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### 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

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\* A/8700.

## INTRODUCTION

1. At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2874 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 concerning the 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. By paragraph 13 of this resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General:

"....

"(a) To prepare for submission to the relevant bodies concerned with related aspects of the present item, with the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his comprehensive report, 1/ or envisaged by those organizations in implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, including the present resolution;

"(b) To continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session".

2. In identical letters dated 24 January 1972, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the executive heads of the following specialized agencies and international institutions forming part of or associated with the United Nations and invited them to submit the information requested for inclusion in the report referred to in paragraph 13 (a) of the above resolution:

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

World Health Organization (WHO)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

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1/ A/8314 and Add.1-6.

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

World Food Programme (WFP)

League of Arab States

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

Organization of American States (OAS)

3. The substantive portions of the replies received by the Secretary-General from the international organizations concerned in response to the above-mentioned letters are reproduced below. These replies are as far as possible organized under the following broad headings:

- 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
- 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 those Territories
- III. Discontinuance of all collaboration with the withholding of financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa

4. Any additional replies received, together with such further information as may become available on relevant activities undertaken by the organizations concerned during the year, will be included in addenda to the present report.

5. The report called for in paragraph 13 (b) of General Assembly resolution 2874 (XXVI) will be submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, as requested.

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

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

/Original: English/

/13 March 1972/

1. Comprehensive information, as at early April 1971, on action taken by the ILO in implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, is contained in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session (A/8314). The further information concerning the period since the publication of that report is given below.

- 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

2. In order that fuller advantage can be taken of the possibilities opened by the decision adopted by the Governing Body at its 173rd session (November 1968), 2/ further instructions were issued, at the beginning of 1972, to ILO offices in Africa to assess, in the countries within their jurisdiction, the training needs of refugees and the availability of suitable candidates, including economists, engineers or accountants, who might benefit from training in management. At the same time, the lists of refugees which the Organization of African Unity Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees maintains are being screened for the same purpose.

- 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 THOSE TERRITORIES

3. Assistance to individuals may be made available, under the Government Body decision, to individuals sponsored by OAU or the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). One application for participation in a study course at the International Institute for Labour Studies, submitted directly to the ILO by a member of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), was granted after sponsorship from OAU had been obtained. Two travelling fellowships were granted to members of national liberation movements to enable them to attend the All-Africa Women's Conference, held in Brazzaville in 1971, upon application by that Conference and sponsorship by OAU. One more application for a fellowship in

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2/ International Labour Organisation, Minutes of the 173rd session of the Governing Body, p. 124.

engineering training, submitted by the High Commissioner's Office on behalf of a person from Mozambique, is under consideration.

4. The instructions issued to ILO field offices concerning assessment of training needs and possibilities for refugees, referred to in paragraph 2 above, also apply to this category of persons.

5. Finally, consideration is being given to the possibility of including simple training components to be provided by the ILO in existing or future education and training schemes established by other specialized agencies, and it is hoped that a concerted practical approach to this type of operation will be devised on an interagency basis, through consultations with which OAU would be associated, as well as the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

III. DISCONTINUANCE OF ALL COLLABORATION WITH AND THE WITHHOLDING OF FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE FROM THE ILLEGAL REGIME IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF PORTUGAL AND SOUTH AFRICA

6. On 22 June 1971, in the course of its fifty-sixth session, the International Labour Conference adopted a "Resolution concerning apartheid and the contribution of the International Labour Organisation to the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", which constitutes a further firm condemnation of the policy of apartheid of the Republic of South Africa as well as a call for action, notably by member States and employers' and workers' organizations, which are invited "to intensify their efforts during the International Year to secure the elimination of apartheid and its causes and, in particular, to abstain from any policy encouraging or facilitating emigration to South Africa in so far as it tends to consolidate the policy of apartheid".

7. In pursuance of the request, made in the same resolution, to ensure the widest dissemination in all countries, including countries under a colonial régime or foreign domination in any form, of information on the evil consequences of the apartheid system in the social and labour fields in as many languages as possible, a new edition of the booklet, entitled The ILO and Apartheid has been produced in Arabic, Swahili and Afrikaans, for distribution in the areas where these languages are spoken.

8. Finally, by resolution 2775 H (XXVI) of 29 November 1971, on trade union activities against apartheid, the General Assembly decided to give further consideration to the proposed international trade union conference for action against apartheid at its twenty-seventh session, and requested and authorized the Special Committee on Apartheid to send a mission to hold consultative meetings, if possible, with the workers' representatives to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, in June 1972, to consider lines of action which the trade union movement may take against apartheid. When this resolution was before the Governing Body at its 185th session at Geneva in February and March 1972, the workers' members reiterated the position previously taken, that it was for each trade union organization to decide on the nature and scope of the further steps against apartheid they wished to take, and expressed their readiness to discuss the matter

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with the representatives of the Special Committee. The Chairman of the Special Committee, who had come to Geneva for the purpose, had a meeting with the Workers' Group of the Governing Body, which confirmed its willingness to arrange for a meeting between the Workers' Group of the Conference and the delegation of the Special Committee during the forthcoming session of the International Labour Conference.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

/Original: English/French/  
Spanish/

/26 April 1972/

1. In response to the resolution of the General Assembly relating to assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories and the peoples striving to liberate themselves from colonial rule, FAO has continued to give positive response, in its fields of competence and within its constitutional mandates and means. In collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP), measures have included food aid to refugees from such Territories in response to requests from certain Governments and, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and WFP, the formulation of projects designed to settle such refugees.
2. In addition, and in the light of personal discussions between the Director-General of FAO and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Ababa early in 1972, a small mission, consisting of representatives of FAO and WFP, was sent to OAU to discuss with that Organization and, through its co-operation, with Governments and recognized leaders of liberation movements, practical and procedural questions that arose in developing programmes designed to implement the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions already mentioned.
3. The report of the mission pays particular attention to two basic aspects:
  - (a) The need to give more attention to the type of assistance which could benefit not only refugees in sovereign States, but also the peoples within liberated Territories; and
  - (b) That such help by the United Nations system is of a closely integrated nature, designed to meet local situations and requirements.
4. The mission, inter alia, stressed that the most effective way of assisting refugees in agricultural training was to co-operate with and strengthen existing training facilities and that priority might be given to those people who were willing subsequently to return to their original homes instead of seeking employment outside their country. It recommended that FAO consult with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which is planning to set up two teacher-training institutes for the refugees, and examine how a multidisciplinary type of education, including an agricultural component, could be given. It further recommended that FAO technical assistance might be provided to the Mozambique Institute to strengthen the technical content of the teaching programmes by the addition of appropriate agricultural subjects, and also suggested that FAO co-operation could be extended to other institutions, whenever the need arises for diversifying training to include training in simple agricultural skills. However, to conform to FAO and UNDP procedures, requests for such assistance should come through the Government concerned.

