry deals with refugee matters inside the country. A Ministry of Lands has to be involved in any land settlement, an Education Ministry for matters related to schools or school fees, and Regional Authorities on integration with local people - and so on. It needs a major effort if young and poor countries are to overcome the resulting problem of organization and co-ordination, and to ensure that refugee policy is clearly worked out and then efficiently implemented.

At OAU level also there is the problem of too much to do and too few resources with which to do it. Heads of Government Meetings, and even Foreign Ministers' Meetings, usually go on long into the night, and still many important issues are not adequately considered. And when a decision is made, there remains the question of its implementation. Individual States do not always carry out agreements reached with and by the representatives at OAU meetings.

Mr. Chairman, I have talked for a long time. And it may be that I have not been very diplomatic. But this is not because I am unconcerned with the matters you will be discussing. It is because I am concerned, and because I am hoping that if we recognize what is, then we shall be able to get on with the work of making what is into what should be.

Our resources are very limited, and the demands made upon us are very large. But I do not believe that dealing with the problems of 3.5 million people, and giving them a chance to rebuild their dignity and their lives, is an impossible task for 46 nations and their 350 million inhabitants.

Your Excellencies: you have my good wishes for your Conference, and for your success in translating its decisions into action by Africa's Governments.

Thank you.

Annex II

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS  
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

AFRICAN COUNTRIES / PAYS AFRICAINS:

ALGERIA / ALGERIE

S.E. M. M.L. Alouane  
(Ambassadeur)

M. H. Khouri  
(Directeur, Département de l'OUA  
Ministère des affaires étrangères)

M. A. Cubraham  
(Conseiller, Ambassade de l'Algérie,  
Dar-es-Salaam)

M. Mohamed Azedine Azzouz  
(S/Directeur (Diplomate) MAE)

ANGOLA

S.E. Mme. Maria da Assunção Vahkeni  
do Rosario  
(Secrétaire d'Etat aux affaires sociales)

M. Elias Augusto  
(Chargé d'affaires, Ambassade d'Angola,  
Dar-es-Salaam)

M. Damvu Emanuel Norman  
(Directeur, Département de l'assistance aux  
réfugiés)

M. José Antonio Lino Ferreira Martins  
(Directeur Cabinet Plan, Secrétariat  
d'Etat aux affaires sociales)

M. Paulo dos Anjos  
(Chef du département chargé de la  
cooperations avec les organisations  
internationales, Ministère des relations  
extérieures)

Mme. Maria Helena Bento Pegado  
(Secrétaire du Secrétaire d'Etat aux  
affaires sociales)

BENIN

S.E. M. Moussa Djibril Moriba  
(Ministre de la justice et de la législation)

M. Basile Sossouhounto  
(Magistrat-Juge des affaires sociales)

BOTSWANA

The Hon. A.M. Mogwe  
(Minister for External Affairs)

Mr. S.A. Mphahane  
(Administrative Secretary,  
Office of the President)

Mr. S.S. Modimakhane  
(Assistant Principal,  
Office of the President)

Mr. O.T. Mapitse  
(State Counsel, Attorney General's  
Chambers)

BURUNDI

S.E. M. Laurent Nzeyimana  
(Ministre de la Justice)

S.E. M. Melchior Bwakira  
(Ambassadeur - Addis-Abéba)

S.E. M. Patrice Mikanagu  
(Ambassadeur - Dar-es-Salaam)

M. Pierre Ndikumana  
(Directeur Général de l'immigration)

M. Jean Mfasoni  
(Directeur de Cabinet,  
Ministère de l'intérieur)

M. Egide Muriyungoma  
(Directeur pour l'Afrique au  
Ministère des Affaires étrangères)

M. Gerard Sahinguvu  
(Premier Conseiller à l'Ambassade  
du Burundi à Dar-es-Salaam)

M. Cassien Sahabo  
(2eme Secrétaire d'Ambassade du  
Burundi à Dar-es-Salaam)

M. Jean-Claude Koho  
(Ministère des affaires étrangères)

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE/  
EMPIRE CENTRAFRICAIN

COMOROS/COMORES

S.E. H. Said Salim Djae  
(Ministre de la Défense)

