



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/9051/Add.2
22 May 1973

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Twenty-eighth session
Item 74 of the preliminary list*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE
TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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* A/9000.

REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Original: English
3 April 1973

1. The Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) considered the General Assembly resolutions listed below at the eleventh meeting of its seventy-eighth session, on 21 March 1973, with the following results:

Resolutions 2908 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, 2918 (XXVII) of 14 November 1972, 2923 E (XXVII) of 15 November 1972, 2945 (XXVII) of 7 December 1972, 2980 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972, and 3031 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972

2. The Council considered that action on those paragraphs of the resolutions calling for the provision of assistance was covered by a previous decision of ICAO. Under that decision, arrangements concluded by ICAO with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for assistance in aeronautical training to refugees from Southern Rhodesia was to be extended to cover refugees from other Territories in Africa; similar arrangements were to be concluded with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The decision of the Council, taken in June 1972, was communicated to the Secretary-General on 29 June 1972. 1/

Resolution 2980 (XXVII)

3. Action on paragraphs 4 and 9 of this resolution is covered by the decisions of the Council taken in respect of previous resolutions of the General Assembly and conveyed to the Secretary-General on 10 June 1969. 2/

Resolutions 2923 D (XXVII), 2909 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, 2946 (XXVII) of 7 December 1972 and 3031 (XXVII)

4. Although ICAO cannot play a very active role in the dissemination of information unrelated to its own field, consultations could be held, if desired, on appropriate arrangements for publication in the ICAO Bulletin of information

1/ Letter E 2/11. See A/8647/Add.2.

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/7623/Rev.1), chap. V, annex I.

concerning apartheid, colonialism, sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and the question of Namibia, to which reference is made in the resolutions listed above.

Resolutions 2918 (XXVII) and 2980 (XXVII)

5. The Council deferred consideration of paragraph 2 and paragraph 7, respectively, of these resolutions.

Resolutions 2923 E (XXVII) and 2980 (XXVII)

6. ICAO does not maintain any relations with the present régime in Southern Rhodesia. With regard to South Africa and Portugal, the Assembly of ICAO adopted resolutions A18-4 and A19-2 which were transmitted to the Secretary-General on 12 August 1971 and 15 March 1973. 3/

Resolution 2908 (XXVII)

7. The Council noted that, in complying with General Assembly resolutions on decolonization, ICAO was actually giving effect to the main recommendations of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, referred to in paragraph 4 of resolution 2908 (XXVII). 4/

Resolutions 2977 (XXVII) and 2984 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972

8. In regard to paragraph 7 and paragraph 8, respectively, of these resolutions, the Council expressed the continued readiness of ICAO to act as executing agency for suitable projects of UNDP.

Resolution 3030 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972

9. The Secretary-General of ICAO is authorized to provide the assistance requested under paragraph 7 of this resolution.

Resolution 3031 (XXVII)

10. Action concerning paragraph 10 (a) of this resolution has already been taken by ICAO within its sphere of competence. The Organization has no dealings with South Africa that have a bearing on Namibia, and the designation "Namibia" is already used in the relevant ICAO documents.

3/ Letters E 2/11. See A/8314/Add.3 and A/9051/Add.1.

4/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1).

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

/Original: English/
14 April 1973

I. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES FROM THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES,
INCLUDING ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED, IN THE
PREPARATION AND EXECUTION OF PROJECTS BENEFICIAL TO THESE REFUGEES,
AND INTRODUCTION OF THE GREATEST POSSIBLE MEASURES OF FLEXIBILITY
IN THE RELEVANT PROCEDURES

A. Scope and volume of assistance extended, including assistance to Governments
in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to refugees

1. In accordance with the terms of its Statute and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, UNHCR has continued to give assistance to the refugees covered by these resolutions. A total of \$US 1,346,374 was committed for this purpose in 1972, and \$US 1,429,600 has been allocated for 1973 (see table 1 below). At the end of 1972, there were an estimated 567,900 refugees from Territories under colonial administration, an increase of nearly 11,000 during the year, taking into account new arrivals and natural increases in the refugee population (see table 2 below). The majority of the refugees from Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Namibia who receive assistance from UNHCR are being helped to establish themselves in rural areas, either among the local population or in organized agricultural settlements. Some of them, however, as well as those coming from South Africa or Southern Rhodesia who are living mainly in urban centres, receive individual legal and material assistance. Efforts by UNHCR to help these refugees, who are encountering increasing difficulties in establishing themselves, have been directed towards their resettlement in countries with greater employment opportunities, providing training and educational facilities to equip them with useful skills, and towards encouraging them to settle in rural communities. UNHCR has promoted the establishment of counselling services to advise the refugees with a view to their settlement.

