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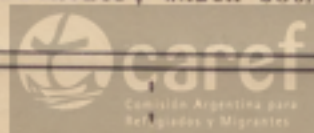
March 1982 CFN/rf

(Three news items appear in this Refugee Report: the full text of an appeal by the Inter-Aid Committee in Pakistan for 1982 funding on behalf of Afghan refugees; notice of the availability of a filmstrip/slide presentation entitled "Grave of an Unknown Salvadoran Refugee;" and a comment on Sadruddin Aga Khan's Study on Human Rights and Massive Exoduses, which was prepared for the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.)

The Churches' Response to Afghan Refugee Needs

THE SETTING

In spite of enormous drains on finances, the Government of Pakistan continues to host the largest single concentration of refugees anywhere in the world. Since 1978 refugees have taken up asylum in two provinces of Pakistan, Baluchistan and the North West Frontier, which both adjoin neighboring Afghanistan, the homeland of the refugees.



Refugee Population

Over 2.5 million is the current government figure for the refugee population including those living outside Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province. By the hundreds of thousands whole families and entire tribes have taken up residence in tents in the harsh, barren desert of Baluchistan, in the already land scarce NWFP and in the valleys of the Hindu Kush.

IAC Response

Since late 1979, more than three months prior to the arrival of the UNHCR mission, the IAC at the invitation of the Government of Pakistan and through the generosity of foreign donors, has provided emergency assistance to Afghan refugees. During the fall of 1979 and into the winter of 1980, the IAC was the sole agency assisting the Government in providing relief goods in Baluchistan

CONTINUING NEED

The Government of Pakistan and the UNHCR continue to assert that the voluntary agencies collectively and individually play a vital, significant role in the refugee program. The record is clear that foremost among all voluntary agencies both in terms of numbers assisted and in scope of activity is the Inter-Aid Committee. Much of the program success is due to the presence of an already existing infrastructure of church hospitals and church related staff and offices in the areas of refugee population concentrations. Staff at these strategically located units have contributed energy and resources, particularly to the betterment of health.

A Summary of Activities

- * Supply of relief goods including tents, clothing, blankets, quilts.
- * 5 Mobile Health Units are being operated in N.W.F.P.
- * 3 Church hospital refugee programs are supported (Quetta, Tank & Peshawar).
- * Many hospitals and dispensaries have received supplementary assistance.
- * 3 Remedial nutrition teams are operating for the benefit of women and children.
- * 50 plus primary schools will receive supplies including books, writing materials and blackboards.
- * 286 tents (6 meters x 21 meters) have been provided for schools.
- * 1 High School with enrollment of 600 is established and supported. It is the only post-primary refugee school.
- * Central stores and distribution system for medicines and other goods supplied by UNHCR from outside the normal Government - UNHCR channels is maintained for the benefit of all voluntary agencies.
- * Over 1,250,000 people have received direct assistance.
- * 125,000 refugees are provided daily health care.
- * 2,500 liters of milk are delivered daily in the remedial nutrition program.

In 1982, the IAC is responding to new kinds of needs. The IAC refugee program in 1979-80 was overwhelming one of supply of emergency relief goods. As 1981 ended and we entered 1982, a second major component evolved, Human Services. There is every indication that IAC needs to continue to function in both arenas. The flow of refugees continues unabated and the UNHCR 1982 program fixes the population count at 2.1 million.

Tens of thousands of refugee children have been born in Pakistan and other countless thousands have no memory of traditional life in their homeland. The tragedy of these 2.5 million people whose lives have been disrupted is that they seem to have but one purpose - to wait in Pakistan for political settlement in Afghanistan so that they may return home. The trauma of idleness is especially marked in the impressionable minds of children and young people. Through our 1982 program the IAC believes that, in particular, young people will develop a sense of purpose and awareness that all is not hopeless. The health and education programs contribute to this objective.

We urge donors to continue their generous support and to provide grants for general operations. Designated grants tend to restrict the IAC's ability to meet other needs of refugees.

(Remittances may be made to:
 Inter-Aid Committee
 Account No. 4136
 American Express Bank, Karachi)

R. D. H. a
 Inter-Aid Committee
 Karachi, Pakistan
 March 1, 1982

THE IAC 1982 AFGHAN REFUGEE PROGRAM BUDGET

Human Services Component

I.	Refugee Health Program		
	A. Mobile Health Units (5) costing \$4,000 per month each for 1 year	\$ 240,000	
	B. Remedial Nutrition Units (3) costing \$650 per month each for 1 year	23,400	
	C. Indoor/Outdoor treatment of refugee patients at 3 church hospitals	180,000	
	D. Other medical assistance	50,000	\$ 493,400
II.	Refugee Education		
	Primary and secondary schools		600,000
III.	Income Generation		10,000
			<u>\$1,103,400</u>

Relief Supplies Component

I.	Clothing and cloth pieces for 50,000 people	\$ 250,000	
II.	Emergency response for new arrivals	1,960,250	2,210,250
		Grand Total	<u>\$3,313,650</u>



Pledges by Funding

Church World Service (designated)	\$ 265,338	
Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau	158,000	
Norwegian Students Campaign (for 1 year)	500,000	\$ 923,338
		<u>923,338</u>

Designated Goods

Catholic Relief Services	\$ 518,000	
Church World Service	442,250	\$ 960,250
		<u>960,250</u>

Summary

Total Budget		\$3,313,650
<u>Less:</u>		
Pledges by funding	\$ 923,338	
Pledges by designated goods	960,250	\$1,883,588
Total Unfunded Budget		<u>\$1,430,062</u>

An audited statement of accounts covering the Inter-Aid Committee's programme for calendar year 1981 has been received. Copies are available from the WCC Refugee Service, Geneva. Readers may also wish to obtain from Church World Service, New York, an informative publication entitled "Afghanistan: A Portrait -- A Guide for Resettling Afghan Refugees" by Patrick A. Taran. The cost per copy is US\$ 2.50. The address is Refugee Information Office, Church World Service, Room 528, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10115, U.S.A.