H. Ali Moumin Amini  
(Director, African Affairs,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

CONGO

M. L. Joseph Okio  
(Conseiller au département des relations  
Exterieurs, Chargé des organisations  
internationales et mouvements de libération)

M. Etinne Ngoma  
(Administration du Ministre de l'intérieur)

DJIBOUTI

S.E. H. Idriss Farah Abaneh  
(Ministre de l'intérieur)

M. Ali Malow  
(Directeur de l'Office du Réfugié)

EGYPT/EGYPTE

S.E. M. Ahmed Hatata  
(Ambassadeur en République-Unie de Tanzanie)

M. Emad Eldin Elkadi  
(Ministre plénipotentiaire, Ministère des  
affaires étrangères)

EQUATORIAL GUINEA/  
GUINÉE ÉQUATORIALE

S.E. Mba Ecuá Miko  
(Ambassadeur au Gabon)

H. Mba Moto Ndong  
(Chargé d'Affaires en Ethiopie)

ETHIOPIA/ETHIOPIE

H.E. Commander Lemma Gutema  
(Minister of the Interior)

Colonel Habte Mariam Seyoum  
(Head of Department, Ministry of Interior)

Mr. Berhanu Dinka  
(Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs)

Mr. Girma Amare  
(Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

GHANA

H.E. Mr. C.O.C. Amate  
(Ambassador to Ethiopia)

Mr. Lebrecht James Chinery-Hesse  
(Chief Parliamentary Draftsman,  
Ministry of Justice)

Mr. Clifford Nii Amon Kotey  
(Assistant Secretary,  
Ministry of External Affairs)

GUINEA/GUINEE

S.E. M. Moussa Doumbouya  
(Ambassadeur en République-Unie de Tanzanie)

GUINEA-BISSAU/GUINEE-BISSAU

M. Francisco Barreto  
(Directeur général du Ministère de  
l'intérieur)

IVORY COAST/COTE D'IVOIRE

S.E. H. Pierre Diguiny  
(Ambassadeur de Côte d'Ivoire, Addis Abéba)

M. Kouassi Ble  
(Premier Conseiller, Ambassade de Côte  
d'Ivoire, Addis-Abéba)

KENYA

H.E. Hon. P.M.J. Kenyatta, M.P.  
(Assistant Minister, Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs)

Mr. Duncan N. Kaniaru  
(Co-ordinator, Refugee Matters,  
Office of the President)

Mr. Peter K. Mathanjuki  
(Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Mrs. K.N. Kinyanjui  
(Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Mr. J.S.N. Njoroge  
(Ministry of Home Affairs)

Mr. S.N. Kimani  
(Office of the President)

Mr. M.H. Motiga  
(Ministry of Home Affairs)

## LESOTHO

The Hon. C.D. Molapo  
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. P.K. Moonyane  
Mr. H. Phamotse  
(Deputy Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of the Interior)

Mr. T. Sekantsi

## LIBERIA

Mr. Samuel A. McIntosh  
(Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Jeremiah Harris  
(Senior Analyst, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Mr. David N. Howell

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA/  
JAMAHIRIYA ARABE LIBYENNE

H.E. Mr. Shaban H. Reyani  
(Ambassador to the United Republic of  
Tanzania)

Mr. H. Abdul Hafiza Musa

## MADAGASCAR

Dr. R. Andriamanjato  
(Membre du Conseil Suprême de la Révolution)

## MAURITANIA/MAURITANIE

S.E. M. Didi Ould Sydi Aby  
(Ambassadeur au Zaïre)

## MAURITIUS/AURICE

Mr. Emmanuel Jean Leung Shing  
(Assistant Solicitor General  
Ministry of Justice)

## MOROCCO/MAROC

S.E. M. Boubker Boumahdi  
(Ambassadeur du Maroc, Bucarest, Roumanie)

M. Ali Benbouchta  
(Premier Secrétaire, Mission permanente du  
Maroc auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies  
à Genève)

## MOZAMBIQUE

Mr. Alberto Sithole  
(Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Francisco Kufa  
(Deputy Director of the Refugee Department  
in the President's Office)