2. A number of individuals, although genuine refugees, are seriously handicapped because they have great difficulty in establishing their status and obtaining residence and work permits. The effective implementation of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and of the OAU Convention of 1969 concerning the Status of Refugees in Africa is particularly important in this respect, and the Secretary-General of OAU shares the High Commissioner's hope that the necessary number of accessions to the OAU Convention of 1969 will be forthcoming so that this important instrument may come into effect.

Refugees from Angola

3. Apart from natural increases, the number of Angolan refugees in Botswana remained fairly steady during 1972, at some 4,300, of whom 4,000 are living at the agricultural settlement started at Etsha in 1969 with assistance from UNHCR. These refugees have largely achieved economic self-sufficiency. The amount of \$US 5,300

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allocated by UNHCR to assist them in 1973 was earmarked for primary education for refugee children and for marginal needs at the Etsha settlement.

4. There was no change in the over-all number of 400,000 refugees in Zaire. Spontaneous integration among the local population has continued successfully. UNHCR assistance in 1972 was again directed towards strengthening the local infrastructure in the fields of health, education and agriculture for the benefit of both Angolans and the local population. However, the continued influx of such large numbers of Angolan refugees during past years has begun to cause economic and social problems in both rural and urban areas, in particular in Bas Zaire. Support from other United Nations programmes and specialized agencies may therefore have to be sought in order to complement UNHCR assistance. The High Commissioner has contacted several members of the United Nations system with a view to setting up an interagency mission to study and report on the situation. An amount of \$US 300,000 was allocated under the UNHCR programme to assist Angolan refugees in Zaire in 1973.

5. The number of Angolan refugees in Zambia was estimated at 17,200 at the end of 1972, an increase of some 6,000, following a reassessment of the number of those living in the border areas and as a result of fresh influxes during the year. Approximately 7,000 are living in two agricultural settlements, while some 10,000 are living among the local population near the border. In 1973, \$US 400,300 were allocated by UNHCR to consolidate the economic and social conditions of the refugees in the two rural settlements and to assist new arrivals to settle on the land.

Refugees from Mozambique

6. The largest concentration of refugees from Mozambique is to be found in the United Republic of Tanzania, where their number increased from 56,000 to 58,000 during 1972. The majority of these refugees reside in five rural settlements, four of which continue to receive assistance under the UNHCR programme. Administrative and financial responsibility for the other settlement, now largely self-supporting, has been assumed by the Tanzanian Government. The take over by the Tanzanian Government of a further settlement in 1973 is planned. Some 5,500 Mozambiquans, hitherto living in scattered groups in the border areas, moved into the rural settlements during 1973. There has been steady economic and social progress in the rural settlements in Tanzania and the UNHCR allocation of \$US 494,000 in 1973 will be used mainly to help consolidate the rural settlements and to assist newcomers.

7. The number of Mozambiquan refugees in Zambia increased from 5,000 to 6,400 during 1972. Approximately 3,000 of the refugees are living in a rural settlement administered by the Government of Zambia near the Mozambique border. The other Mozambiquans continue to live in neighbouring villages. As the existing settlement for Mozambiquans in Zambia has now reached its full capacity, an amount of \$US 70,000 was allocated under the UNHCR programme for the establishment of a new rural settlement.

Refugees from Guinea (Bissau)

8. New refugees from Guinea (Bissau) continued to arrive in Senegal during 1972, although at an appreciably lower rate than in 1971. At the end of 1972, these refugees numbered over 81,000, of whom some 76,000 continue to live among the local population in numerous villages in the Casamance Province while the remainder are residing in Dakar. An amount of \$US 23,500 was allocated in 1972 to assist individual refugees living in the capital, in particular, to provide medical assistance and counselling services. As the vast majority of the refugees in Casamance may be regarded as socially and economically integrated, thanks to the generosity of the local population and the Government of Senegal, UNHCR assistance is directed towards strengthening the infrastructure for health, agriculture, and particularly education, in the villages in which they are living. Of the total allocation of \$US 160,000 for 1973, \$US 58,000 have been earmarked for the opening of 10 new schools in Casamance.

