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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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INTRODUCTION

1. At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2704 (XXV) of 14 December 1970 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. The operative paragraphs of that resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item; 1/

"2. Expresses its appreciation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to those specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system which have co-operated in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

"3. Urges the specialized agencies and the organizations concerned which have not yet done so to take the steps required for the full implementation of those provisions of the relevant resolutions relating to assistance to the national liberation movements and to the discontinuance of all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

"4. Affirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension, by the United Nations system of organizations, of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements in those Territories, including especially the liberated areas of those Territories;

"5. Reiterates its 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;

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8023/Rev.1), chapter IV.

"6. Recommends that, taking into consideration the suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary-General, 2/ the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, should take measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to increase the scope of their 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 to introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in the relevant procedures;

"7. Invites all the specialized agencies and the other international institutions concerned, in particular the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, to proceed to the urgent consideration of measures aimed at facilitating the effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the various Security Council resolutions on colonial Territories in southern Africa, especially paragraphs 9 (b), 11 and 23 of resolution 277 (1970) and paragraph 14 of resolution 283 (1970);

"8. Urges the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system to discontinue all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa as well as with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and those of the Security Council relating to the colonial Territories in southern Africa;

"9. Urges again the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to take all the necessary steps to withhold financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they renounce their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination;

"10. Invites the specialized agencies to examine, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, the possibility of providing for participation, where necessary and appropriate, in conferences, seminars and other regional meetings convened by them, of the leaders of the liberation movements in the colonial Territories in Africa, in an appropriate capacity;

"11. Notes with appreciation the action recently initiated by States members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions, and requests all Governments to intensify their actions in the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of those resolutions;

"12. Recommends that, in order to facilitate the efforts of Member States to comply fully with paragraph 11 above, the specialized agencies and the

2/ Ibid., Annexes, agenda item 68, document A/8143.

other organizations within the United Nations system should continue to examine, on the basis of reports to be submitted by their respective secretariats, all the problems which they might encounter in their efforts to give effect to the present resolution and to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

"13. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

"14. Requests 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 the other organizations within the United Nations system, a comprehensive report describing the activities hitherto undertaken by the specialized agencies and the organizations concerned in regard to the implementation of the various resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the present item;

"(b) To continue to assist the specialized agencies and the 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-sixth session;

"15. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session."

2. In identical letters dated 20 January 1971, 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, for inclusion in the report called for in paragraph 14 (a) of the above resolution, information regarding the activities hitherto taken by them in implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions:

International Labour Organisation

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

World Health Organization

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

International Monetary Fund

International Civil Aviation Organization

Universal Postal Union

International Telecommunication Union

World Meteorological Organization

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
International Atomic Energy Agency
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
Joint United Nations-FAO World Food Programme
League of Arab States
Organization of African Unity
Organization of American States

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 /resolutions 2311 (XXII), para. 3; 2426 (XXIII), para. 3; 2555 (XXIV), paras. 3 and 9; 2704 (XXV), paras. 6 and 12/.
- II. Provision of assistance, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity 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 /resolutions 2311 (XXII), para. 3; 2426 (XXIII), para. 3; 2555 (XXIV), paras. 4, 5 and 9; 2704 (XXV), paras. 3, 5 and 12/.
- III. 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 /resolutions 2311 (XXII), para. 4; 2426 (XXIII), paras. 4 and 5; 2555 (XXIV), paras. 6, 7 and 9; 2704 (XXV), paras. 3, 7, 8, 9 and 12/.
- IV. Examination, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, of the possibility of providing for participation, where necessary and appropriate, in conferences, seminars and other regional meetings, of the leaders of the liberation movements in the colonial Territories in Africa, in an appropriate capacity /resolution 2704 (XXV), paras. 10 and 12/.

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.

4. The draft of the present report was reviewed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) at its fifty-first session during April 1971. A number of questions relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by members of the United Nations system were also considered by ACC at the same session. An account of ACC's consideration of these questions, to which attention is invited, is contained in its report to the Economic and Social Council (see E/5012 (Part I), paragraphs 44 to 52).

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

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

/Original: English/
19 March 1971

Background information

1. The activities of the ILO designed to narrow the gap in social conditions between dependent and independent countries, so as to facilitate the former's accession to independence, the ILO's co-operation with the Trusteeship Council in this task and relevant activities undertaken since the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, are described in the chapter on "Progress in Political Freedom" in the Director-General's special report to the International Labour Conference, which was issued in connexion with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations. ^{3/} This report, which was communicated to both the Economic and Social Council (E/4885) and the General Assembly, provides the general perspective in which the information provided in the subsequent paragraphs must be viewed.

2. One of the first major developments following the adoption of the Declaration was the adoption by the International Labour Conference on 28 June 1962 of a resolution concerning the activities of the ILO to contribute to the eradication of the adverse consequences of colonialism in the conditions of work and standards of living of the workers. In that resolution the Conference, inter alia, welcomed the adoption by the Assembly of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and "declares that the International Labour Organisation must do its utmost to further the freedom and independence of colonial peoples and to eradicate the adverse consequences of colonialism in the fields of conditions of work, standards of living, status and rights of the workers".

3. At its 173rd session (November 1968) the Governing Body considered a number of requests addressed by the United Nations to the specialized agencies concerning the implementation of the Declaration, including resolutions 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967 and 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967. It reached a unanimous decision, which constitutes a comprehensive policy statement of the ILO. The full text of the decision is as follows:

"To inform the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly that the International Labour Organisation recognises that the subjection of the peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation and that by virtue of the right of self-determination all peoples

^{3/} ILO: The ILO and the United Nations: Twenty-five Years of a Partnership of Service. Report I (Part 2) (Supplement), Geneva, 1970.

freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. It will therefore continue to co-operate fully, within the limits of its competence and by its established procedures, in ensuring general respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as essential human rights and has taken the following decisions concerning the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2311 (XXII) and 2326 (XXII) of 14 and 16 December 1967:

- "(a) Assistance under ILO technical co-operation programmes is available, in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 'without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status' and the only conditions or limitations governing the grant of such assistance are:
 - "(i) That the assistance is requested by the Governments of the States in which the persons concerned are living or by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or the Organization of African Unity, or any other regional organisation recognised as such by the International Labour Organisation, in respect of persons sponsored by them;
 - "(ii) That the content of the assistance requested is within the normal sphere of ILO technical co-operation activities;
 - "(iii) That the assistance is subject to the normal supervision and control that the ILO exercises over all its technical co-operation programmes in the interest of its Members;
 - "(iv) That the resources necessary to give the assistance requested are available from ILO sources, from the United Nations Development Programme, from other United Nations sources or from the State requesting assistance in respect of persons sponsored by it or the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or the Organization of African Unity or other regional organizations in respect of persons sponsored by them.
- "(b) The Director-General of the International Labour Office will remain in close and continuous touch with the Governments of the States in which the persons concerned are living, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Organization of African Unity with a view to meeting promptly and effectively any requests which they may make and will, as circumstances require, make appropriate proposals to the Governing Body.
- "(c) South Africa is no longer a member of the ILO and the ILO policy concerning apartheid continues to be governed by the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa adopted by the International Labour Conference on 8 July 1964.
- "(d) The International Labour Organisation, in pursuance of the decision taken by the Governing Body on 19 November 1965, will continue to do everything within its power to contribute in its own sphere to such

action regarding Southern Rhodesia as may be decided upon by the Security Council and will continue 'to refrain from having official or unofficial contacts, direct or indirect, with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia'.