Mr. Antonio Negrao  
(Legal Adviser, Ministry of the Interior)

Mr. Felisberto Lukanga  
(Chargé d'affaires, Mozambique Embassy in  
Dar-es-Salaam)

NIGER  
M. Moumouni Yavoube  
(Directeur des affaires juridiques)

RWANDA  
M. Palatin Kabalisa  
(Conseiller, Ambassade du Rwanda à  
Dar-es-Salaam)

SENEGAL  
M. Ousmane Goundiam  
(Procureur général près de la Cour Suprême)  
M. Kebe Alioune  
(Chef, Division Afrique,  
Ministère des affaires étrangères)  
M. Mohamed Sonko  
(Auditeur à la Cour Suprême)  
M. Nicholas N'Diaye  
(Chef, Bureau d'assistance aux réfugiés,  
Président du CFAR)

SIERRA LEONE  
H.E. Mrs. Famah Joka Bangura  
(Ambassador of Sierra Leone to Ethiopia)  
Mr. Edmund Cowan  
(Principal State Counsel,  
Law Offices Department)  
Mr. Simon Carew  
(Counsellor, Embassy of Sierra Leone,  
Addis Ababa)

SOMALIA/SOMALIE  
H.E. Mr. Jama Mohamed Ghaliib  
(Minister for Local Government and Rural  
Development, and member of the Central  
Committee of the Somali Revolutionary  
Socialist Party)  
H.E. Mr. Abdillahi Said Osman  
(Ambassador to the United Nations Office  
at Geneva)  
H.E. Mr. Abdi Ali Hussein  
(Ambassador to the United Republic of  
Tanzania)  
Mr. Saeed Mohamed Gasc  
(National Commissioner for Refugees)  
Dr. Hussein Mohamed Adan  
(Somali National University)  
Mr. Duran Ahmed Hashi  
(Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

## SUDAN/SOUDAN

H.E. Mr. Natale Olwak Akolawin  
(Member of the Political Office of the  
Sudanese Socialist Union and Regional  
Minister for Administration, Co-ordination  
and Legal Affairs)

Mr. Awad Mohd Ali  
(Executive Director, Council of Ministers)

Mr. Ahmed Abdel Wadoud Kardawi  
(Assistant Commissioner for Refugees)

Mr. Achol Deng  
(Counsellor, Legal Department, Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Abdelmahmoud Abdelhalim Mohamed  
(African Department, Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs)

## SWAZILAND

The Hon. Mr. L.M. Mncina  
(Minister of State for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. A.R. Shabangu  
(Permanent Secretary)

Mr. J.D. Ingomezulu  
(Permanent Secretary)

H.E. Mr. A.V. Mamba  
(Ambassador to Kenya)

Mr. A.S. Ndlovu  
(First Secretary)

## TUNISIA/TUNISIE

M. Mouldi Hammami  
(Chef du département Africain, Ministère  
des affaires étrangères)

## UGANDA/UGANDA

The Hon. Andrew B. Adimola  
(Minister for National Reconstruction  
and Rehabilitation)

Mr. Paul Adire  
(Personal Assistant to the Minister)

Mr. Bart Katureebe  
(Senior State Attorney, Ministry of Justice)

Miss Mary Anne Lwanga  
(Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of  
National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation)

Mr. Robert Katengele Kaliisa  
(Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Deus Tuhirirwe  
(Assistant Secretary for Refugees, Ministry  
of National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation)

UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON/  
REPUBLIQUE-UNIE DU CAMEROUN

Mr. Jules Mevaa  
(Director of African and Asian Affairs  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Bienvenue Oubelabout  
(First Secretary, Embassy of the  
United Republic of Cameroon in Addis Ababa)

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA/  
REPUBLIQUE-UNIE DE TANZANIE

H.E. Mr. J. Makwetta  
(Minister of State, Prime Minister's Office)

H.E. Mr. H.W. Moyo  
(Minister for Home Affairs)

Mr. J. Varioba  
(Attorney General)

Mr. Ali Ichumo M.P.  
(Junior Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs)

Mr. J.H.H. Matiko  
(Principal Secretary, Ministry of Home  
Affairs)