Refugees from South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia

9. UNHCR continues to receive funds from the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to provide relief for refugees from South Africa. During 1972, an amount of \$US 70,000 was made available from the Fund to assist South African refugees in a number of countries through travel grants, legal aid, rent assistance and education and maintenance grants.

10. A further amount of \$US 5,000 was made available to UNHCR in 1972 from the regular budget of the United Nations to provide assistance to Namibians at the Meheba settlement in Zambia.

11. UNHCR has continued to provide assistance when required to needy Southern Rhodesians living outside their country. An amount of \$US 10,000 has been allocated by the High Commissioner to enable his representatives in various countries to provide assistance as required to these persons.

Educational assistance

12. Refugees from colonial Territories continued to benefit during 1972 from UNHCR programmes for educational assistance, in particular as regards primary education and vocational training. In 1972, a special programme of new scholarships was established under the education account of UNHCR at a cost of some \$US 150,000 to provide training over a period of several years to refugees from Territories under colonial administration.

13. Under the agreement between UNHCR and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, which came into effect in July 1972, UNHCR will provide educational assistance up to and including the first level of secondary education to refugees from countries within the area of competence of the Programme, while the Programme will assist refugee students at higher levels.

Co-operation with the United Nations and other members of the United Nations system

14. The High Commissioner has continued to be represented at meetings of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to provide information as required on the assistance granted by UNHCR to the refugees from these Territories.

15. Support for the work of assistance to refugees on the part of the members of the United Nations system has been steadily increasing, as shown in more detail in the submission of the agencies concerned.

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF OAU AND, THROUGH IT, OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS, TO THE PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA, NAMIBIA AND TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION, INCLUDING IN PARTICULAR THE POPULATIONS IN THE LIBERATED AREAS OF THESE TERRITORIES

16. Co-operation between OAU and UNHCR for the benefit of refugees in States which are members of OAU has been further strengthened and developed during the past year. UNHCR continues to provide financial assistance to the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees, and a representative of the High Commissioner will participate in the seminar of the OAU Bureau, to be held in September 1973. A paper prepared by UNHCR on its activities for the benefit of refugees in Africa will be considered by the seminar.

17. A representative of the High Commissioner also attended the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in southern Africa which was held at Oslo from 9 to 14 April, and a report on UNHCR assistance to refugees from colonial Territories or victims of apartheid in southern Africa was submitted to the Conference.

Table 1
 ALLOCATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1973
 (in United States dollars)

<u>Country of asylum</u>	<u>Country of origin</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Angola</u>	<u>Mozambique</u>	<u>Guinea (Bissau)</u>	
Botswana	5,300	-	-	5,300
Senegal	-	-	160,000	160,000
United Republic of Tanzania	-	494,000	-	494,000
Zaire	300,000	-	-	300,000
Zambia	400,300	70,000	-	470,300 ^{a/}
TOTAL	705,600	564,000	160,000	1,429,600

^{a/} Not including the relevant portion of the allocation of \$US 70,000 from the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, made available for assistance to refugees from South Africa for the period 30 June 1972 to 1 July 1973, nor does it include the allocation likely to be made available for assistance to Namibians, nor any other trust funds, the amount of which will become known during the course of 1973.

Table 2

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF REFUGEES FROM COLONIAL TERRITORIES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1972

(in figures rounded)

<u>Country of asylum</u>	<u>Country of origin</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Angola</u>	<u>Mozambique</u>	<u>Guinea (Bissau)</u>	<u>Namibia</u>	
Botswana	4,300	-	-	50	4,350
Senegal	-	-	81,000	-	81,000
United Republic of Tanzania	-	58,000	-	50	58,050
Zaire	400,000	-	-	-	400,000
Zambia	17,200	6,400	-	900	24,500
TOTAL	421,500	64,400	81,000	1,000	567,900