- "(e) The Governing Body recognises that no aid or co-operation can be given to any State in virtue of the United Nations Development Programme until the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme is satisfied that the conditions set forth in any relevant resolutions of the General Assembly have been fulfilled.
- "(f) It is the policy of the ILO to take decisions concerning requests or proposals for aid to or co-operation with any member State on the basis of the extent to which the request or proposal will further the aims and purposes of the ILO and in particular the central aim defined in the Declaration of Philadelphia that 'all human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity'.
- "(g) In the specific case of Portugal no aid or co-operation has been granted at any time in respect of territory outside Europe and no such aid or co-operation has been granted in Europe since January 1966 and the question therefore does not arise at the present time.
- "(h) In the event of the Director-General receiving any request or proposal for aid to or co-operation with any member in respect of which the General Assembly has recommended the suspension of such aid or co-operation, he will, before taking any action in the matter, consult the Governing Body concerning the appropriate manner in which to fulfil the aims and purposes of the ILO with due regard to all relevant factors, including the obligations of the ILO towards its members under the Constitution of the Organisation and towards the United Nations in relation to the decisions of the General Assembly.
- "(i) No aid or co-operation is at present being given to South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portugal, and any question which may arise concerning aid or co-operation with any member in respect of which the General Assembly has recommended the suspension of such aid or co-operation will be submitted to the Governing Body, which will take account of the aims and purposes of the ILO and the obligations of the ILO towards its Members under the Constitution of the Organisation and towards the United Nations in relation to the relevant decisions of the General Assembly". 4/

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

4. The ILO, in co-operation with the UNHCR and other specialized agencies concerned, notably FAO, provides, on request from the host Governments concerned

4/ ILO: Minutes of the 173rd Session of the Governing Body, pp. 43 and 124.

assistance in the second and third phases of resettlement projects for groups of refugees. These projects need not be described here since they have so far been conducted for refugees from countries other than those under consideration, but their mention is relevant to the extent that it indicates the possibility for the Governments of host countries to secure assistance in the resettlement of groups of refugees from the colonial Territories under consideration, should they feel the need for such assistance.

5. As regards assistance for individual refugees, a greater measure of flexibility has been introduced, under the above-mentioned decision of the Governing Body, in that requests for assistance to refugees need not be entertained only if they emanate from Governments, but also if they are sponsored by the UNHCR or the OAU, or any other regional organization recognized as such by the ILO in respect of persons sponsored by them (see paragraph 3 (a) (i) above). In the same decision, the Director-General was required to "remain in close and continuous touch with Governments of the States in which the persons concerned are living, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Organization of African Unity with a view to meeting promptly and effectively any requests which they may make and will, as circumstances require, make appropriate proposals to the Governing Body". The Director-General has construed this as implying that the Office should not remain passive, but should actively seek to furnish necessary and badly needed assistance to African refugees. Accordingly, he issued directives to the ILO Regional Director for Africa in Addis Ababa and, through him, to the directors of the ILO area offices and country representatives in Africa to treat, as a matter of high priority, any such requests or possible requests for assistance to African refugees. While processing any such request, it would be of the utmost importance to secure a commitment from the concerned Government or the OAU, as the case may be, that the fellow would, upon completion of his or her training, be able to utilize usefully the knowledge and training gained. Moreover, the ILO has drawn the attention of the High Commissioner's Office to the possibilities opened by the Governing Body's decision with a view to providing assistance to individual refugees within the High Commissioner's mandate, and is also in constant touch, for the same purpose with the OAU. In addition to the direct personal contacts maintained with the OAU secretariat by the ILO Regional Director for Africa, and his office in Addis Ababa, the ILO has been, from the outset, a member of both the Consultative Committee and the Standing Committee of the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees (now merged in the Advisory Committee of the Bureau). The possibilities of providing assistance under the decisions of the Governing Body have been discussed with the head of the Bureau both in Geneva and in Addis Ababa, and the ILO has also offered the services of its manpower experts in advising on the organization of the placement activities of the Bureau.

6. All applications coming within the scope of the decision of the Governing Body have been granted but since only a few fellowships have been granted to individual African refugees in pursuance of the appeals made in resolutions of the United Nations and of the decision of the Governing Body referred to above, the Director-General believes that ILO assistance to African refugees could be further increased. As indicated during the 1970 joint meetings of the Advisory Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) the principal constraint militating against such an increase may be that the ILO's general field of competence, i.e., training, does not appeal to individual refugees, who usually prefer more academic education leading to the

exercise of liberal professions. However, since applicants for fellowships in such fields as management development and possibly labour administration would also qualify within the terms of the Governing Body's decision and might attract post-graduate students, and there should be no dearth of those, the Director-General hopes that, with the co-operation of those concerned, ILO assistance to refugees will considerably increase in the future. If the ILO could, at this stage, make a contribution to the proper training of the future managers, business leaders and perhaps labour administrators from certain African Territories, this would offer immediate prospects of constructive activities in host countries but also it might transpire, at a later stage, that the ILO has done these Territories a signal service.

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE, WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF THE 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

7. The Agreement between the ILO and the OAU (see enclosure below), which came into force on 25 November 1965, provides that the ILO and the OAU "will consult regularly on matters of common interest for the purpose of furthering the effective accomplishment in the African States of their common objectives" (article I, paragraph 1), and that "whenever desirable for the development of their activities in fields of mutual concern", the ILO and the OAU "may each seek the other's technical co-operation where it is specially equipped to assist in the development of such activities" (article IV, paragraph 1).

8. No assistance can be provided for the benefit of the peoples of the Territories under consideration, in so far as they are under the control of the administering Powers, except at the request or with the co-operation of these Powers, which the decision of the Governing Body and the earlier decision concerning Southern Rhodesia preclude. No requests for assistance from any other sources have been addressed to the ILO.

9. As regards assistance to individuals, it may be made available, under the decision of the Governing Body, to individuals sponsored by the OAU or the 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), has been approved, subject to meeting the requirement of sponsorship.

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

10. As regards the discontinuance of all collaboration with and the withholding of financial, economic and technical and other assistance from the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, the following may be noted:

Southern Rhodesia

11. Following the unilateral declaration of independence by the Smith régime in Salisbury, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office adopted a resolution at its 163rd Session (November 1965) which, inter alia, requested the Director-General to "refrain from having any official or unofficial contacts, direct or indirect, with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia". The Director-General was also required to "inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the International Labour Organisation will do everything in its power to contribute in its own sphere to such action as may be decided upon by the Security Council".

Portugal

12. The position of the ILO concerning aid to Portugal is governed by the Governing Body's decision of November 1968 (see paragraph 3, (f) to (h) above).

South Africa

13. It will be recalled that South Africa is no longer a member of the ILO so that the question of discontinuation of assistance does not arise. In the unlikely event of South Africa applying for ILO assistance under the UNDP, for which it might qualify as a Member of the United Nations, the 1968 decision of the Governing Body would apply to such a request, and particularly paragraph (e) thereof (see paragraph 3 above), by which the Governing Body recognizes that no aid or co-operation can be given to any State in virtue of the UNDP until the Governing Council of the UNDP is satisfied that the conditions set forth in any relevant resolutions of the General Assembly have been fulfilled.

14. It should also be recalled that on 8 July 1964, the International Labour Conference, at its 48th Session, adopted unanimously the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa. In that Declaration, the ILO reaffirmed its condemnation of the policy of apartheid and called upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to renounce this policy, and specified the measures that should be taken to eliminate racial discrimination in employment and occupation. The Conference also approved an ILO Programme for the Elimination of Apartheid in Labour Matters in the Republic of South Africa which, after analysing the situation in South Africa as regards discrimination in the admission to employment and training, freedom from forced labour, and freedom of association and the right to organize, set out a series of recommendations for changes in these fields. Furthermore the Declaration required the Director-General of the International Labour Office to follow the situation in South Africa as regards labour matters, and to submit every year for consideration by the Conference a Special Report concerning the application of the Declaration. The Director-General has duly continued to submit such Special Reports to the sessions of the International Labour Conference since 1965. These Reports have analysed developments in regard to apartheid in South Africa itself and on the international level. They have sought to point the way for a change of policy.

Namibia

15. In regard to the Territory of Namibia, as alluded to before, the period of notice of withdrawal by South Africa from the ILO expired on 11 March 1966.