Mr. E.W.N. Mwasakafyuka  
(Director, Africa and Middle East  
Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Mr. R.A. Kubaga  
(Director, Immigration Services,  
Ministry of Home Affairs)

Mr. H. Mwingira  
(Commissioner of Police, Ministry of Home  
Affairs)

Mr. I.C.T. Iponzi  
(Principal Assistant Secretary, Refugee  
Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs)

Mr. J.S.D. Mwaikambo  
(Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Mr. E.L.K. Mvipopo  
(Senior State Attorney)

Mr. A.A. Mnyika  
(Assistant Principal Immigration Officer,  
Ministry of Home Affairs)

Mr. S.S.L. Mung'ong'o  
(Settlement Commandant, Uyanakulu Refugee  
Settlement)

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA/  
RÉPUBLIQUE-UNIE DE TANZANIE (cont'd)

Mr. W. Magosa  
(Assistant Secretary, State House)

Mr. W. Iwaipyana  
(Assistant Co-ordinating Officer, Prime Minister's Office)

Mr. P.P.S. Kabissa  
(Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

ZAIRE/ZAÏRE

S.E. Sukadi Bulayi  
(Secrétaire d'Etat a.i., Département de l'administration du territoire)

M. Ekale Dosekola  
(Chargé d'affaires a.i., Ambassade du Zaïre à Dar-es-Salaam)

M. Mibikibi Inyomokelwa  
(Magistrat, Conseiller au Bureau du Président du Conseil judiciaire)

M. Shemisi Betutwa  
(Directeur des affaires politiques, Département de l'administration du territoire)

M. M'Sola M'Koko  
(Conseiller d'Ambassade, Direction Afrique, Département des affaires étrangères et de la coopération internationale)

M. Mlulassa Mvambu  
(Conseiller d'Ambassade, Direction des Organisations Internationales, Département des affaires étrangères et de la coopération internationale)

ZAMBIA/ZAMBIE

The Hon. E. Ihlenje M.P.  
(Senior Chieftainess Ikomeshya, Minister of State for Home Affairs)

H.E. Mr. W.K. Mayondi  
(Zambian High Commissioner to the United Republic of Tanzania)

Mr. E.H.B. Simukulwa  
(Under Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs)

Mr. E.H. Sikazwe  
(Commissioner for Refugees)

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/ORGANISATIONS INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES

Commonwealth Secretariat,  
London

Ms. Christine Oduro  
(Project Officer - Southern Africa  
Programme for Refugees)

European Economic Community (EEC)  
Communauté économique européenne (CEE)

Mr. Molinier  
(Chief of Emergency Aids in the Commission)

Mr. Fabio de Micco  
(Counsellor, EEC Delegation, Dar-es-Salaam)

Dr. Michael  
(Member of the Commission's Delegation,  
Dar-es-Salaam)

Organization of African Unity (OAU)  
Organisation de l'Unité africaine

Dr. Peter U. Onu  
(Assistant Secretary-General)

Colonel Hashim Mbita  
(OAU Liberation Committee, Dar-es-Salaam)

Mr. C.O. Egbunike  
(Legal Adviser)

Mr. Felix Okoboi  
(Political Co-ordinator)

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM/MEMBRES DU SYSTEME DES NATIONS UNIES

United Nations/Nations Unies

Mr. B.K. Muganda  
(Special Assistant to the Commissioner for  
Namibia)

Mr. P.J. Sanon  
(Deputy Director, Division of Human Rights,  
Geneva)

Mr. Sylvester Ekundayo Rowe  
(Chief, African Section, Radio and  
Television Service, Department of Public  
Information, New York)

ECA/CEA

Mr. Adebayo Adediji  
(Executive Secretary)

UNICEF

Mr. S.H. Shomari  
(Representative)

UNDP/PHUD

Mr. John Okuma  
(Director, E.A. Management Institute,  
Arusha)

Prof. Fouad Eltaher  
(United Nations Team Leader)

UNDP/WFP

Mr. A.T. Kabbah  
(Resident Representative)

UNHCR/HCR

Mr. Poul Hartling  
(United Nations High Commissioner for  
Refugees)