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5. The Mission also recommended that FAO and WFP should continue to assist in UNHCR projects with food aid to refugees both during the emergency and development stages, and it further suggested that, in cases where UNHCR is unable to act (and this refers particularly to people who spend only a short period outside their places of original residence and then return to places within the Territories concerned), FAO and WFP could consider requests for emergency food aid to identifiable groups of persons in distress, provided such requests were made in the normal way by Governments. It is also proposed that WFP should explore the possibilities of assistance in development projects beneficial to the above categories of refugees, including assistance to institutions training them.

6. The mission's report was considered by the FAO Council in early November 1971, together with the Director-General's own recommendations, which were designed to promote requests to and concerted action by the United Nations family in respect of projects and assistance in the broad field of food aid and training. The FAO Conference also considered the report at its session in November 1971. It adopted resolution 8/71, which authorized the Director-General to take further action on the lines of the approaches indicated in the mission's report. The report was thereafter sent to OAU, to the Governments concerned, to UNDP and the relevant agencies in the United Nations system with an indication of specific areas in which FAO could, upon request, make a meaningful contribution.

7. Resolution 8/71, adopted by the FAO Conference on 24 November 1971, is reproduced below:

#### Decolonization

##### THE CONFERENCE,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly relating to possible assistance to the peoples under colonial and apartheid régimes, and in particular recalling resolution 2704 (XXV) which, among other things repeated the General Assembly's "... urgent appeal to the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, to work out, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity, and, through it, of the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, and the Territories under Portuguese administration, including in particular the populations in the liberated areas of those Territories",

Noting with satisfaction that the Director-General has already sent a mission to confer with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and, through it, with the OAU-recognized liberation movements of some of the countries concerned, which has already submitted a report outlining some of the possible areas for action by FAO in compliance with that resolution (see document CL 57/8 Rev.1),

Considering that the Council has discussed the implementation by FAO of that resolution of the General Assembly during its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions,

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and further that it deliberated on the mission's report at its fifty-seventh session,

Aware that assistance from the organizations of the United Nations system is usually made available to refugees with the co-operation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

1. Authorizes the Director-General to carry out, in collaboration with the other organizations of the United Nations system where necessary, those activities mentioned in the mission's report which lie within the competence of the FAO with respect to all the territories concerned and as indicated in the resolution of the General Assembly;
2. Further authorizes the Director-General -- once the necessary consultations have been completed with regard to the remaining areas -- to similarly include the implementation of the approved recommendations in the over-all programme to be undertaken by FAO for all the peoples striving to liberate themselves from colonial domination and all forms of apartheid as a contribution to their early liberation, and as a contribution to their rapid development;
3. Re-affirms its adhesion to the principles of the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly which oppose any collaboration with or assistance to the colonial or racist régimes;
4. Requests the Director-General to implement the relevant General Assembly resolutions within the mandates of FAO, and to make periodic reports to the Council on the implementation of this resolution.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND  
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/

/6 March 1972/

1. Further information on action taken by UNESCO since the circulation of document A/8314/Add.4 in implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions is given below.

Education

2. In January 1972, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme approved a joint request from the Governments of Guinea, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, prepared in November 1971 with the assistance of UNESCO and with the support of the Organization of African Unity, for aid to the value of \$353,000 to African refugees and liberation movements in 1972.

3. This will take the form of teachers, equipment and scholarship stipends for teacher-training courses at the Mozambique Institute, Bagamoyo, and the Institut de l'Amitié, Conakry, and a secondary technical course at the Nkumbi International College, Zambia.

4. In addition, there is provision for 11 fellowships for refugees in institutions of higher education in Africa or outside, and for technical supervision and control of the whole project by UNESCO, which is the executing agency.

Social sciences

5. The second revised and enlarged edition of the UNESCO study on apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, entitled Apartheid: Its Effects on Education, Science, Culture and Information, was published in early 1972. Three additional studies are now in the course of preparation for publication in 1973 and 1974 covering, respectively, the effects of analogous policies in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Portuguese African Territories on education, science, culture and information. Work on all three studies is being carried out by the Secretariat with the assistance of research consultants. A working group was held at UNESCO headquarters in February 1972 to plan the study of the situation in the Portuguese African Territories.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/French/  
Russian/Spanish/

/6 March 1972/

1. Three reports dealing, inter alia, with all of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, were submitted by the Director-General to the Executive Board of the World Health Organization at its forty-ninth session, held from 18 to 27 January 1972. The full text of General Assembly resolution 2874 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, was transmitted to the Executive Board.
2. At the same session, the Executive Board had before it a report on the visit of the Director-General's special representative to OAU (EB49/20 Add.1), which, inter alia, included the Director-General's recommendations for the consideration of the Executive Board (see enclosure 1). Following its consideration of the report, the Executive Board, in its resolution E49.R45 (see enclosure 2), concurred in the recommendations of the Director-General.
3. With respect to assistance to refugees and the peoples referred to in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2874 (XXVI), co-operation is continuing with UNHCR and consultations are taking place with OAU, the Governments of the host countries concerned and with UNDP and other possible sources of voluntary support, directed towards further facilitation of assistance.
4. As regards the discontinuance of all collaboration with and the withholding of financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, there has been no change from the material provided on 12 March 1971 in connexion with the preparation of the report circulated under the symbol A/8314 and addenda.
5. It is the intention of the Director-General to submit to the World Health Assembly, at its twenty-fifth session, which opens on 9 May 1972, a report on the results of consultations pursuant to the resolution of the Executive Board. In the interim, there will be an opportunity to advert to this matter at the time of the forthcoming meeting of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should developments indicate that consultations are necessary.

Enclosure 1<sup>3/</sup>

Co-ordination with other organizations  
of the United Nations system

5. Recommendations /of the Director-General/

5.1 In resolution WHA24.51 the Director-General was requested to present to the Executive Board at its forty-ninth session "proposals with respect to appropriate activities of the Organization in response to requests of the United Nations General Assembly". After examining the requests for assistance in the field of health transmitted to him by the Organization of African Unity, the Director-General considers that it might be appropriate, in fulfilment of humanitarian aims, for the Organization to provide support for the education and training of health workers on the basis of requests from those member States which are host Governments to one or more national liberation movements. In making this recommendation, the Director-General shares the view of such host Governments that assistance for such education and training activities should not affect the ceiling of assistance provided to the host Governments for their own national programmes and populations.

