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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

(covering its work during 1967)

Rapporteur: Mr. Mohsen S. ESFANDIARY (Iran)

CHAPTER V

TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION

Corrigendum

1. On page 2, add the following after section IV.B:

"ANNEX

TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION:  
QUESTION OF REFUGEES"

2. Add the attached text after page 343.

ANNEX\*

TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION:  
QUESTION OF REFUGEES

Note by the Secretariat

I. ACTION TAKEN BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. During its visit to Africa, the Special Committee on 22 June 1966 adopted a resolution in which, among other provisions, it requested "the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies and other international relief organizations to increase, in co-operation with the liberation movements of all the Territories under colonial domination, their assistance to the refugees of these Territories".<sup>1/</sup>
2. At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly, after having considered the report of the Special Committee on the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, adopted resolution 2184 (XXI) of 12 December 1966, in which it expressed its appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international relief organizations for the aid they have extended so far, and requested them "in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to increase their assistance to the refugees from the Territories under Portuguese domination and to the people who have suffered and are still suffering owing to military operations".
3. The following information on the assistance provided by the High Commissioner for Refugees to refugees from Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, has been summarized from the report of the High Commissioner to the General

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.417.

<sup>1/</sup> A/6300 (part II), para. 619.

Assembly at its twenty-first session, the UNHCR programme for 1967 (A/AC.96/342) and the Report on UNHCR current operations in 1966 (A/AC.96/364). Information on UNHCR assistance to refugees in Macau is contained in the background paper on that Territory (see section G of this chapter).

## II. REFUGEE SITUATION AND MEASURES TAKEN

4. During 1966 the flow of refugees from Angola, Mozambique and Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, into neighbouring countries continued and by the end of the year the number assisted by the UNHCR had risen by another 100,000, that is, from 284,700 in 1965 to 385,600. The principal new influxes were from Angola into the Democratic Republic of the Congo and from Angola and Mozambique into Zambia. The following table shows the distribution of refugees in the four main countries of asylum.

Number of refugees from Territories under Portuguese  
administration subject to UNHCR protection and/or  
assistance

<u>Territory of origin</u>	<u>Country of asylum</u>	<u>At 31 December 1965</u>	<u>At 31 December 1966</u>	<u>Of whom received rations</u>
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	
Angola	Congo (Democratic Republic of)	220,000 <sup>a/</sup>	300,000 <sup>a/</sup>	10,000
	Zambia		3,800	3,700
Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea	Senegal	50,000	61,000	21,000
	Tanzania	14,700	19,000	16,000
Mozambique	Zambia		1,800	1,300
Total		284,700	385,600	52,000

Source: Report on UNHCR Current Operation in 1966 (A/AC.96/364) passim.

<sup>a/</sup> According to the UNHCR, there were 270,000 Angolan refugees as at 1 January 1966 and during the year 30,000 more arrived. As reported previously (A/AC.109/L.293), the host Government puts the total number of Angolan refugees at 600,000.

5. Under the UNHCR proposed programme for 1967 global allocations amounted to \$US4.6 million as compared with \$3.5 million for 1966. UNHCR proposed allocations<sup>2/</sup> for refugees from Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde amount to \$683,500 as compared with \$502,550 in 1966, which represents an increase of more than 35 per cent. The separate proposed allocations are shown in the table below. Details of the settlement programmes in the host countries are summarized in the following sections.

UNHCR 1967 allocations for refugees from Territories  
under Portuguese administration  
(United States dollars)

<u>Refugees from</u>	<u>Country of asylum</u>	<u>UNHCR allocation for 1967</u>
Angola	Congo (Democratic Republic of)	50,000 <sup>a/</sup>
Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea	Senegal	140,000
Mozambique	Tanzania	172,900 <sup>b/</sup>
Angola and Mozambique	Zambia	<u>310,600</u>
Total		673,500

Source: UNHCR Programme for 1967 (A/AC.96/342) passim.

a/ This allocation includes also funds for the long-term settlement of other refugees besides those from Angola.

b/ \$127,300 for Lundo and \$45,600 for Rutamba (see para. 14 below).