Mr. A. Ciss  
(Director of Assistance)

Mr. P.-H. Houssalli  
(Director of Protection)

Mr. V. Dayal  
(Executive Assistant to the High  
Commissioner)

Mr. I.C. Jackson

Mr. H. Benamar

Mr. A.A. Peters

Mr. R. Ikanda

Mr. O.D. Thiam

Mr. A. Samb

Mr. C. Kpenou

Mr. D. Chefeke

Mr. J. Kawuki

Mr. W.J. Veenstra

Mr. S.L. Bronee

UNETPSA

Mr. Nyenbo Huteba  
(Senior Political Affairs Officer)

United Nations Council for Namibia

Mr. Shola Jonathan Omeregie  
(Resident Representative)

Dr. E.H. Tjiriange  
(United Nations Institute for Namibia)

ILO/OIT

Mr. A.P. Adossama  
(Regional Director for Africa)

FAO/PAM

Mr. C. Stannard  
(Programme Officer - Rome)

Mr. W. James  
(Programme Officer - United Republic of  
Tanzania)

WHO/OMS

Dr. C.O. Akerele  
(Representative for the United Republic of  
Tanzania)

PLANNING COMMITTEE:

Mr. A. Moël (Chairman)	(UNHCR)
Mr. H. Soumare (Vice-Chairman)	(UIEF)
Mr. S. Jossen-Petersen	(UNHCR)
Mr. A. Saied	(OAU/BPEAR)
Mr. S. Horcos	(UNECA)
Mr. C.J. Bakwesegha	(AACC)
Mr. P. van der Vaart	(IUEF)
Mr. T.B.J. Mwangosi	(LMP)
Mr. P. Nobel	(SIAS)
Mr. G. Helander	(SIAS)
Mr. W. Makhulu	(WCC)
Mr. I.C.T. Mponzi	(Ministry of Home Affairs, United Republic of Tanzania)

LIBERATION MOVEMENTS/MOUVEMENTS DE LIBERATION

ANC/SA	Mr. James Stuart (Secretary for Administration)
	Mr. Kingsley Xuma (Member)
	Mr. Zola Bona
	Mr. Mark Shope
PAC	Mr. Vusumzi D. Mabe (Administrative Secretary)
	Mr. Moseu Mgalefa (Representative, Department of Education and Manpower Development)
PF/ZANU	Mr. Kumbirai H. Kangai (Secretary for Transport and Social Welfare)
	Mr. John Chimbandi (Chief Representative)
	Mr. Stephen J. Mkombozi (Secretary for Manpower)
	Mr. Attwell H. Bokwe (Director - Social Welfare Services)

FF/ZAPU

Mr. Sam Iloyo  
(Chief Representative - United Republic  
of Tanzania)

SWAPO

Mr. Peter Mucshihange  
(Secretary for Foreign Relations)

Dr. Nganikutuke Tjiriange  
(Secretary for Legal Affairs)

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES

African-American Institute (AAI)

Mrs. Louise Africa  
(Representative)

Ms. Charlotte McPherson  
(Programme Officer)

All Africa Conference of  
Churches (AACC)

Mr. Sarwat Shehata  
(Acting General Secretary)

Mr. Kodvo Esuman Ankrah  
(Tutor, Bishop Tucker Theology College)

Amnesty International

Mr. Derek Roebuck  
(Head of Research)

Mr. Martin Hill

Brot fur die Welt (West Germany)

Dr. Dieter Krause  
(Secretary for Africa)

Canadian Council of Churches

Mr. George Cram  
(Secretary, World Development and  
Relief Fund)

Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

Mr. Peter F. Lumb  
(Senior Assistant for Refugee/Emergency  
Aid)

Christian Aid, United Kingdom  
(British Council of Churches)

Ms. Bridget A. Walker  
(Project Officer)

Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT)

Mr. S. Malunda  
(Refugee Counsellor)

Christian Council of Zambia (CCZ)

Mr. Arthur Joseph Lupiya  
(Social Counsellor)

Church World Service, United States  
(CWS)

Ms. Nancy L. Nicalo  
(Director, Immigration and Refugee  
Service)