5.2 In the context of the general recommendation, assistance provided in the health field could include:

(a) Arrangements for the training of health workers, particularly middle level and auxiliary health personnel, including the strengthening of existing training institutions in host countries;

(b) The provision of personnel for teaching and rehabilitation services;

(c) The provision of fellowships;

(d) Teaching seminars;

(e) The provision of such supplies as may be required for the implementation of the preceding proposals; and

(f) The provision of supplies and equipment for the prevention of communicable diseases.

5.3 The Director-General wishes to inform the Executive Board that both FAO and UNESCO have sent missions to the Organization of African Unity and are in the process of working out, in collaboration with UNDP, programmes of assistance in their respective fields of competence.

5.4 Should the Executive Board recommend action along the lines of the proposals under paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2 above, it would be the Director-General's intention to work out with the Organization of African Unity and the host Governments concerned

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<sup>3/</sup> See WHO document EB49/20 Add.1.

programmes of health assistance to the populations involved. Co-ordination with FAO, UNESCO and other agencies and with UNICEF would be sought as appropriate in connexion with the planning for and the implementation of these programmes.

5.5 The implementation of the programme outlined in paragraph 5.1 above would obviously have for the regular budget implications which would have to be considered by the Board and Assembly. The Director-General will be prepared to supply them with tentative figures depending on the decision taken regarding the size of the assistance recommended. Extra-budgetary sources of financing might also be sought.

Enclosure 2

Resolution EB49.R45

Co-ordination with other organizations of the  
United Nations system: general matters

The Executive Board,

Noting the Director-General's report 4/ on the steps he has taken pursuant to resolution WHA24.51 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and other institutions of the United Nations system, and

Noting further that the Director-General has submitted to the Executive Board 5/ a systematic report on the relevant resolutions adopted by the twenty-sixth General Assembly of the United Nations,

1. REQUESTS the Director-General to continue his consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the implementation by the Organization of appropriate parts of the aforementioned resolutions;

2. CONCURS in the recommendations made by the Director-General pursuant to operative paragraph 3 of resolution WHA24.51, as outlined in his report; 6/

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4/ Ibid. See enclosure 1 above for the recommendations contained in this report.

5/ WHO document EB49/20 Add.2.

6/ WHO document EB49/20 Add.1.

3. REQUESTS the Director-General to enter into consultations with the Organization of African Unity and the host Governments concerned on detailed programmes of health assistance to the populations helped by the national liberation movements recognized by the OAU;

4. REQUESTS the Director-General to pursue consultations with the UNDP and to explore possible sources of voluntary support for programmes to be developed as a consequence of operative paragraph 3 above, and to report to the twenty-fifth World Health Assembly.

Forty-ninth session  
Sixteenth meeting, 27 January 1972  
EB49/SR/16

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

/Original: English/

/28 February 1972/

In February of last year, the President of the Bank, in a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, outlined the positions of the Bank and the International Development Association on the subjects under reference. The questions that have now been raised are similar to those raised last year and therefore reference is made to the reply of 25 February 1971 (A/8314).

As stated in that letter, relief assistance is not included in the purposes of the Bank, the International Finance Corporation or the International Development Association as set out in their respective Articles of Agreement. On the other hand, developmental projects financed by the World Bank Group, which have benefits widely distributed within a country, might well benefit refugees. If a member Government were to ask the Bank to finance a high-priority project, forming part of its development programme, which would also benefit refugees, the Bank would consider it on its merits, and the fact that it would benefit refugees would be taken into consideration. The Bank is ready to continue informal consultations with representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to explore possible avenues of co-operation between our institutions.

As to the Bank's relationships with Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, it should be pointed out once again that, as stated in last year's reply and by the Bank's representatives at the United Nations, no loans, credits or investments have been made by the Bank, IDA or IFC in Portugal or South Africa since 1966 and none of them maintains relations with the present régime in Southern Rhodesia.

The President of the Bank gave these facts in September of last year to the delegation from the Organization of African Unity, led by the President of Mauritania, Moktar Ould Daddah, which visited the Bank. The continuing desire of the organizations within the World Bank Group to co-operate with the United Nations by all means consistent with their mandates was also expressed.

In conclusion, the President of the Bank would like to confirm that General Assembly resolution 2874 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 and other resolutions of the Assembly on decolonization and apartheid have been systematically transmitted to the Executive Directors, together with an account of those discussions in the General Assembly that are relevant to the World Bank Group. No problems relating to those resolutions have been raised and there has been no occasion for the Executive Directors to take decisions on them.

The President of the Bank appreciates the offer of assistance for the purposes envisaged in paragraph 13 (b) of Assembly resolution 2874 (XXVI) and looks forward to an exchange of views on these matters at the spring session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

/Original: English/

/10 February 1972/

The questions posed in the questionnaire assume circumstances which do not exist in the case of the International Monetary Fund. For instance, as noted last year, under the Fund's Articles of Agreement, only member countries may purchase currencies from the Fund, and only for a temporary period and in order to meet balance of payments problems rather than for specific projects. From this, it is clear that the questions asked under headings I and II in the schema relate to activities which are not within the Fund's competence or terms of reference. This point was explained to the President and Secretary of the Organization of African Unity, with whom the Managing Director had such a useful and pleasant talk last September.

With regard to the other questions, to a certain extent they too are based on an inapplicable assumption so far as the Fund is concerned. For instance, while Portugal and South Africa are members of the Fund, Southern Rhodesia is not; it is a Territory in respect of which the United Kingdom has accepted the obligations of the Articles of Agreement, and the Fund has no relationship with the present régime in that Territory.

Members of the Fund either appoint or elect executive directors, under whose authority the operations of the Fund are conducted. At present, there are 20 Executive Directors of the Fund who cast the votes of the members appointing or electing them. One Executive Director was elected by Australia, Lesotho, New Zealand, South Africa and Swaziland. Another was elected by Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain.

General Assembly resolution 2874 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 and others bearing on related subjects have been put before the Executive Directors, together with reports on the relevant discussions at the General Assembly. As there have been no problems related to these resolutions encountered by the Fund in carrying out the provisions of its Articles of Agreement, there has been no occasion under the Articles for their discussion by either the Board of Governors or the Executive Directors.

The Managing Director hopes that the information above will be helpful in the preparation of the report called for under paragraph 13 (a) of the resolution.

Finally, with reference to paragraph 13 (b) of the resolution, the Managing Director is grateful for the offer of assistance made in the Secretary-General's letter and looks forward to discussing this matter further with him at the forthcoming session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination as suggested by the Secretary-General.