However, article 1, paragraph 5 of the Constitution of the ILO provides, inter alia, that "when a Member has ratified any international labour Convention such withdrawal shall not affect the continued validity for the period provided for in the Convention of all obligations arising thereunder or relating thereto". Thus, despite the withdrawal of the Government of South Africa from membership, the ILO continued to request from that Government reports regarding the application of Conventions ratified on behalf of the Territory of South West Africa. In this connexion, the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations reported in 1967, concerning a request made before the termination of the Mandate, as follows:

"The Committee notes that no report has been received for the period ending 30 June 1966 in respect of the implementation of Conventions applicable to South West Africa. It recalls that it has had occasion in previous years to point out discrepancies between the legislation of the Territory and certain of the Conventions concerned (Conventions Nos. 42 and 89).

"The Committee notes that the question of South West Africa is at present under consideration by the United Nations. It hopes that appropriate measures will be taken to ensure the full implementation of all Conventions which are applicable to the territory (namely, the Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925 (No. 19), the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 42), the Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935 (No. 45) and the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 89)) and that reports concerning the application of these Conventions will be available to the Committee in future years".

16. Following the adoption of resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the General Assembly of the United Nations terminated the Mandate of South West Africa and decided, inter alia, that South Africa had no other right to administer the Territory and that henceforth South West Africa came under the direct responsibility of the United Nations, the ILO ceased to address to the Government of South Africa requests for reports concerning international obligations assumed on behalf of South West Africa. Apart from the foregoing, the ILO has had no dealings with South Africa which might have had any bearing on the Territory of Namibia.

17. The above-mentioned decisions concerning South Africa would apply, ipso facto, to any request formulated or action taken by South Africa in respect of Namibia.

IV. EXAMINATION, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY, OF THE POSSIBILITY OF PROVIDING FOR PARTICIPATION, WHERE NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE, IN CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND OTHER REGIONAL MEETINGS, OF THE LEADERS OF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN AFRICA, IN AN APPROPRIATE CAPACITY

18. The text of General Assembly resolution 2704 (XXV) was made available to the Governing Body at its 182nd Session, in March 1971, but its recent adoption did not allow time for the Governing Body to study its implications, about which it expects further information, including information on the outcome of such consultations with, or prior action by, the United Nations and the OAU as may be desirable or necessary.

Enclosure

Agreement between the International Labour Organisation
and the Organization of African Unity 5/

Preamble

Whereas all members of the International Labour Organisation have, by the Declaration of Philadelphia embodied in the Constitution as a statement of the aims and purposes of the Organisation, solemnly affirmed that "all human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity",

Whereas the purposes for which the Organization of African Unity has been established include the co-ordination and intensification of the co-operation and efforts of its member States to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa and to promote international co-operation, having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

The International Labour Organisation and the Organization of African Unity,

Desirous of contributing, within the general framework of the Charter of the United Nations, the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation and the Charter of African Unity, to the effective accomplishment in Africa of those objectives which they have in common, in the light of their respective world-wide and regional responsibilities,

Have agreed upon the following

ARTICLE I

Mutual consultation

1. The International Labour Organisation and the Organization of African Unity will consult regularly on matters of common interest for the purpose of furthering the effective accomplishment in the African States of their common objectives.

2. The International Labour Organisation will inform the Organization of African Unity of any plans for the development of its technical activities in the social and labour fields within the territories of the members of the Organization of African Unity and will consider any observations concerning such plans which may be communicated to it by the Organization of African Unity with a view to accomplishing effective co-ordination between the two organizations.

5/ In accordance with the provisions of article VI, paragraph 1, this Agreement entered into force on 25 November 1965, the date on which it was signed by the duly authorized representatives of the two organizations. See ILO document G.B.163/I.O./D.5/8 and minutes of the 163rd Session of the Governing Body (Geneva, November 1965).

3. The Organization of African Unity will inform the International Labour Organisation of any plans for the development of its technical activities in the social and labour fields and will consider any observations concerning such plans which may be communicated to it by the International Labour Organisation with a view to accomplishing effective co-ordination between the two organizations.

ARTICLE II

Reciprocal representation

1. For the purpose of furthering the effective accomplishment in the member States of the Organization of African Unity of the objectives which the two organizations have in common, the International Labour Organisation will invite the Organization of African Unity to be represented at meetings of the International Labour Conference and at meetings within or particularly concerning the African countries, members of the Organization of African Unity, convened under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation, including the meetings of the African Regional Conference and the African Advisory Committee of the International Labour Organisation.

2. The Organization of African Unity will likewise invite the International Labour Organisation to be represented at the meetings of its Economic and Social Commission as well as at all other technical and scientific meetings convened under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity at which subjects for discussion include matters within the competence of the International Labour Organisation.

3. Appropriate arrangements may be made by agreement from time to time for the reciprocal representation of the International Labour Organisation and the Organization of African Unity at other meetings convened under their respective auspices which consider matters in which the other organization has an interest.

4. The Director-General of the International Labour Office and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity will each appoint a liaison officer to maintain close, direct and continuing contact between their two organizations with a view to ensuring the implementation of the provisions of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE III

Exchange of information

1. The International Labour Organisation and the Organization of African Unity will combine their efforts to obtain the best use of statistical and legislative information and to ensure the most effective utilization of their resources in the assembling, analysis, publication and diffusion of such information with a view to reducing the burdens on the Governments and other organizations from which such information is collected.

2. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, the fullest and promptest exchange of information and documents concerning social matters of common interest will be made between the International Labour Organisation and the Organization of African Unity.

3. The International Labour Organisation will be kept informed by the Organization of African Unity of developments in the work of the latter which are of interest to the International Labour Organisation.

4. The Organization of African Unity will be kept informed by the International Labour Organisation of developments in the work of the latter which are of interest to the Organization of African Unity.

ARTICLE IV

Technical co-operation

1. Whenever desirable for the development of their activities in fields of mutual concern, the International Labour Organisation and the Organization of African Unity may each seek the other's technical co-operation where it is specially equipped to assist in the development of such activities.

2. Every effort will be made to meet any such request for technical co-operation in a manner to be agreed in such cases as may arise.

3. The International Labour Organisation and the Organization of African Unity, upon request and within their available resources, shall assist each other as regards administrative, conference and general service staff, as well as in the provision of experts on economic, social and labour matters.

This assistance shall be furnished with due regard to the exclusively international character of the staff of the two organizations, and to their obligations under the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation and the charter of the Organization of African Unity as well as to their respective staff rules and regulations.

4. Likewise, within the limits of their resources, the two organizations shall assist each other in the professional training of the different categories of personnel specified in paragraph 3 above.

ARTICLE V

Supplementary arrangements

The Director-General of the International Labour Office and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity will make appropriate arrangements to ensure close collaboration and liaison between the staffs of the two organizations in matters of common interest and, in particular, between the Directors of the International Labour Organisation Field Offices in Africa and the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity.

ARTICLE VI

Entry into force

1. The present Agreement will enter into force from the date at which it is signed by the authorized representatives of the International Labour Organisation and the Organization of African Unity.

2. The Agreement may be modified with the consent of the two parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Director-General of the International Labour Office, duly authorized by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, duly authorized by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, signed the present Agreement.

Geneva, 25 November 1965

Addis Ababa, 5 November 1965

(Signed)
David A. Morse,
Director-General of the
International Labour Office.

(Signed)
Diallo Telli,
Administrative Secretary-General of
the Organization of African Unity.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

/Original: English/
26 March 1971

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. FAO has responded and will continue to respond positively to the relevant General Assembly resolutions on decolonization. It has been vigorously pursuing the question of providing concrete assistance to refugees from the various Territories covered by these resolutions, and requests from Governments for assistance to such refugees continue to be given careful consideration and prompt consideration by FAO and WFP. Whenever a Government has requested food assistance for such refugees, FAO and WFP have provided it (see enclosure 1 below). In summary, in 1968, FAO sanctioned emergency food aid from WFP resources to meet the needs of over 1,000 refugees from Namibia and Angola. During 1969, emergency food aid was sanctioned in favour of about 10,000 refugees from Mozambique. For 1970, emergency food aid was authorized primarily to assist some 19,000 refugees from Mozambique and Angola.