CORSO, New Zealand

Ms. Patricia Murray  
(Projects Officer)

Council of Swaziland

Bishop A.H. Zwane

Danish Refugee Council

Mr. Poul Brandrup  
(Board Member)

Ms. Anne Paludan  
(Deputy Secretary General)

Euro-Action/Accord

Mr. L.G. Eriksson  
(Vice-Chairman)

Ford Foundation

Mr. David R. Smock  
(Representative)

Mr. Goran Hyden  
(Programme Adviser)

International Catholic  
Migration Commission (ICMC)

Dr. E. Winkler  
(Secretary-General)

Mr. Gilbert Hyoba Chagula  
(Refugee Officer, CARITAS, Dar-es-Salaam)

International Commission of  
Jurists (ICJ)

Prof. C.M. Eya Nchama  
(Representative, Geneva)

International Committee of the  
Red Cross (ICRC)

Mr. F. Steinemann  
(Head of Mission)

Ms. D. Plattner  
(Legal Adviser)

Mr. J. Mwakisyala  
(Press Officer)

Mr. B. Hodgson  
(British Red Cross Society)

International Council of Voluntary  
Agencies (ICVA)

Mr. L-G. Eriksson  
(Vice-Chairman)

Mr. A.J. Kozlowski  
(Executive Director)

International Defence and Aid Fund  
for Southern Africa (IDAF)

Mrs. Rica Hodgson  
(Welfare Officer)

Mr. Toine Eggenhuizen  
(Publicity and Information Officer)

International Rescue Committee (IRC)

Mr. R. Douglass Arbuckle  
(Representative in Nairobi, Kenya)

International Social Service (ISS)	Ms. Heleni Thomaidou (Case Work Consultant)
International University Exchange Fund (IUEF)	Mr. L-G. Eriksson (Director)
	Mr. Carl Nissen (Chairman of the Board)
	Mr. Christopher Beer (Director London Office)
	Mr. Walter Bgoya (Member of the Board)
	Mrs. Zanele Ibeki (African Regional Counsellor)
	Mr. Robin Ruggles (Scholarships Officer)
	Mr. Per Hellsten (Adviser)
Joint Refugee Service Kenya (JRSK)	Mr. Vamwendia Kinga (Executive Secretary)
	Mr. Patrick Ngare (Social Welfare Officer)
League of Red Cross Societies (LRCS)	Mr. E.V. Bighinatti (Under Secretary-General)
	Mr. M.L. Hackeja (Secretary-General, Tanzania)
	Mr. M.A. Ekue (Regional Officer)
	Mr. F. Parakatil (Liaison INGOs)
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Mr. B.W. Meldner (Director)
	Mr. J. Ngeiyam (Observer)
	Mr. W.G.M. Sawaya (Director, IMF/WS - Maputo)
	Mr. Egil S.W. Nilssen (Director, TCRS - Dar-es-Salaam)
	Mr. W. Lauer (Director, Botswana)
	Mr. O. Stabrun (Director, Zambia)

Norwegian Church Aid

Mr. Svein Tornas  
(Information Officer)

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

Represented by: Ms. Anne Paludan (DRC)

Mr. Svein Tornas  
(Norwegian Church Aid)

OXFAM - United Kingdom

Mr. Michael Behr  
(Africa Desk Officer)

Mr. Jeremy Swainson  
(Representative for Tanzania)

Rädda Barnen (Swedish Save the  
Children Federation)

Mr. Hakan Landelius  
(Secretary-General)

Ms. Gunilla Larsson  
(Programme Officer)

Ms. Pia Mothander  
(Child Psychologist)

SAIH (Norway)

Marit N. Aarset  
(President)

Helge H. Kristoffersen  
(Secretary-General)

Standing Conference on Refugees  
(United Kingdom) (SCOR)

Sir Leslie Kirkley  
(Chairman)

Swedish Free Church Aid

Mrs. Margaret Backman

Rev. Karl-Axel Elmquist

World Council of Churches (WCC)

Mr. C.F. Hielsen  
(Study and Interpretation Secretary  
Refugee Service)