A. Refugees from Angola in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

6. During 1966 the number of Angolan refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo increased by some 30,000, mainly into Katanga near Dilolo, and in the Lower Congo region, where most of them passed through the reception centre at Songololo and at Kibentele in the east. Towards the end of the year the influx had slowed considerably. Emergency assistance in the form of food and clothing was provided by two voluntary agencies to the newly arrived refugees and no UNHCR contribution was involved.

<sup>2/</sup> As submitted to the sixteenth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, held in October 1966.

7. According to the reports of the UNHCR, the settlement of Angolan refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has continued on the same basis as in past years with assistance provided mainly from voluntary agencies (including the Protestant Mutual Aid, Caritas Congo, the Danish Council for Refugees and the League of Red Cross Societies). This aid, together with favourable local conditions has made it possible for the majority of refugees to reach a minimum subsistence level about one year after leaving the reception centre.

8. Assistance from UNHCR sources to Angolan refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to be of a marginal character. During 1966 the Kimpese Agricultural and Vocational Training Centre, set up by the Congolese Protestant Relief Agency, was completed. The UNHCR has contributed \$20,000 to this project which was supplemented by a donation of \$13,565 from the Swedish Government. In July 1966 the UNHCR contributed \$33,000 towards projects aimed at training or settling on the land Angolan refugees now at Kinshasa, Matadi and other cities.

9. An allocation of \$50,000 has been made to assist measures by the Congolese Government, the ILO and other voluntary agencies, and it is hoped to complete the long-term settlement of the Angolan and other refugees who still need help.

#### B. Refugees from Mozambique in the United Republic of Tanzania

10. The UNHCR reports that as at 1 January 1966 there were about 12,000 refugees from Mozambique in Tanzania. During 1966 there was a further influx of some 7,000 refugees from that Territory, mainly in the areas of Mbamba Bay and Muhukuru in south-western Tanzania. As a result, the Tanzanian Government has decided to establish two new rural settlements, one for about 6,000 refugees at Muhukuru and another at Lundo, about twelve miles north of Mbamba Bay. At the same time the settlement of Rutamba has been modified as only 6,000 refugees are now living there instead of the 10,000 as originally planned.

11. Muhukuru settlement. During 1966, the UNHCR allocated \$25,000 from the Emergency Fund for the Mozambique refugees at Muhukuru and \$10,729 for those at Lundo for temporary relief prior to their settlement on the land. The World Food Programme provided food, the Lutheran World Federation/Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service provided tools, seeds, vehicles and help towards the construction of buildings, and Oxfam contributed \$4,200. By the end of 1966 some 2,500 refugees had moved into the new settlement and others were coming in from surrounding areas.

12. Lundo settlement. The Government has drawn up a three-year programme for settling some 4,000 Mozambique refugees at Lundo. In 1966 the UNHCR approved an allocation of \$70,000 for this project, and of this, \$25,000 was made available in October to start the programme. By the end of 1966, the Government had surveyed and marked most of the land to be allocated to refugees who will receive three to five acres for each family of five which will enable them to become self-supporting.
13. For 1967 the UNHCR had allocated \$127,300 for this settlement. This is part of the three-year programme which is being financed as follows:

(round figures in United States dollars)

<u>Source</u>	<u>1966 July- December</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968 January- June</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tanzanian Government	1,800	3,800	2,000	7,600
World Food Programme	10,000	87,500	77,500	175,000
Lutheran World Federation (in cash)	16,250	20,000	8,750	45,000
Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (in kind)	3,750	5,000	1,250	10,000
Other sources	9,000	22,000	7,000	38,000
UNHCR	<u>70,000</u>	<u>127,300</u>	<u>27,800</u>	<u>225,100</u>
	110,800	265,600	124,300	500,700

14. Rutamba settlement. As the number of refugees at Rutamba is less than generally planned, the UNHCR 1966 allocation of \$192,550 was reduced to \$125,060. This amount has been fully disbursed. About 1,800 acres of the original target of 2,000 acres have now been cleared and plots have been allocated. It was expected that after the April harvest in 1967 it would be able to reduce the food rations provided by the World Food Programme. The UNHCR has allocated \$45,600 for this project in 1967 which brings its total allocation for Angolan and Mozambique refugees to \$172,900. The 1967 financing of the Rutamba settlement is shown below:

<u>Source</u>	<u>United States dollars</u>
Tanzanian Government	11,810
World Food Programme (in kind)	100,500
Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service:	
in cash	43,760
in kind	15,000
UNHCR	<u>45,600</u>
Total	216,670

C. Refugees from Angola and Mozambique in Zambia

15. The UNHCR reports that as at 1 January 1966, there were an estimated 5,700 refugees in Zambia, which included 5,000 from Mozambique and 100 from Angola. During 1966 there were some 5,585 new arrivals and about 5,000 were voluntarily repatriated. The largest influx was from Angola and by the end of the year out of the 6,285 refugees in Zambia, 3,800 were from Angola and 1,800 from Mozambique. The Zambian Government plans to settle the refugees from Mozambique at Nyimba and those from Angola at Lwatembo.

16. Nyimba settlement. Under the original plan it was intended to settle some 2,000 refugees from Mozambique at Nyimba and \$114,200 was approved by the UNHCR from the 1966 programme for this purpose. With the expectation that the refugees would be able to become self-supporting by mid-1967, a further contribution of \$16,550 was to be made for this year. However, owing to the voluntary repatriation of some refugees and the arrival of others, progress of the settlement has been delayed, and the original allocations have been readjusted to carry over into mid-1968, when it is hoped the settlement will be self-supporting. The UNHCR will contribute a total of \$160,080 as follows: \$92,080 for 1966; \$49,100 for 1967 and \$18,900 from 1 January to 30 June 1968. The Zambian Government will contribute a total of \$95,503 and the World Food Programme a total of \$186,067.

17. Lwatembo settlement of Angolan refugees. Refugees from Angola began entering the Valovale district in Zambia in May and June 1966 and by the end of June numbered over 2,000. An emergency plan was drawn up by the Zambian Government for the period 1 June to 31 December 1966 at a cost of \$115,600 and towards this the UNHCR contributed \$28,000 from the Emergency Fund.

18. As the refugees do not wish to return to Angola, the Zambian Government plans to settle them at Lwatembo. This settlement project is expected to be completed by mid-1968 and includes land clearance, agricultural development, the provision of medical and educational requirements, village establishment and basic needs such as food and clothing.

19. The UNHCR contribution for 1967 amounts to \$251,500. The over-all project is to be financed as follows:

<u>Source</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>Total</u> (United States dollars)
		1 January-30 June (United States dollars)	
Zambian Government	34,680	4,645	39,325
World Food Programme	81,310	40,655	121,965
Zambian Red Cross	14,560	11,760	26,320
UNHCR/other sources	251,500	28,500	280,000

C. Refugees from Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, in Senegal

20. During 1966 the influx of new refugees continued and by June they numbered approximately 56,700 and by December, 61,500, as compared with 50,000 at the end of 1965. Of the refugees who arrived between 1962 and the end of 1965, 20,000 were settled under the 1964/1965 programmes; the 1966 programme was expected to assist another 20,000 and the 1967 programme the settlement of the recently arrived 20,000.

21. The Senegal Government's current programme for the settlement of refugees in Cassamance Province aims at providing emergency relief to new arrivals, the transfer of certain groups away from the border area and further measures to integrate the entire refugee population, including the earlier arrivals. Towards this scheme the UNHCR proposes to allocate \$123,650 which will be used as follows: food distribution, \$32,000; health services, \$14,000; education, \$40,000; transfer of refugees, \$5,000; tools, seeds and fertilizers \$8,000; wells and bridges \$21,650, and transport and community development \$3,000. In addition the UNHCR will allocate \$10,500 for assistance to the over 1,200 refugees in Dakar and provide \$5,850 for a contingency fund.

22. The value of current 1963-1966 UNHCR refugee projects in Senegal amounts to \$2,125,571 of which \$425,571 is from the UNHCR and \$1,700,000 from other supporting



contributions. The UNHCR contribution is reported to represent only a fraction of the total cost of the land settlement programme. The Government of Senegal, the League of Red Cross Societies, the United States Government, Catholic Relief Services and the local population have also contributed cash or services. The estimated value of the land alone provided by the Senegal Government at five acres to each family of six amounts to \$2,143,000. The food donated by the United States Government is estimated at \$245,000 and the contribution of the League of Red Cross Societies at \$55,500.

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