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UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

/Original: English/French/  
/9 March 1972/

1. At its session in May/June 1971, the Executive Council of UPU had before it two reports by the Secretary-General of the Council entitled:

(a) United Nations recommendations on the implementation by the specialized agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (CE 1971 - Doc 4/Add.1 and Supplement);

(b) Co-operation between the Universal Postal Union and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (CE 1971 - Doc 4/Add.5 and Supplement).

Having considered these two reports, the Executive Council took decisions CE 5/1971 (resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly) and CE 6/1971 (Co-operation between the Universal Postal Union and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), and adopted resolution CE 20/1971 entitled "United Nations recommendations on the implementation by the specialized agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples - Relations between the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU)". (See enclosures Nos. 1-3).

2. With regard to assistance to refugees from dependent territories in Africa, the International Bureau of UPU has maintained active co-operation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in seeking candidates for training grants in the postal field. For its part, the International Bureau has maintained the allotment for this purpose in the UPU Special Fund. Last January, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees sent us files on three candidates and indicated that it was prepared to finance studies by one of them. The other two grants would be financed out of the UPU Special Fund. At present, arrangements are being made to place these applicants in a postal training centre and to secure posts for them in a postal administration at the end of their training period.

In September 1971, the International Bureau of UPU sent a circular as a reminder to the African countries of residence of refugees which had not yet replied to an earlier circular of July 1970 relating to assistance for refugees, to inform them of the existing possibilities with regard to study fellowships and to gather information on openings for refugees in the postal training centres of those countries. So far there has been little response from the countries concerned.

The International Bureau also contacted the African Restricted Unions with a view to enlisting their co-operation in solving problems of assistance to African refugees, within the framework of the guidelines laid down by the UPU Executive Council.

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3. In implementation of the Executive Council's resolution CE 20/1971 (see enclosure No. 3), the International Bureau sent the Secretary-General of the OAU the text of that resolution and informed him of the wish of UPU to co-operate - in concert with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other interested organizations - with the Organization of African Unity in considering practical means of assisting refugees from the colonial territories of Africa.

With regard to the possibility of participation by leaders of liberation movements in colonial territories of Africa in certain regional seminars, conferences and meetings, the International Bureau of UPU has not so far heard of any cases involving representation of such movements in regional postal meetings.

4. In accordance with the decision taken by the Executive Council of UPU (see enclosure No. 1), the International Bureau has adhered to the procedure followed hitherto in respect of Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal, that is, it maintains no direct relations with the Rhodesian postal administration, and its relations with South Africa and Portugal are limited to the statutory provision of UPU publications and to the dissemination of postal information which those two countries transmit to the International Bureau.

5. At its next session, in May 1972, the Executive Council of UPU will have before it resolution 2874 (XXVI), of 20 December 1971, and other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session; these resolutions were recently received from the United Nations by the International Bureau and contain appeals or recommendations to the specialized agencies in concerning the implementation by those agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Enclosure 1

Decision CE 5/1971

United Nations General Assembly resolutions

The Executive Council:

1. approved the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations recommendations on the implementation by the specialized agencies of the Declaration on the granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
2. duly noted the resolutions of the United Nations XXVth General Assembly mentioned in that report;
3. declared itself in favour of retaining the procedure followed hitherto by the International Bureau of the UPU in respect of Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal;
4. decided that the question of the participation, in certain meetings, of leaders of liberation movements in the colonial territories in Africa (resolution 2704 (XXV), paragraph 10) concerned solely regional meetings and that there should be co-operation in this field between the UPU, the Restricted Postal Unions in the region concerned and other interested organizations, in whatever form this was judged appropriate.

Enclosure 2

Decision CE 6/1971

Co-operation between the Universal Postal Union and the  
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Executive Council approved the following conclusions of the Secretary-General's report based on directives contained in resolution CE 2/1970:

1. The International Bureau would maintain active co-operation with the High Commissioner with a view to joint action in the social promotion of refugees.
2. Until the High Commissioner submitted candidates, the International Bureau would keep the allotment in the UPU Special Fund at its present level.
3. The International Bureau would send a circular as a reminder to the African countries which had not yet replied to the Director-General's request, particularly the countries of residence of refugees with a vocational training centre, to inform them of the present possibilities with regard to study fellowships.

4. The International Bureau would continue to maintain permanent contacts with the Restricted Unions in this field and would ask those which had not yet done to back the UPU request by recommending to their members concrete measures on behalf of refugees.

Enclosure 3

(Resolution CE 20/1971)

United Nations recommendations on the implementation by the  
specialized agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of  
Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples - Relations  
between the Universal Postal Union and the Organization of  
African Unity

The Executive Council,

In view of article IV of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Universal Postal Union,

Recalling

resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and the other pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

resolution C 26 of the 1969 Tokyo Congress;

resolution CE 2/70 of the Executive Council concerning co-operation between the Universal Postal Union and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Having examined

(a) CE 1971 - Doc 4/Add.1, the supplement thereto, and the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly contained in annexes 2, 7, 8 and 9 to the aforementioned document, and in particular paragraphs 5 and 10 of the operative part of resolution 2704 (XXV) of 14 December 1970;

(b) CE 1971 - Doc 4/Add.5 and the supplement thereto,

Authorizes the Director-General of the International Bureau to co-operate - in concert with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the other organizations of the United Nations system concerned - with the Organization of African Unity in considering practical means of assisting refugees from the colonial territories of Africa, in particular:

by drawing up and executing specific technical assistance programmes in the field of postal training;

by collaborating with the Organization of African Unity in the application of all measures decreed by the United Nations in connexion with the problem of decolonization in the territories of Africa,

Invites the Director-General of the International Bureau

1. To send the text of this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity;
2. To report to the Executive Council at its 1972 session on the results of the steps he has taken in the direction indicated above.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/

/18 February 1972/

1. General Assembly resolution 2874 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 will be considered by the Executive Committee of the Organization at its twenty-fourth session (Geneva, May-June 1972). The information given in the present report is, therefore, based on the relevant decisions of the Sixth World Meteorological Congress (Geneva, April 1971) and of the previous sessions of the Executive Committee as well as action taken so far or envisaged by the Organization. Any decisions taken by the Executive Committee at its twenty-fourth session in this regard will be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in due course.

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

2. The only area in which it has seemed possible for WMO, within its competence, to provide assistance of the nature envisaged, is the extension to refugees of the opportunity to receive meteorological training under WMO auspices. To this end, WMO has been in communication with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for several years in order that his office could, in its expert capacity, provide assistance and advice on ways of making such training available to refugees.

3. In spite of all endeavours made in collaboration with UNCHR, it has not yet been possible to arrange for the training in meteorology of any refugees from colonial Territories. Further efforts are now being made in the light of the decisions of the Sixth World Meteorological Congress and some positive steps have already been initiated. These are described below.