World Alliance of YMCAs

Mr. Donald M. Payne  
(Chairman - Refugee and Rehabilitation  
Committee of World Alliance YMCA)

World University Service (WUS)

Mr. Seretse Choabi  
(Deputy General Secretary)

Ms. Sarah Mtiro  
(Regional Secretary)

World YWCA

Ms. Helena Fliakos  
(National General Secretary YWCA of  
Tanzania)

OBSERVER COUNTRIES/PAYS OBSERVATEURS

Australia/Australie	Mr. D.H. Macintyre (Acting High Commissioner, Dar-es-Salaam)
Austria/Autriche	Dr. Ernst Illsinger (Austrian Ambassador to Kenya)
Canada	Mr. B.P. Pflanz (Counsellor, Canadian High Commission, Nairobi)
	Mr. C.P. Hoffman (Programme Officer, CIDA)
Denmark/Danemark	Mr. Daniel Pedersen (Consultant to Foreign Ministry, Copenhagen, Denmark)
France	H. J.C. Moreau (Conseiller, Ambassade de France, Dar-es-Salaam)
	Mme. Patricia Moreau (Ambassade de France, Dar-es-Salaam)
Germany, Federal Republic of/ Allemagne, République fédérale d'	Ambassador H. Muller (Director of African Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
	Mr. Horst Uhrig (Embassy in Dar-es-Salaam)
Holy See/Saint-Siège	Archbishop Franco Brambilla (Apostolic Pro-Nuncio, Dar-es-Salaam)
	Bishop Joseph Sipendi (Bishop of Moshi)
India/Inde	H.E. Mr. A.S. Gonsalves (Indian High Commissioner to the United Republic of Tanzania)
Indonesia/Indonésie	Mr. John Muzhar (Minister Counsellor, Indonesian Embassy, Dar-es-Salaam)
Japan/Japon	Mr. Keiichi Kato (Japanese Embassy, Dar-es-Salaam)
Mexico/Mexique	Mr. Emerenciano Rodriguez (Chargé d'Affaires, Mexican Embassy, Dar-es-Salaam)

Netherlands/Pays-Bas

Mr. Fred Roos  
(Second Secretary, Embassy of the  
Netherlands in Lusaka, Zambia)

Norway/Norvège

H.D. Mr. Niels L. Dahl  
(Norwegian Ambassador to Tanzania)

Pakistan

Mr. Bashir Ahmad Malik  
(First Secretary, Embassy of Pakistan,  
Dar-es-Salaam)

Spain/Espagne

Mr. Juli Hunez  
(Counsellor, Spanish Embassy, Dar-es-Salaam)

Sweden/Suède

Mr. Billy Olsson  
(Head of Division, Member of Refugee  
Assistance Committee, Stockholm)

Mrs. Gerd Johnsson  
(Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs, Stockholm)

Mr. A. Mollander  
(First Secretary, Swedish Embassy,  
Lusaka, Zambia)

Mr. P. Lindstrom  
(Counsellor, Swedish Embassy, Dar-es-Salaam)

Switzerland/Suisse

Dr. W. Frunz  
(Attaché à l'Ambassade, Nairobi)

United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni

Mr. D. Brock-Doyle  
(First Secretary, British High Commission,  
Dar-es-Salaam)

United States of America/  
Etats-Unis d'Amérique

Mr. Frank A. Sieverts  
(Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for  
Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs,  
Washington DC)

Mr. Stephen E. Palmer  
(Minister-Counsellor for Humanitarian  
Affairs, Permanent Mission of the  
United States of America to the  
United Nations Office at Geneva)

Mr. Alden H. Irons  
(Labour and Social Affairs Adviser  
Bureau of African Affairs,  
Department of State, Washington DC)

United States of America/  
Etats-Unis d'Amérique (cont'd)

Mr. William F. Eaton  
(Political Officer, Embassy of the  
United States of America,  
Dar-es-Salaam)

Mr. H. Peters Strong  
(Regional Food for Peace Officer,  
Embassy of the United States of America,  
Nairobi)

Mr. Robert S. McCandliss  
(Project Manager, USAID, Arusha)

Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie

Dr. Miodrag Mitic  
(Assistant Federal Secretary for  
Legislation)