2. Other forms of assistance include co-operation with respect to fellowships in vocational training in the field of agriculture.

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

3. There is sufficient flexibility in present procedural arrangements to permit prompt action on the basis of requests from Governments. No such request has been refused.

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

4. No problems have been encountered in the provision of assistance to refugees from colonial Territories whom host Governments are willing to rehabilitate. However, in view of the recommendation in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 that the specialized agencies should introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in their relevant procedures, in order, inter alia, to increase the scope of assistance to such refugees, the attention of the FAO Council was drawn (at its fifty-fifth session in November-December 1970) to the question whether the resettlement of refugees would be expedited if FAO provided food assistance on the basis of a request made by UNHCR on behalf of such refugees and without a prior government request to FAO itself. It was pointed out that, in practice, the High Commissioner cannot resettle any such refugees without the consent of a Government willing to accept them. A government request to implement a project, either to the UNHCR or to the agency concerned, is thus a prerequisite for action.

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

5. At its fifty-fifth session, the FAO Council reviewed the position whether, in practice, FAO arrangements are flexible enough so that it should be possible in each case, without causing delay, to secure the needed government request to enable FAO to act under its own rules and regulations. The Council took no action to change recognized standing procedures which apply not only to refugees but also to others who receive food aid from FAO and WFP resources.

6. The FAO Council also noted with satisfaction the assistance being given by FAO to refugees from the various Territories concerned, through WFP and the co-operation extended to the Office of the UNHCR. It approved the positive action thus far taken by the Director-General in regard to the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on decolonization, and authorized him to continue and intensify such efforts within the provisions of the FAO Constitution and directives of its governing organs, and to keep the Council periodically informed of further developments.

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE, WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF THE 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

7. An agreement of co-operation between the OAU and FAO was signed in the spring of 1969 (see enclosure 2). Article V of the Agreement envisages that "OAU and FAO may, through special arrangements, decide upon joint action with a view to attaining objects of common interest". Article VI provides that joint requests for aid from two or more Member States to either organization may, if the Governments concerned so request, be the subject of consultations between the two organizations.

B. Volume and scope of assistance extended, if any

8. For the reasons mentioned in section C below, it has not been possible to provide direct assistance to the peoples within the colonial Territories. However, bearing in mind the food and nutritional problems in Africa, FAO, in co-operation with WHO and the OAU, is establishing a joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa. The secretariat provided to service the Commission is already operational. The activities of this Commission for the region as a whole will undoubtedly have a healthy influence on the relevant Territories as well.

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

9. Section I above dealt with assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories. This section concerns aid to the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese administration, including the populations in the liberated areas of those Territories. Southern Rhodesia and Namibia are not members of FAO. With regard to people within the Territories under Portuguese administration the following problems have been encountered;

- (a) Inability to enter the areas concerned without the co-operation, or at least the consent, of the Portuguese Government.
- (b) Inability to secure the required government request for assistance; even if such a request were made, any assistance given through the Portuguese Government might be considered aid to it, which under the relevant resolutions is prohibited, even if it is intended to be used for the benefit of the peoples concerned.
- (c) Constitutional difficulty, in that assistance from FAO has to be at the request of a member. This applies equally to food assistance from WFP resources.
- (d) Difficulties (for accountability purposes) in ensuring that the food supplies have actually reached the intended beneficiaries.

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

10. The FAO Governing Bodies are kept continuously informed of all United Nations General Assembly resolutions on decolonization. Comprehensive reports were submitted by the Director General to the fifty-first (October 1968) and fifty-fifth (November/December 1970) sessions of the FAO Council on the implementation by FAO of these resolutions, drawing attention to the assistance which it has been rendering to refugees from the affected Territories and to problems involved in giving assistance to peoples within those Territories.

11. The Council also noted that the Director-General had been in correspondence with the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, after the signing of the agreement of co-operation between the two organizations, in order to explore the ways and means of developing programmes in which FAO could help the populations within the affected Territories.

12. The Council, after careful consideration of the factors involved, approved the positive action taken thus far by the Director-General as regards the implementation of the relevant resolutions and authorized him to continue and intensify such efforts within the provisions of the FAO Constitution and the directives of its governing organs, and to keep the Council periodically informed of further developments.

13. Since then, the Director-General has had personal discussions with the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU at Addis Ababa and has agreed to send a small mission, along the lines of the mission sent by UNESCO, consisting of FAO and WFP representatives and possibly a representative of the UNHCR, to study the matter further with the OAU and the Governments concerned.

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)

South Africa and Southern Rhodesia

14. South Africa withdrew from FAO in 1964 and FAO has no relations with that country or with Southern Rhodesia. The question of withholding assistance from or discontinuing collaboration with them therefore does not arise.

Portugal

15. As far as Portugal is concerned, FAO does not invite that country to attend African regional conferences and technical meetings, so as not to hamper the development of FAO's activities in the African region and the FAO's effectiveness in promoting its objectives for the development of that region. As a matter of executive policy, as endorsed by the FAO Council, FAO does not grant financial, economic or technical assistance of any kind to Portugal. Neither has any

assistance been provided through the regular programmes of FAO, regional programmes or under any other programme or trust fund, including UNDP projects.

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

16. South Africa and Southern Rhodesia do not participate in FAO conferences or other activities as they are not members of the organization. However, as a member nation of FAO, Portugal continues to take part in the sessions of the FAO Conference, in the European regional conferences and in other non-African meetings, just as it attends sessions of the General Assembly.

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

17. There is no problem with regard to the withholding of assistance from Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. However, the discontinuance of "any collaboration", a broad term susceptible of various interpretations, raises the question of FAO's constitutional position with regard to Portugal, which continues as a member of FAO - to participate in FAO conferences and in non-African meetings.

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

18. This matter was brought to the attention of the FAO Council at its fifty-fifth session as part of a comprehensive report on decolonization. With regard to the specific question of discontinuing "any collaboration" with certain Governments, including Portugal, some members thought that the Council should recommend measures which would result in denial of membership to Portugal. Other members of the Council, while sharing the views expressed on the principles of self-determination for all people, opposed the suspension or expulsion of any members on purely political grounds. They also cautioned against taking any action based on purely political considerations which might detract from FAO's effectiveness as a technical organization. The Council, after hearing the legal position that suspension or expulsion of a member nation would require an amendment to the Constitution, approved the positive action thus far taken by the Director-General in regard to the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on decolonization, and authorized him to continue and intensify such efforts within the provisions of the FAO Constitution and directives of its governing organs, and to keep the Council periodically informed of further developments.

IV. EXAMINATION, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE OAU, OF THE POSSIBILITY OF PROVIDING FOR PARTICIPATION, WHERE NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE, IN CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND OTHER REGIONAL MEETINGS, OF THE LEADERS OF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN AFRICA, IN AN APPROPRIATE CAPACITY

A. Relevant constitutional and procedural arrangements

FAO Conference

19. Article III, paragraph 5 of the FAO Constitution provides that "The Conference may invite any international organization which has responsibilities related to those of the Organization to be represented at its meetings on the conditions prescribed by the Conference. No representative of such an organization shall have the right to vote".

20. Rule V of the General Rules of FAO provides that "Plenary meetings of the Conference shall be open to attendance by all delegations, the representatives of participating international organizations and such members of the staff of the Organization as the Director-General may designate".

FAO Council

21. Paragraph 8 of General Rule XXV lays down that "Subject to any decisions of the Conference and to any agreements between the Organization and other organizations, the Council may arrange for consultation with the United Nations, with any specialized agency of the United Nations, and with such other international organizations as it deems to be appropriate, and for their participation, without vote, in its discussions".

Other conferences or working parties

22. Under article VI, paragraph 5, "The Conference, the Council or the Director-General on the authority of the Conference or Council may convene general, regional, technical or other conferences or working parties or consultations of Member Nations and Associate Members, laying down their terms of reference and reporting procedures, and may provide for participation in such conferences, working parties and consultations, in such manner as they may determine, of national and international bodies concerned with nutrition, food and agriculture".