4. The Sixth Congress of WMO requested the Secretary-General to inform the members most directly concerned, especially in the African region, of the fellowships available for refugees and to request them to submit candidates for such fellowships. Congress also agreed that all members should be requested to provide information regarding the opportunities of employment available for suitably trained refugees from colonial Territories pending return to their own countries. Congress decided that this information should be made available and made known to encourage refugees to choose meteorology as a career.

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5. In order to follow up the decisions of Congress, action has been initiated concurrently along two lines. In the first place, information is required on the possibilities of finding employment for refugees after completion of their training in meteorology. With a view to obtaining such information, all members of WMO have been requested to notify the Secretary-General whether opportunities for employment are available or could be made available in their respective countries to refugees who have received training as meteorologists. At the same time, communications have been addressed to Ministers of Foreign Affairs of those countries in Africa where, according to information obtained from UNHCR, refugees from colonial Territories are located. The assistance of the authorities of these countries have been sought in the identification of refugees willing to undertake meteorological training and assurance has been given to them that any request for training fellowships on behalf of the refugees will receive prompt and sympathetic consideration.

6. In order to increase the effectiveness of the steps described above and to achieve the desired results as speedily as possible, it is also planned to arrange for personal visits by an appropriate officer of WMO to the countries concerned and, with the co-operation of national authorities, to conduct interviews, explain the features of a career in meteorology and, hopefully, select suitable candidates.

7. The services of a former United Nations official, who has had extensive experience in the interviewing, selection and training of refugees, have been secured for a temporary period to accompany the WMO officer and to assist in this work in other ways.

B. Steps taken to introduce greater flexibility into the relevant procedural arrangements

8. The relevant resolutions of the General Assembly indicate that the purpose of the introduction of "greater flexibility into the relevant procedural arrangements" is to assist in the full and speedy implementation of the projects for assistance to refugees. It is expected that the arrangements made for the visits to the countries concerned of two officials, one of whom has special experience in the selection and training of refugees, will be an effective means leading to speedy results. Furthermore, the offices of UNHCR as well as UNDP in the countries to be visited are being closely associated with the programme of visits.

C. Problems encountered and action taken to bring them to the attention of governing bodies/deliberative organs

9. The main problem appears to be that, in spite of the fact that WMO is most willing and indeed anxious to assist in the training of refugees from colonial Territories in Africa, so far no trainee has been forthcoming. This might be due to the fact that there are other subjects which are more appealing to refugees than meteorology. Moreover, in the event of some refugees eventually being trained in meteorology, there would then arise the question of their subsequent employment.

10. These questions were submitted to the Sixth Congress of WMO, which took some decisions aimed at encouraging refugees to choose meteorology as a career. The relevant decisions, as well as the action taken thereon, are mentioned in the information given under section I.A above.

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 THOSE TERRITORIES

A. Relationship agreement or other special arrangements  
with OAU and results of subsequent consultations, if  
any, with OAU

11. As a scientific organization, WMO has maintained contact with the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of OAU and has invited this body to the Fifth (1967) and Sixth (1971) Congresses. The Commission was also invited to be represented at the sessions of the WMO Regional Association for Africa. It may also be mentioned that OAU co-sponsored with WMO, ECA, FAO and UNESCO a Technical Conference on Hydrology and Hydrometeorology in the economic development of Africa, which was held at Addis Ababa from 13 to 23 September 1971. Negotiations with OAU have been started with a view to concluding a formal agreement with this body under the provisions of article 26 (a) of the Convention of WMO. The possibility of obtaining the assistance of OAU in the arrangements for the training of refugees under the auspices of WMO is being kept in mind in the negotiations which have been initiated.

B. Volume and scope of assistance extended, if any

12. As WMO deals with a science of a highly specialized nature, the relevance of its activities to assistance, other than by the provision of training facilities, seems very limited. It is therefore difficult to see in what way the scope of WMO assistance could be extended beyond the present arrangements for the training of refugees in meteorology.

C. Problems encountered and action taken to bring them to  
the attention of governing bodies/deliberative organs

13. No particular problems have been encountered, but the position stated under section II.B above was brought to the attention of the Sixth Congress of WMO. The fact that, while considering the question of relations between WMO and OAU, Congress agreed that WMO should increase its co-operation with the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of OAU, would seem to confirm the position referred to above.



D. Consideration of the above-mentioned problems by governing bodies/deliberative organs concerned and decisions taken thereon

14. The decision of the Sixth Congress of WMO is as follows:

"Congress examined the relations established between WMO and the Organization of African Unity through its Scientific, Technical and Research Commission. It considered that the relations between the two Organizations should be strengthened and requested the Executive Committee to negotiate a formal agreement with the Organization of African Unity under the provisions of article 26 (a) of the Convention of WMO."

15. As mentioned under section II.A above, negotiations have been started with OAU to this end.

III. DISCONTINUANCE OF ALL COLLABORATION WITH AND THE WITHHOLDING OF FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE FROM THE ILLEGAL REGIME IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF PORTUGAL AND SOUTH AFRICA

A. Measures so far taken (appropriate references to be made as necessary to information furnished in response to the relevant Security Council resolutions)

16. The WMO does not provide financial, economic, technical and other assistance to Portugal and South Africa.... Briefly speaking, at the prompt and specific request of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 16 November 1965, there has been no communication between WMO and Southern Rhodesia since the illegal declaration of independence and Southern Rhodesia no longer plays any role in the activities of the Organization.

B. Extent of present participation in agency conference and activities by the above-mentioned countries

17. The Governments of Portugal and South Africa are invited to participate in those meetings convened by WMO in which they are entitled to do so as members of the Organization. As regards Southern Rhodesia, the situation is different, as mentioned under section III.A above.

C. Problems encountered and action taken to bring them to the attention of governing bodies/deliberative organs

18. No specific problem has arisen. The relevant resolutions of the United Nations have been brought to the attention of the Sixth Congress of WMO and to the Executive Committee of WMO at its annual sessions. The situation as described in sections II.A and B has also been noted by these bodies.

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English  
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D. Consideration of the above-mentioned problems by  
governing bodies/deliberative organs concerned  
and decisions taken thereon

19. The relevant decisions of the Sixth Congress of WMO on those aspects of the problem, which are indicated in the title of section III of the present report, are reproduced in document A/8314.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/

/22 February 1972/

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

1. In view of the highly technical nature of IMCO's activities, the only possibility of our extending assistance would be to grant fellowships for maritime training to those refugees who might have such a vocation.
2. The IMCO secretariat discussed this matter with the Department for Refugees at OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa earlier this year. Consultations regarding the number of refugees interested in this offer are still going on.
3. As soon as the list of candidates selected from the refugees is received by IMCO, we would, in collaboration with UNHCR, seek the necessary financing for these fellowships from either UNDP or the various international philanthropic funds.
4. This whole matter will be brought to the attention of the IMCO Council at its next session, scheduled to be held in May 1972.