"Grave of an Unknown Salvadoran Refugee"

Reproduced below for North American readers is the explanatory note and order form for this excellent filmstrip/slide presentation. The WCC Refugee Service in Geneva also has three slide sets which are available on a loan or purchase basis to interested parties elsewhere. The presentation is in English only. Inquiries to the WCC Refugee Service in care of C.F. Nielsen.

Grave of an Unknown Salvadoran Refugee is a filmstrip/slide presentation portraying a personal experience related to the killing of a young Salvadoran outside a refugee camp in Honduras on March 24, 1981 -- the first anniversary of the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Romero.

Out of this tragic experience unfolds the complex situation of Salvadorans fleeing from the civil war in their country, the work of the refugee agencies cooperating with the UN in Honduras, the Salvadoran refugees in other Central American countries, and the abuse they suffer at the USA border as well as inside our nation.

Finally portrayed is the meaning of American patriotism in the light of being patriots for humankind and ways of reflection and action whereby today in the USA we can be in solidarity with our Salvadoran refugee brothers and sisters.

This presentation comes with a study guide for congregational and community group use and is produced by Beverly J. Chain, General Board of Global Ministries, Education and Cultivation Division of the United Methodist Church in cooperation with Church World Service, United Methodist Committee on Relief and the Ecumenical Development Cooperative Society. Fred Bronkema wrote the script and did the photography.

ORDER FORM

I/we wish _____ copy/copies of Grave of an Unknown Salvadoran Refugee in filmstrip form.

I/we wish to purchase _____ set/sets of Grave of an Unknown Salvadoran Refugee in slide set form.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

Prices: 1 - 9 filmstrips: \$ 15.00 each
10 - filmstrips: \$ 9.00 each: mailed to the same address
1 - 4 slide sets \$ 75.00 each
5 - slide sets \$ 50.00 each: mailed to the same address and if our requests reach 25 firm orders from other purchasers, otherwise \$75.00 will be the price.

MAIL THIS FORM TO:

Dr. Beverly Chain
Producer: Grave of an Unknown Salvadoran Refugee
United Methodist Church - Room 1325
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10115

Tel. (212) 678 6111

Study on Human Rights and Massive Exoduses

This Study was initiated by resolution of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights on March 11, 1981, and its author is Sadruddin Aga Khan, who was appointed Special Rapporteur for the purpose. 61 pages long, the Study is supplemented by three annexes and a bibliography of relevant books, articles, documents and other references. It is recommended to readers wishing to have a careful, readable analysis of the contemporary phenomenon of mass refugee exoduses and the human rights violations that underlie these movements.

Indeed, the second chapter is an article-by-article investigation of the ways in which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been violated in many countries. The third chapter, which is a summary of the many mass exoduses that occurred in the decade of the 1970s, discusses the numerous factors in addition to human rights violations that contribute to the problem and its complexity.

The annexes, which were a source of controversy when the Study was considered in March by the Human Rights Commission in Geneva, consist of 22 studies of countries from or in which mass exoduses have taken place, four case studies of particularly major situations, and finally an annex summarizing the population shifts due to the related phenomenon of global migration.

The forthright way in which the Study addresses the root causes of mass exoduses is significant. Moreover, here is a major document in the public domain which explains not only why large numbers of people are forced to flee their homes, but goes on to suggest among its nine recommendations three ways in which a more anticipatory, preventive approach can be made to the problem. To use the familiar medical analogy, the diagnosis is there and so are at least a few modest and, one hopes, also feasible suggestions as to how to commence a process of curing the malady. Following in summary fashion are the nine recommendations as quoted from Chapter III on Conclusions:

It is recommended that consideration be given to the following:

- (1) An updating of refugee, nationality and labour law and fresh consideration of asylum practice in the context of the promotion of a New International Humanitarian Order;
- (2) A reappraisal of developing countries' economic needs in relation to possible causes of exodus;
- (3) Standardization of international aid criteria;
- (4) Simultaneity in approach to the country of origin and country of asylum to gain a comprehensive view of the overall situation and thus be able to plan better;

- (5) A "bi-multi" aid approach: multilateral aid should take into account bilateral aid, to prevent duplication and ensure an integrated approach;
- (6) The introduction of an effective census mechanism to work independently of relief agencies in order to determine in an impartial and professional way the numbers of border-crossers requiring assistance in mass influx situations;
- (7) The introduction of an early-warning system based on impartial information gathering and data collection concerning potential mass exodus situations, leading to expeditious reporting to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and competent intergovernmental organs for the purpose of timely action, if required;
- (8) The appointment of a Special Representative for Humanitarian Questions whose task, defined briefly in the preceding section, would basically be (a) to forewarn; (b) to monitor; (c) to de-politicize humanitarian situations; (d) to carry out those functions which humanitarian agencies cannot assume because of institutional/mandatory constraints; (e) to serve as an intermediary of goodwill between the concerned parties;
- (9) The identification from among groups experienced in humanitarian questions of men and women willing and able to be called upon to form a corps of "humanitarian observers" which, in case of need, could monitor situations and contribute through their presence to a de-escalation of tensions. A prerequisite for this role would be the concurrence of the governments concerned. The corps would facilitate the work of the Special Representative for Humanitarian Questions.

Here is the address for ordering copies of the Study, which is free of charge and available in English, French or Spanish:

Publication Service
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Specify ECOSOC Commission on Human Rights document no./CN.4/1503 dated 31.12.1981, "Study on Human Rights and Massive Exoduses," and language desired.

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