23. As regards seminars, these are not covered by any constitutional provisions. They are organized by the Director-General as part of the activity of the organization, under authority of the FAO Conference or Council, UNDP projects, bilateral assistance, trust funds, etc., and participation is determined on the basis of the authority given to the Director-General for organizing these seminars, i.e., Programme of Work and Budget, plans of operation, donor agreements and other appropriate guidelines.

24. In addition to the constitutional provisions mentioned above, attention is invited to the relevant provisions of the agreement of co-operation between FAO and OAU, namely, articles III to V regarding reciprocal representation, meetings and joint action, respectively (see enclosure 2 below).

B. Measures envisaged

25. This question will be brought to the attention of the FAO Council, at its June 1971 session.

Enclosure 1

Assistance given to refugees from Territories under Portuguese administration

1. Assistance given to Mozambique refugees in
the United Republic of Tanzania

Emergency operation 817 and Project No. 256

1. In October 1964, the Director-General of FAO approved emergency food aid to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for the feeding of refugees who had fled there from Mozambique. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania subsequently asked for WFP food aid for a "Development scheme preparatory to the permanent settlement of refugees" and the Executive Director of WFP approved development Project No. 256 - Tanzania on 13 January 1966, for the provision of food to 6,000 Mozambique refugees in the Rutamba area at a total cost of \$US672,000 to WFP. Owing to an almost continuous influx of refugees in the area, however, food aid was extended in three successive stages, to additional refugees, as follows: 6,000 refugees at Lundo and 3,000 refugees at the Rutamba settlement for a period of three years; the total cost to WFP being \$US1,146,000.

2. Operations at the Lundo settlement were completed in 1969, while those at the Rutamba settlement will continue until June 1970.

Emergency operation 844 and Project No. 441

3. A further group of Mozambique refugees started to move across the border into the United Republic of Tanzania and the Director-General of FAO, in December 1966, approved food aid for six months to 6,000 refugees in the Muhukuru area under emergency operation 844 at a total cost of \$US312,500 to WFP. This emergency operation was approved on the understanding that the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania would subsequently submit a request to WFP for a development project for the permanent settlement of these refugees. For various reasons, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania could not submit this request and consequently asked WFP to extend emergency operation 844. Therefore, in October 1967 a second phase was approved for a further six months of food aid to 9,000 refugees at a total cost of \$US197,500 to WFP. The 9,000 refugees included 6,000 initial refugees, plus 3,000 refugees who had in the meantime crossed the border into the United Republic of Tanzania. Project No. 441 was a regular development project which followed emergency assistance provided under emergency operation 844. WFP aid was requested to enable the refugees to become self-supporting in food during their initial period of settlement. This "refugee settlement scheme (Muhukuru)" was approved in November 1967 by the Executive Director of WFP at a total cost of \$US600,000, and operations were completed in June 1969.

Emergency operation 884 (Mozambique refugees at Mputa)

4. Based on the recommendation of WFP, supported by the UNHCR, the Director-General of FAO approved on 9 May 1969 food assistance to 3,000 new refugees from Mozambique, settled at Mputa in the Songea district, at a total cost of \$US89,000 to WFP.

5. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania subsequently informed WFP that as a result of a policy decision, all refugees who had previously entered the country were to be placed in organized settlements. As a consequence, the Government requested that additional commodities be granted for an extended period until June 1970. Under the circumstances, the Director-General of FAO approved the extension of food assistance to 10,000 Mozambique refugees at an additional total cost of \$US310,000 to WFP.

6. At the same time, the Government submitted a request to WFP for food aid for a long-term development project aimed at the permanent settlement of the 10,000 refugees at Mputa. The request, covering a period of eighteen months from June 1970 is under consideration by WFP. The total cost to WFP would be approximately \$US300,000.

Emergency operation 894 (Mozambique refugees at Mateilwe)

7. Due to a new influx of refugees from Mozambique and to the new government policy mentioned above to concentrate all refugees in camps, a settlement site was opened in October 1969 at Matekwe (previously called Kilimarondo).

8. On 29 September 1969, the Director-General of FAO approved emergency food aid to 3,000 refugees for a period of six months at a total cost of \$US67,000 to WFP.

2. Assistance given to Mozambique and Angolan refugees
in Zambia

Zambia Project No. 205

9. Originally this project, which was approved by the Executive Director in October 1967 at a total cost to WFP of \$US132,700 aimed at providing assistance to 1,200 refugees, from South Africa, South West Africa, Mozambique, Angola and Southern Rhodesia, who had crossed the border into Zambia following the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

10. In December 1965, there was a sudden influx of about 5,000 refugees from Mozambique. The Government of Zambia agreed to grant shelter to these people and made arrangements for the resettlement of about 2,000 of them on a 2,000-acre site at Nyimba.

11. During the spring of 1966, about 1,800 refugees from Angola entered Zambia and were granted asylum. The Government made available 1,500 acres of land at Lwatembo. During September-October 1966, a further 1,450 refugees from Angola were also settled at Lwatembo, followed by an additional 600 in January-February 1967.

12. An additional 450 refugees were also settled at Mayukayukwa.

(a) Extension I

13. The Executive Director of WFP approved the extension requested by the Government to provide food for these Angolan and Mozambique refugees in November 1966, at a total cost to WFP of \$US364,200 for a duration of eighteen months. It was anticipated that the refugees would become self-supporting by the end of the period of the extension, i.e., June 1968.

(b) Extension II

14. Owing to the difficulties in obtaining necessary land and to insufficient crop returns, the Government requested a second expansion of the project for an extended period until June 1970, when it was expected that the refugees would be self-supporting.

Emergency operation Zambia 860 (Angolan refugees)

15. In mid-December 1967, owing to civil disturbances in Angola, 500 refugees sought asylum in Zambia. In March 1968, the Director-General of FAO approved food aid for the 500 Angolan refugees for a period of six and a half months at a total cost of \$US14,000 to WFP. However, some difficulties were encountered by the authorities concerned in the selection of a suitable site for the settlement of these refugees, which resulted in the need to continue providing them with food. Consequently, the Executive Director approved the Government's request to extend this emergency operation for an additional five months, until February 1969.

16. The additional requirements called for under this extension were met from the left-over stocks of a completed emergency operation in Zambia. Food distribution was reportedly completed on 28 February 1969.

Emergency operation Zambia 888 (Mozambique refugees)

17. On 4 July 1969, the Director-General of FAO approved emergency assistance for a period of six months to feed 1,000 refugees who had entered the eastern province of Zambia from Mozambique. A part of these refugees had already moved to the refugee camp at Nyimba.

18. In all, \$US18,300 worth of food commodities were supplied from WFP stocks left over from a completed emergency operation in Zambia.

Enclosure 2

Agreement between the Organization of African Unity and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The Organization of African Unity and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Recalling that the Organization of African Unity (hereinafter referred to as "OAU") was established with the purpose, among others, of co-ordinating and intensifying the co-operation and efforts of independent African States in order to achieve a better life for, and to promote the unity and solidarity of, the peoples of Africa, in accordance with the provisions of its charter;

Recalling also that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as "FAO") has been established as a specialized agency of the United Nations to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products, with a view to raising levels of

nutrition and standards of living and thus to contribute towards an expanding world economy, and ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger; and

Considering that OAU is called upon to undertake and promote co-operation in matters appertaining to or connected with food and agriculture within Africa which are undertaken on a world-wide scale by FAO;

Being desirous of co-ordinating their efforts in Africa with a view to achieving their common aims within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, the charter of OAU and the Constitution of FAO;

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

Co-operation

OAU and FAO agree to co-operate with each other through their appropriate organs with respect to all matters of common interest that arise in the fields of food and agriculture.