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 THOSE TERRITORIES

5. A draft co-operation agreement was submitted for consideration to OAU in June 1970 for its approval. Earlier this year, a representative from the IMCO secretariat went to Addis Ababa in order to meet the competent officials of OAU to discuss the agreement and to seek its approval at the earliest possible opportunity. The draft agreement has already been approved by the IMCO Council.
6. The signing of the agreement between IMCO and OAU will, it is hoped, take place at the end of June 1972 after the meeting of the Council of the Heads of African States which, it is understood, will authorize the Secretary-General of OAU to sign it on behalf of the organization.
7. This co-operation agreement will probably pave the way towards a closer and more fruitful relationship between the two organizations, so that we shall be better able to consider the kind of assistance IMCO will be able to provide.
8. This matter will also be brought before the IMCO Council for consideration in May 1972.

III. DISCONTINUANCE OF ALL COLLABORATION WITH THE WITHHOLDING OF  
FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE FROM THE  
ILLEGAL REGIME IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND WITH THE GOVERNMENTS  
OF PORTUGAL AND SOUTH AFRICA

9. There are no relations of any kind between IMCO and the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

10. South Africa and Portugal are not members of IMCO and no assistance of any kind has been granted to them. However, by virtue of their membership in the United Nations, South Africa and Portugal are invited as observers to the IMCO Assemblies. They may also for the same reason participate in diplomatic conferences convened by the organizations to which States Members of the United Nations are invited.

11. The IMCO Assembly (October 1971), after considerable discussion, adopted a resolution (A.250(VII)), on 15 October 1971, on this subject. 7/

12. At its next meeting, the Council of IMCO will consider the resolutions adopted since the IMCO Assembly (October 1971) by the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

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7/ See A/8314/Add.5.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

/Original: English/

/29 February 1972/

The terms of General Assembly resolution 2874 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 have been studied and the Director General notes with appreciation that the Secretary-General of the United Nations stands ready to extend assistance as may be required in working out appropriate measures for implementing the resolution. He notes further that an exchange of views on the matter will take place at the forthcoming session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

With regard to the report called for by paragraph 13 (a) of the resolution, IAEA has no additional information to contribute. As previously stated, and as described in the Secretary-General's earlier report on this subject (A/8314, page 90), the specialized scientific and technical nature of the Agency's activities limits the assistance it is in a position to provide. The Agency, however, continues to stand ready to provide assistance, within its mandate and available resources, to persons, including refugees, from the States concerned, but no requests for such assistance have been received.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

/Original: English/

/7 March 1972/

The general attitude and position of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on this important issue was set forth in our previous contribution to your report of 27 May 1971 (A/8314) and it is hereby reiterated. Also, as previously noted, categories I and II of the specific and direct action are outside the competence of UNCTAD, but our related comments still hold true.

Under category III, it can be stated definitely that no technical assistance has been given by UNCTAD to the Governments of Portugal or South Africa, or to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. No experts have been recruited and no equipment purchased from these sources for UNCTAD technical assistance activities.

As to the present participation by the Governments of South Africa and Portugal in our conferences and activities, it should be observed that neither country is a member of the Trade and Development Board or any of its subsidiary organs. On occasion, however, the Governments of these countries have observed the proceedings of various meetings. Of the 30 UNCTAD meetings held between 1 January 1971 and 31 January 1972, the Government of South Africa participated in an observer capacity at nine meetings. The Government of Portugal sent an observer to one of these meetings and was represented at one other, namely, the fifth session of the Joint UNCTAD/GATT Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre, held from 18 to 21 January 1972.

It is worth noting also that nullifying action was taken promptly by the Trade and Development Board in the one instance where the Government of Portugal obtained membership of a subsidiary body set up by the Board under its resolution 74 (X). In this instance, the Government of Portugal obtained, in the absence of a complete slate of candidates, membership in the Intergovernmental Group on the Transfer of Technology. At its subsequent 274th meeting on 6 March 1971, however, the action of the Board was challenged on the grounds of defects of form in the procedure followed at the election giving Portugal membership. The challenge was sustained by formal vote and the Board declared the election of Portugal null and void.

I trust that the above information gives some indication of the extent to which UNCTAD, bearing in mind its terms of reference, is assisting in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/

/23 February 1972/

While UNIDO will take action as required by General Assembly resolution 2874 (XXVI) in implementing its programme of work, I have the honour to inform you that we have no further information at this time to transmit in connexion with the preparation of the report as called for in paragraph 13 (a) of the resolution.

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UNITED NATIONS CHILDRENS' FUND

/Original: English/

/28 February 1972/

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

1. There is no change in the general principle of UNICEF aid affecting these special groups: it is required that all assistance from UNICEF be channelled through the Government of the host country; General Assembly resolution 57 (I) requires UNICEF to have the agreement of the Government concerned. Assistance relating to all refugees is usually provided in co-operation with UNHCR, either supplementing that assistance or as part of the expansion of national service which UNICEF is already assisting in the country and which the Government desires or agrees to make available to the refugee population.

A. Scope and volume of assistance

2. During 1971, UNICEF continued, through its normal programme channels, to extend assistance to refugee mothers and children (including mothers and children from a number of colonial Territories) to about 11 countries that are hosts. Of these, the refugees from colonial Territories are mainly located in Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Senegal and Zaire. Since UNICEF is in no case taking part in direct assistance to these groups of refugees, it is not possible to identify the value of the assistance from UNICEF which reaches them. As an indicator of the order of magnitude of UNICEF aid available in these countries, it may be noted that the proportion of approved commitments for the five countries in 1971 amounted to \$607,000. In each country, UNICEF is providing aid which is directly related to the national economic and social development plan, the benefits of which are being extended by the Government of the host country to these refugees. This is especially exemplified in the cases of the United Republic of Tanzania and Botswana, where UNICEF assistance to health and rural development services in each country is being extended to refugees from the Territories of Angola and Mozambique. The same applies to Senegal, where the influx of refugees from Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, increased during 1971 and where maternal and child health services have been strengthened by the Ministry of Health with assistance from UNICEF, UNHCR and WHO.

B. Steps to introduce greater flexibility into relevant  
procedural arrangements

3. Arrangements for UNICEF assistance are already very flexible and the needs in respect of special action for refugees from the colonial Territories have not raised any procedural questions. Should special steps be needed, the UNICEF

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secretariat is free, and is encouraged by its Executive Board, to adapt itself appropriately to the situation. In 1971, regular and close contacts continued to be maintained at field and headquarters levels with UNHCR and government representatives.