Article II

Mutual consultation

1. OAU and FAO shall consult on all the matters mentioned in article I that are of common interest to them.
2. OAU shall inform FAO of any plans for the development of its activities in the fields of food and agriculture. It shall consider any proposals concerning such plans as may be made to it by FAO with a view to securing effective co-ordination between the two organizations and avoiding unnecessary duplication of activities.
3. FAO shall inform OAU of any plans for the development of its activities in Africa. It shall consider any proposals concerning such plans as may be made to it by OAU with a view to securing effective co-ordination between the two organizations and avoiding unnecessary duplication of activities.
4. When circumstances so require, OAU and FAO shall engage in consultations with a view to selecting the best means of ensuring that their activities in matters of common interest are fully effective.

Article III

Reciprocal representation

1. OAU shall invite FAO to be represented at sessions of its specialized commissions, and at technical conferences or meetings, at which questions of interest to FAO are to be discussed. The observer representing FAO may participate without vote in the deliberations of such sessions, conferences or meetings with respect to matters in which FAO is interested.

2. FAO shall invite OAU to be represented at all sessions of the FAO Conference and the FAO Council and at all other conferences and meetings held under the auspices of FAO in which member States of OAU participate. The observer representing OAU may participate without vote in the deliberations of such sessions, conferences or meetings with respect to matters in which OAU is interested.

Article IV

Meetings

1. OAU and FAO may, in appropriate cases, agree to convene under their auspices, according to arrangements to be made in each particular case, joint meetings concerning matters of interest to both organizations. The manner in which measures proposed by such joint meetings may be put into effect will be determined by the two organizations.

2. In appropriate cases, meetings convened by one organization may call for the co-operation and participation of the other organization. The scope of such co-operation and participation will be the subject of arrangements in each case, taking into account any relevant resolution approved by the organization responsible for the convening of the meeting.

Article V

Joint Action

1. OAU and FAO may, through special arrangements, decide upon joint action with a view to attaining objects of common interest. These arrangements shall define the ways in which each of the two organizations shall participate in this action, and shall specify the financial commitments, if any, that each is to assume.

2. OAU and FAO may, when they consider it desirable, set up joint commissions, committees or other bodies, on conditions to be mutually agreed in each case, to advise them on matters of common interest.

Article VI

Assistance in technical, research and in other relevant fields

Joint requests for aid from two or more member States to either organization may, if the Governments concerned so request, be the subject of consultations between the two organizations.

Article VII

Statistical and legislative information

OAU and FAO will concert their efforts to obtain the best use of statistical and legislative information and to ensure the most effective utilization of their resources in the assembling, analysis, publication and diffusion of such information, with a view to reducing the burden on the Governments and other organizations from which such information is collected.

Article VIII

Exchange of information and documents

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of classified material, OAU and FAO shall arrange for the fullest exchange of information and documents concerning matters of common interest.
2. OAU shall be kept informed by FAO of developments in the latter's work which are of interest to OAU.
3. FAO shall be kept informed by OAU of developments in the latter's work which are of interest to FAO.

Article IX

Administrative arrangements

The Administrative Secretary-General of OAU and the Director-General of FAO shall make appropriate administrative arrangements to ensure effective co-operation and liaison between the secretariats of the two organizations.

Article X

Implementation of the agreement.

1. The Administrative Secretary-General of OAU and the Director-General of FAO shall consult with each other upon questions arising out of the present Agreement.
2. The Administrative Secretary-General of OAU and the Director-General of FAO may make such supplementary administrative arrangements for the implementation of this Agreement as may appear desirable in the light of experience.

Article XI

Entry into force, amendment and termination

1. As soon as it has been approved by the Council of Ministers of OAU and the FAO Council, the present Agreement shall be signed by the appointed representatives of the two organizations and shall enter into force on the date of such signature, subject to confirmation by the FAO Conference.
2. The terms of this Agreement may be amended with the consent of both parties.
3. Either of the parties may terminate this Agreement by giving six months' written notice to the other party.

Done in duplicate, in the English and French language, both texts being equally authentic.

For the ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY: Diallo Telli.

Place: Addis Ababa. Date: 30 April 1969.

For the FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS: A.H. Boerma.

Place: Rome. Date: 22 April 1969.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/
7 April 1971

1. At its eleventh session, in November-December 1960, even before the adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the General Conference of UNESCO adopted resolution 8.2 concerning the role of UNESCO in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples.

2. In this resolution, adopted on 12 December 1960, the General Conference, inter alia,

"Declares

"(a) That colonialism in all its forms and all its manifestations must be speedily abolished and that accession to freedom and independence must not be delayed on the false pretext that a particular territory has not reached a sufficiently high standard in economic, social, educational and cultural matters;

"(b) That UNESCO has a vital part to play in promoting the freedom and independence of colonial countries and peoples through its programme in the fields of education, science and culture;

"(c) That one of UNESCO's most urgent tasks is to help the newly independent countries and those which are preparing for independence, to overcome any harmful after-effects of colonialism such as economic, social and cultural underdevelopment, illiteracy and the shortage of trained personnel;

"Instructs

"the Director-General to make all possible efforts and to intensify the efforts already made in these fields, and to give them an increasingly prominent place in UNESCO's activities".

3. Since then, UNESCO's activities in implementation of the Declaration and of the relevant resolutions have been constantly kept under review by the General Conference and/or the Executive Board, on the basis of reports submitted by the Director-General. The following resolutions, the text of which is annexed to the present report (see enclosures 1 to 5), were adopted in this connexion by the General Conference: 12 C/8.2 (twelfth session, November-December 1962); 13 C/6.3 (thirteenth session, October-November 1964); 14 C/11 (fourteenth session, October-November 1966); 15 C/9.12 and 9.14 (fifteenth session, October-November 1968); and 16 C/8 (sixteenth session, October-November 1970).

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

4. The General Conference of UNESCO at its thirteenth session (October-November 1964) adopted resolution 6.41 which authorized the Director-General "to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the High Commissioner for Refugees in implementing any joint programme of assistance that may be undertaken from extra-budgetary resources for the benefit of refugees from Mozambique and Angola, with a view to enabling them to receive the education best suited to their needs". On the basis of this resolution, the UNESCO Secretariat and the Office of the UNHCR exchanged views, mainly during the fifteenth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme (Geneva, May 1966), in order to work out the best means of co-operation with regard to refugees. Following these talks, the Director-General made specific proposals to the High Commissioner regarding UNESCO's contribution to the implementation of the United Nations programme of assistance to refugees in Africa. He informed the High Commissioner that UNESCO's co-operation, while not excluding higher education, would concentrate mainly on primary and secondary school education and that the Secretariat could, in particular, advise the Office of the High Commissioner on matters concerning the siting of new schools, school building programmes, the elaboration of general and technical teaching programmes, teacher training, the recruitment of teachers and the administration of fellowships. In implementation of resolution 1.36 adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session (October-November 1966), which authorized the Director-General to provide services for the educational support of United Nations programmes for refugee groups and in particular, "to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the High Commissioner for Refugees in the planning and execution of any joint programme of assistance that may be undertaken from extra-budgetary resources for the benefit of African refugees with a view to enabling them to receive the education best suited to their needs", the Director-General and the UNHCR signed a Memorandum of Understanding setting forth the methods to be used in their general and technical co-operation in providing education for African refugees, especially as regards school buildings, teaching curricula and equipment, teacher training, the recruitment of specialized staff and the administration of grants. In implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding and upon the request of the High Commissioner, the Director-General made available to the latter a consultant who, between November 1967 and February 1968, visited the following countries: Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, the United Arab Republic and Zambia. During these missions, the consultant, with the assistance of UNESCO's Chief of Mission, representatives of the High Commissioner and representatives of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, carried out a survey with the object of assessing the refugees' educational needs and establishing priorities in the assistance to be provided for them in this sphere, within the context of the activities of the UNHCR.

5. Pursuant to resolution 1.171 adopted by the General Conference at its fifteenth session (October-November 1968) which authorized the Director-General "to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the High Commissioner for Refugees in the assessment of the educational needs of African refugees and in the planning and execution of any joint programme of assistance that may be undertaken from extra-budgetary resources for their benefit, with a view to enabling them to receive the education best suited to their needs", the UNESCO/UNHCR Memorandum of Understanding signed in July 1967 was replaced by a new agreement signed in January 1969 for two years and renewable for a further period. Under the terms of this agreement, UNESCO was to provide advisory services to the UNHCR. In this connexion, one UNESCO associate expert on matters concerning the education of African refugees was attached to the Office of the UNHCR and took up his duties in October 1969.

6. A staff member attended the twentieth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme (20 to 29 October 1969), at which a Note on Education for Refugees was presented by the High Commissioner. At this session, the Executive Committee adopted a decision which, *inter alia*, "paid tribute to UNESCO for the support it is giving to UNHCR in the field of educational assistance". In November 1969, a staff member, accompanied by field representatives of UNHCR, visited areas of refugee concentration in the United Republic of Tanzania and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and reviewed the High Commissioner's educational programmes in these two countries.

7. In implementation of resolution 1.113 adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its sixteenth session (October-November 1970), which authorized the Director-General "to take particular steps to meet the educational needs of refugee groups and, to this end, to co-operate... with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in regard particularly to African refugees", a further Memorandum of Understanding between UNESCO and the UNHCR on education for African refugees, covering the period 1971-1972, was concluded in March 1971. This agreement provides that "UNESCO and UNHCR shall exchange information and consult on matters concerning the education of African refugees, through appropriately designated staff members both at Headquarters and in the field" and that "Whenever a Government of a country of asylum is facing a refugee education problem, the solution to which would seem to exceed the technical and/or financial resources of the country, UNESCO and UNHCR shall consult each other on the most appropriate way to assist the Government, it being understood that any assistance from UNESCO and UNHCR shall be in response to a request from the Government". Moreover, the work plan relating to the General Conference resolution mentioned above provides that "help will be extended to the High Commissioner for assessing the educational needs of refugee communities, within the context of the national development plans of the countries in which the refugees have taken asylum".

8. No request to this effect has been addressed to the Director-General by any Government of a country of asylum. The Secretariat has, however, co-operated on a number of occasions with the High Commissioner, to whom member States normally apply for assistance in carrying out educational activities for refugees. Following the UNESCO mission to selected African countries referred to earlier (see paragraph 6 above), an effort will be made in 1971-1972 to ensure that national educational programmes take into account the needs of the under-privileged, particularly refugees. Furthermore, the Director-General has decided to establish, early in 1971, a P-4 post whose incumbent will be seconded to UNHCR to advise on

the educational aid to be channelled to African refugees. He will also make available to the High Commissioner two associate experts to assist in implementing the educational programme for refugees.

9. So far as co-operation with the United Nations is concerned, the secretariat has regularly brought to the attention of the United Nations Secretariat requests for fellowships presented to UNESCO by refugees from southern Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination, the financing of which had to be met by the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for southern Africa. The approved work plan for 16 C/resolution 1.113 provides that "UNESCO will continue to co-operate with the United Nations in developing the educational and training programmes for refugees from southern Africa, by providing the necessary technical advice on study programmes".

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

10. None. It does not seem that the arrangements made by UNESCO call for greater flexibility.

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

11. The Director-General submitted a report on this question to the Executive Board at its 84th and 85th sessions (May-June 1970 and September-October 1970) in document 84 EX/35 entitled "Execution of Resolution 2555 (XXIV) of the United Nations General Assembly on the implementation by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". It was pointed out that the only problem concerning assistance to refugees was financial (the resources available to UNESCO are insufficient).

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE, WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF THE 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

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

12. The Director-General of UNESCO and the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU signed an agreement on 10 July 1968 establishing working relations between their two organizations. The agreement came into force from the date of signature. Further, the Director-General was authorized in 1968 by the General Conference to appoint a representative to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and to the OAU. This representative was appointed and took up his duties in July 1970.

B. Volume and scope of assistance extended, if any

13. In its resolution 8, adopted at its sixteenth session (October-November 1970), the General Conference invited the Director-General "to send a mission to the Organization of African Unity and, after examination of its report by the Executive Board, evolve concrete programmes for assistance to (a) refugees from colonial territories and (b) other peoples striving to liberate themselves from colonial domination and all forms of apartheid". The mission took place in January 1971. The Director-General was to report its findings to the 87th session of the Executive Board (28 April-14 May 1971).

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

14. As regards assistance to people striving to liberate themselves from colonial rule, the main problem encountered is the absence of concrete programmes worked out in co-operation with the OAU. This problem was brought to the attention of the Executive Board at its 84th and 85th sessions in document 84 EX/35, referred to in paragraph 11 above.

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

15. Following examination of document 84 EX/35 at its 84th session, the Executive Board adopted decision 7.8 which urges the Director-General "in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity and through it, to comply with any requests made by the liberation movements in Africa, within the framework of General Conference resolution 9.12 (15 C/resolution 9.12), with a view to assisting refugees in UNESCO's spheres of competence". At its 85th session, on the eve of the sixteenth session of the General Conference, the Executive Board adopted decision 7.3 which "urges the Director-General to continue his action for assistance to refugees from the colonial territories, through the Organization of African Unity and in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in the spirit as well as the letter of resolution 9.12, particularly its paragraph 3, of the fifteenth session of the General Conference, and to render the assistance provided for in that resolution not only to refugees, but also to the peoples and organizations of the liberated regions of territories which are still under colonial administration".

16. At its sixteenth session (October-November 1970), the General Conference adopted resolution 8 which, inter alia, "once again draws the attention of the Executive Board and of the Director-General to the need to strengthen UNESCO's action within the limits of its competence, as regards the assistance to be given to (a) refugees from colonial countries and (b) other peoples striving to liberate themselves from colonial domination and all forms of apartheid". To this end, the resolution invited the Director-General to send to the Organization of African Unity the mission, referred to in paragraph 13 above.

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

South Africa

17. UNESCO as such has had no contact with South Africa since that country withdrew from the Organization on 31 December 1956.

Southern Rhodesia

18. As regards Southern Rhodesia, the day after the unilateral declaration of independence on 11 November 1965, and at the request of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the UNESCO secretariat ceased all forms of communication with the authorities of Southern Rhodesia. This request was confirmed by a letter from the Permanent Delegate of the United Kingdom, dated 19 November 1965, informing the Director-General that communication between UNESCO and the illegal régime in Salisbury should come to an end. In addition, following receipt of a message from the Administrator of the UNDP dated 15 November 1965, in which the Administrator informed the Director-General of the request by the Secretary-General of the United Nations that all Special Fund and Technical Assistance activities in Southern Rhodesia should be terminated, the UNESCO experts posted to that Territory were transferred with their families to Zambia on 6 December 1965, the date on which all UNESCO's activities in Southern Rhodesia came to an end.

Portugal

19. Portugal became a member of UNESCO on 12 March 1965. However, at its fourteenth session in October-November 1966, the General Conference authorized the Director-General, in its resolution 11, "to withhold assistance from the Governments of Portugal, the Republic of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia in matters relating to education, science and culture, and not to invite them to attend conferences and take part in other UNESCO activities, participation in which might be considered as conferring technical assistance, until such time as the Governments of these countries abandon their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination". This decision was reaffirmed by the General Conference at its subsequent sessions in 1968 and 1970.

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

South Africa

20. As a member of the United Nations, the Republic of South Africa takes part in the work of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, which is legally an integral part of UNESCO. Under article 4 of its statutes, membership of the Commission is open to "any Member State of any one of the organizations of the United Nations system". The Republic of South Africa does not participate in any other of UNESCO's activities.

Southern Rhodesia

21. As indicated in paragraph 18 above, Southern Rhodesia has not participated in any of UNESCO's activities since December 1965.