C. Problems encountered and action taken to advise Governing Body

4. No practical problems were encountered during 1971. The UNICEF Executive Board is kept regularly informed of the general situation through the general progress reports of the Executive Director.

D. Consideration of problems by the Governing Body

5. No specific action has been needed.

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 THOSE TERRITORIES

A. Relationship agreement

6. No formal agreement has been established between UNICEF and the Organization. Regular informal contacts have continued. During 1971, these included discussions on the subject of UNICEF assistance to Governments of host countries and refugees from the colonial Territories. It was made clear that, in any situation where UNICEF might assist specifically, UNICEF would give every consideration, on the understanding that the aid would be channelled through the Government of the host country, as is explained in section I above.

B. Assistance extended

7. None through OAU.

C. Problems encountered and action taken to advise Governing Body

8. No problems encountered. The UNICEF Executive Board has been kept informed of the general situation.

D. Consideration of above-mentioned problems by Governing Body

9. No specific action has been needed.

III. DISCONTINUANCE OF ALL COLLABORATION WITH AND THE WITHHOLDING OF FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE FROM THE ILLEGAL REGIME IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF PORTUGAL AND SOUTH AFRICA

A. Measures taken

10. As previously reported, UNICEF has discontinued its contacts with Southern Rhodesia and has no open commitments for assistance to that country. No assistance agreements have been entered into with Portugal or South Africa and none is contemplated.

B. Extent of present participation in agency conferences and activities by above-mentioned countries

11. No participation.

C. Problems encountered and action taken to advise Governing Body

12. No problems encountered and no action necessary.

D. Consideration of problems by Governing Body

13. No action necessary.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

/Original: English/

/17 March 1972/

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. The assistance to refugees referred to in this paper includes material assistance and individual legal assistance. It is provided for refugees whose requirements are brought to the attention of this Office and who cannot be assisted from other sources. In addition, refugees coming within the competence of UNHCR benefit from its basic function of international protection, whereby the Office seeks to safeguard the legitimate rights and interest of refugees in accordance with the terms of its statute, particularly paragraph 8. Both with regard to international protection and to assistance to refugees, UNHCR strictly conforms to the non-political, humanitarian and social character of its task, as prescribed in article 2 of the statute.

2. Taking into account the increase of arrivals over departures, the total number of refugees from Territories under colonial administration at the end of 1971 amounted to an estimated 557,000 (see table 1 below).

3. During 1971, UNHCR continued to provide legal aid in individual cases and material assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories. At the same time, such refugees continued to benefit from the measures taken by the Office in discharging its statutory responsibility for providing refugees with international protection. During the year, some \$US 1,307,000 was allocated for projects to aid these refugees (see table 2 below). The major projects were designed to foster settlement on the land of the refugees in the countries where they had found asylum. Under other projects, medical and educational facilities were provided, and emergency assistance extended. The UNHCR assistance programme was supplemented by contributions in cash, in kind and in services from the Governments concerned, other Governments, intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental voluntary agencies. In the course of 1971, not far from half a million dollars' worth of food aid was provided by WFP for assistance to the refugees concerned.

Refugees from Angola

4. Refugees from Angola continued to be assisted in Botswana, Zaire and Zambia. In Botswana, the integration process developed favourably in the settlement at

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Etsha, where 3,658 Angolans were registered at 30 September 1971. This project was extended until the end of 1971. The refugees in the settlement were documented with a view to the issuing of special residence permits. About 500 Angolans continued to reside in urban areas outside the settlement. A study was undertaken to determine the most effective means of assisting these refugees.

5. There was little change during 1971 in the size of the group of refugees from Angola in Zaire. Stimulated by the positive attitude of the authorities and the local population, spontaneous integration progressed satisfactorily. Assistance remained centred on particular social needs such as education and health. In 1972, the sum of \$US 100,000 was allocated to continue this aid. An additional sum of \$US 143,500 was allocated to a project designed to assist Angolans residing outside Bas Zaire Province, where most members of the group have taken up residence. This project provides agricultural training, and educational and health facilities.

6. Taking the number of departures and new arrivals into account, the number of refugees from Angola in Zambia increased by approximately 1,100 during 1971, reaching a total of 11,000. Of these, about 7,000 were residing in two rural settlements, and the remainder elsewhere. Angolans constitute about two thirds of the country's refugee population. One of the settlements was opened late in 1970 to relieve overcrowding in another settlement and to replace a settlement which had been established earlier. The new settlement will also accommodate refugees who have so far been living in the border areas. Assistance was mainly devoted to helping the new centre to become established. A further \$US 385,000 was allocated under the programme for 1972 to help meet the requirements of the rural communities.

#### Refugees from Mozambique

7. The largest concentration of refugees from Mozambique, totalling some 55,000, is in the United Republic of Tanzania, and another group of 4,600 resides in Zambia. During the year, UNHCR continued to assist these populations under a variety of projects.

8. In the United Republic of Tanzania, about 42,000 Mozambiquan refugees are residing in five rural settlements, which continued to receive assistance from UNHCR funds with a view to their agricultural development, including the establishment and maintenance of basic services and utilities, such as water supplies, roads, schools and health facilities. In Zambia, some 3,000 Mozambiquan refugees, an increase of 650 during the year, were resident in a settlement near the Mozambique border. Others live in neighbouring villages. An emergency assistance project for new arrivals has been put into effect.

#### Refugees from Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea

9. During 1971, there was a net increase of about 8,700 in the number of refugees from Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, who have sought asylum in Senegal. New arrivals during the period totalled 10,710, and about 2,000 returned to Guinea.

Almost all the newcomers took up residence in villages in Casamance Province, bringing the total of these residents to about 76,000. Approximately 4,000 Guinean refugees were residing in Dakar, about the same number as at the end of 1970.

10. The refugees living in Casamance Province have taken up residence in no fewer than 740 villages, where they have been generously welcomed by the local population. During 1971, the assistance provided by UNHCR was designed to further the integration of the refugees in these communities. This aid took the form of measures to strengthen community facilities, such as wells and culverts, and to provide elementary schools and medical services. At the same time, UNHCR continued to contribute to efforts to transfer unemployed refugees living in Dakar to the Casamance area.

#### Other refugees

11. Namibian refugees in Zambia and Botswana have continued to benefit from UNHCR assistance along with other refugees in those countries. In Zambia, about 300 Namibians were accommodated in two rural settlements largely populated by Angolans, and another small group of about 40 is living in Botswana. A project for the settlement of the latter group remained in abeyance pending a decision by the Government. Assistance continued to be given to individual Namibian refugees in other countries.

12. Assistance was also extended by UNHCR to a limited number of Southern Rhodesians, who had applied for such assistance from UNHCR branch Offices in neighbouring countries.

#### Assistance to individual refugees

13. Legal and material aid continued to be furnished on an individual basis to refugees most of whom were resident in the larger African urban localities. In addition to the provision of basic necessities in cases of need, UNHCR efforts were directed towards resettling refugees in places where they would enjoy greater opportunities for employment, towards encouraging them to settle in rural communities and towards the provision of training and educational facilities to equip them with needed skills. In view of the limited capacity of the larger cities in Africa to absorb refugees of urban or semi-urban background, UNHCR is promoting the establishment of a modest network of counselling services in some of the cities concerned. This should help to enable the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees to carry out its task effectively. The close co-operation of UNHCR has been continued with this Bureau.

14. Legal assistance, such as aid in obtaining travel documents, was supplied to individual refugees in particular cases.

#### Educational assistance

15. Refugees from colonial Territories benefited during 1971 from UNHCR's continuing programme of educational assistance. This programme comprises scholarships at schools and training institutions, the payment of teachers' salaries, contributions to the cost of maintaining schools, and the construction and extension of school buildings. The activities under the agreement between UNHCR and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme in Southern Africa referred to in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session (A/8314, p. 104) were continued.

16. As in the past, provisions for assistance in respect of primary education were included in projects forming part of the UNHCR annual programme for the benefit of refugees in Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia.

17. In addition, substantive allocations were made from the UNHCR Education Account, which is financed from contributions outside the Programme. These allocations, amounting to some \$US 650,000 were used for educational assistance to refugees from colonial Territories, mainly in Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire.

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

18. The High Commissioner was 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 gave information on the assistance provided by UNHCR to the refugees coming from these countries. The UNHCR representatives in the countries of reception lent assistance, as required, to members of the Ad Hoc Group established by the Special Committee, which visited countries in Africa in May 1971. 8/

19. The close co-operation of UNHCR continued with those specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations which, in view of the nature of their tasks, are in a position to co-operate in the work for refugees. Details in respect of the increased support given by a number of these agencies to the work of UNHCR will be found in the contributions of these agencies to the Secretary-General's report.

#### Volume and scope of assistance extended

20. Funds allocated by UNHCR in 1971 for assistance to the refugees concerned totalled over \$US 1,300,000 (see table 2 below).

21. At 15 March 1972, approximately \$US 1,228,000 had already been allocated for assistance to these refugees. Further allocations, particularly from the Education Account, are likely to be made in the course of the current year so that the total amount allocated will exceed the amount for 1971.

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8/ For the report of the Ad Hoc Group, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), chap. V, annex.

22. Part I, sections B, C and D of the schema would seem to apply to those Members of the United Nations system which are not primarily engaged in the work of assistance to refugees, but are in a position to co-operate with UNHCR.

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

23. In conformity with the agreement between the two organizations signed in 1969, UNHCR continued to co-operate with OAU with a view to protecting and assisting refugees in the member States of OAU. Consultations were held between officials of the organizations on various occasions, and UNHCR continued to give financial assistance to the Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees which has been established within the OAU secretariat.

TABLE 1

UNHCR: NUMBER<sup>a/</sup> AND LOCATION OF REFUGEES FROM COLONIAL TERRITORIES  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1971

(In rounded figures)

Country of asylum	Country of origin				Total
	Angola	Mozambique	Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea	Namibia	
Botswana	3,900	-	-	100 <sup>b/</sup>	4,000
Senegal	-	-	80,000	-	80,000
United Republic of Tanzania	-	56,000	-	-	56,000
Zaire	400,000	-	-	-	400,000
Zambia	11,000	5,000	-	1,000	17,000
TOTAL	414,900	61,000	80,000	1,100	557,000

<sup>a/</sup> Provisional estimates

<sup>b/</sup> Including a few South Africans.

TABLE 2

UNHCR: ALLOCATIONS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1971  
(In United States dollars)

Country of asylum	Country of origin				Total
	Angola	Mozambique	Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea	Namibia	
Botswana	16,900	-	-	-	16,900
Senegal	-	-	123,165	-	123,165
United Republic of Tanzania	-	653,353	-	-	653,353
Zaire	175,000	-	-	-	175,000
Zambia	320,650	17,500	-	-	338,150
Various countries	-	-	-	15,000 <sup>a/</sup>	15,000
TOTAL	512,550	670,853	123,165	15,000	1,321,568

<sup>a/</sup> Made available by the Council for Namibia for assistance to refugees from that country.



LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

/Original: English/

/17 February 1972/

The Council of the League of Arab States has adopted several resolutions with the purpose of forcing the Governments of Portugal and South Africa to renounce their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination. The following are among these resolutions.

1. Resolution 1659 of 9 April 1960, adopted at the thirty-third session, reiterates relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations and Afro-Asian conferences, and recommends member Arab States to co-operate with the Afro-Asian Group and all States supporting it, in working out a joint scheme at the United Nations with all its bodies and agencies, regarding racial discrimination.
2. Resolution 1987 of 19 September 1961, adopted at the thirty-sixth session, recommends non-recognition of the Government of South Africa.
3. Resolution 2039 of 30 September 1964, adopted at the forty-second session, reaffirms resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the General Assembly of the United Nations. It also appeals to all States to sever all relations with the Government of South Africa, to stop oil supplies to that area and to boycott South African goods.
4. Resolution 2303 of 18 March 1967, adopted at the forty-seventh session, reaffirms previous resolutions.
5. Resolution 2306 of 18 March 1964, adopted at the same session, reaffirms support of Arab States to liberation movements in Africa, and solidarity with the Organization of African Unity in its efforts in this field.
6. Resolution 2382 of 7 March 1968, adopted at the forty-ninth session, expresses support for the national struggle against racial discrimination and minority domination in South Africa, and considers the struggle similar in its motives and ends to that of the Arabs against Zionist occupation and Israeli racial discrimination in Palestine.
7. Resolution 2607 of 11 March 1970, adopted at the fifty-third session, calls upon Arab States to extend their moral and material support to African liberation movements; deplores the proclamation of a republic by the racist minority régime in Rhodesia; and urges Arab States to support OAU resolutions adopted on this matter.

Any further consideration of the matter by the League Council shall be transmitted for your attention in accordance with the request of the General Assembly.

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A/8647  
English  
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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

/Original: English/

/7 February 1972/

The text of General Assembly resolution 2874 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 has been transmitted to the representatives of the member States on the Permanent Council of the Organization.

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