Portugal

22. As a member State of UNESCO, Portugal enjoys the constitutional rights of participation and continues to take part in the sessions of the Organization's General Conference. Bearing in mind the provisions of its Constitution, UNESCO cannot discontinue all collaboration with the Portuguese Government unless the United Nations itself has previously taken certain decisions with regard to that Government, as indicated in article II, paragraphs 4 and 5, of the Constitution. Article II, paragraph 4, of the Constitution of UNESCO lays down that "Members of the Organization which are suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the United Nations Organization shall, upon the request of the latter, be suspended from the rights and privileges of this Organization"; and paragraph 5, that "Members of the Organization which are expelled from the United Nations Organization shall automatically cease to be members of this Organization".

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

23. As regards the discontinuance of any collaboration with the Portuguese and the South African Governments, as well as the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, the problem encountered is a constitutional one with regard to Portugal. This problem was brought to the attention of the Executive Board at its 84th session in document 84 EX/35, referred to in paragraph 11 above.

IV. EXAMINATION, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE OAU, OF THE POSSIBILITY OF PROVIDING FOR PARTICIPATION, WHERE NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE, IN CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND OTHER REGIONAL MEETINGS OF THE LEADERS OF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN AFRICA, IN AN APPROPRIATE CAPACITY

The relevant paragraph of General Assembly resolution 2704 (XXV) will be brought to the attention of the Executive Board at its 87th session (28 April-14 May 1971).

Enclosure 1

Resolution 12 C/8.2

The role of UNESCO in contributing to the attainment of independence
by colonial countries and peoples 6/

The General Conference,

Having heard the report of the Director-General on the implementation of resolution 8.2 of the eleventh session of the General Conference concerning the rôle of UNESCO in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples,

Recognizing that the Organization has made a contribution to the attainment and strengthening of independence of colonial countries and peoples by helping them to accelerate their educational, scientific and cultural progress and to prepare for the opportunities and problems of full independence,

Convinced that UNESCO should and can make its most direct contribution to peoples in the process of attaining nationhood, and to newly independent nations, by assisting in their educational planning related to economic and social development and in the implementation of their programmes of education, science and culture, and by responding promptly and effectively to their requests for aid in these fields,

Considering that one of the decisive conditions for rapidly overcoming any harmful social and economic consequences of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations is the eradication of illiteracy and the training in the shortest possible time of adequate national personnel for the development of the national economy and culture,

Conscious of the continuing need for UNESCO's services to these ends,

Authorizes the Director-General to continue and to intensify his efforts in this direction, ensuring that the implementation of resolution 8.2 of the eleventh session of the General Conference is given an increasingly prominent place in the practical activities of the Organization. To these ends, while executing the UNESCO programme for 1963-1964 and preparing future programmes and work plans, particular attention should be paid to the problems of overcoming educational, scientific and cultural underdevelopment of countries which have recently won their national independence or are endeavouring to attain it,

Requests the Director-General, with a view to helping such States to gain maximum benefits from the economic and social aid available to them to co-ordinate the assistance provided by UNESCO with that available from the United Nations and related agencies, and to direct it towards those requirements considered to be most essential to the rapid economic and social progress of newly independent nations and peoples;

6/ Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission, thirty-first plenary meeting, 11 December 1962.

Instructs the Director-General:

1. To carry forward, within the framework of studies forming part of the Organization's programme, research on any harmful consequences of colonialism in the fields of education, science and culture, with a view to promoting the practical implementation of measures designed to eliminate such consequences, and to strengthen the principles of racial and cultural equality;

2. To make full use of the information services of UNESCO, in keeping with resolution 8.2 of the eleventh session of the General Conference and the present resolution, and to this end, to use more extensively the appropriate publications of UNESCO; and

3. To prepare and submit a report for consideration by the General Conference at its thirteenth session on progress made in the implementation of this resolution.

Enclosure 2

Resolution 13 C/6.3

Role of UNESCO in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples 7/

The General Conference,

Having considered the report of the Director-General on the implementation of resolution 8.2 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh and twelfth sessions, on "The Role of UNESCO in Contributing to the Attainment of Independence by Colonial Countries and Peoples", in which he also drew attention to the important work of the organization on behalf of newly independent countries,

Noting that UNESCO has done considerable practical work by assisting, wherever possible, the colonial countries and peoples to accelerate their educational, scientific and cultural development, thus enabling them better to prepare themselves for independence and better to meet the problems which arise when independence has been attained,

Considering that the fields of activity which are most valuable in this respect include educational planning, the reform of school organization and curricula, the elimination of illiteracy, the training of qualified national personnel, the organization and development of science and technology in and on behalf of the countries concerned, the study, preservation and presentation of national cultures, and the development of information media,

Noting with satisfaction that the "economic and social problems of the newly independent countries" will be one of the three major themes to be studied under the social sciences programme for 1965-1966,

7/ Resolution adopted on the report of a drafting committee at the thirtieth plenary meeting, 17 November 1964.

Requests the Director-General:

(a) To continue to attach special importance to the organization's activities on behalf of the countries and peoples which have not yet attained independence;

(b) To continue to aid the newly independent countries with all the means available; and

(c) To make use of studies, publications and information media to support and illustrate the activities of the organization in implementation of this resolution;

Invites the Executive Board to pay special attention to the implementation of this resolution;

Invites all member States to introduce or to expand, in their school curricula, teaching about the principles of brotherhood and equality among races and their respective cultures so as to ensure international solidarity without qualifications whatsoever, the freedom of the peoples and their economic, social and cultural advancement, with a view to world-wide progress in education, science and culture.

Enclosure 3

Resolution 14 C/11

UNESCO's tasks in the light of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twentieth session on questions relating to the liquidation of colonialism and racialism 8/

The General Conference,

In accordance with the aims proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitution of UNESCO, and with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1960,

In accordance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX) on the "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" and with the other resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly at its twentieth session mentioned in the Report of the Director-General of UNESCO (14 C/20),

Taking into consideration that the United Nations General Assembly, at its twentieth session, adopted a number of resolutions designed to promote the earliest possible elimination of all forms of racialism and racial discrimination and, in particular, approved and opened for signature the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; and, at its twenty-first session, proclaimed 21 March as International Day for Elimination of Racial Discrimination,

8/ Adopted at the thirty-fifth plenary session, on 28 November 1966.

Having considered the Director-General's Report on the implementation of resolution 6.3 on "the role of UNESCO in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples", adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session, and resolution 8.2 on the same subject, adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh and twelfth sessions,

Noting with deep concern that, six years after the adoption of the Declaration in 1960, many territories are still under colonial domination,

1. Affirms its belief that all colonial countries and peoples should be granted independence with all possible speed;

Roundly condemning all forms and manifestations of colonialism and neo-colonialism,

Convinced that the continued existence of colonialism and the practice of apartheid and all other forms of racial discrimination constitute a threat to international peace and security and are a crime against humanity,

Noting that, although UNESCO has made a certain contribution to the attainment and consolidation of independence by former colonial countries and peoples by assisting them to develop education, science and culture, by no means all the opportunities at its disposal in this field have been made use of,

2. Authorizes the Director-General:

(a) To pay special attention in the practical execution of UNESCO's Programme for 1967-1968, in the work plans and in future programmes, to the implementation of the resolutions of the governing bodies of the United Nations and UNESCO relating to this matter and, in particular, to provide the newly independent countries and peoples and those that have not yet attained independence, with the necessary assistance for the development of education, science and culture;

(b) To continue, within the framework of UNESCO's Programme, to organize meetings and research projects on the harmful effects of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racialism on the social and economic life of countries and on the development of their education, science and culture, with a view to assisting in the application of practical measures to eradicate such after-effects;

(c) To make more active use of the Organization's information and publications programme and other forms of activities in order to unmask and to help to eradicate, with all possible speed, colonialism, neo-colonialism, the policy and practice of apartheid and racial discrimination, and also to give wide publicity to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the UNESCO General Conference;

(d) In accordance with the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly to withhold assistance from the Governments of Portugal, the Republic of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia in matters relating to education, science and culture, and not to invite them to attend conferences or take part in other UNESCO activities, participation in which might be considered as conferring technical assistance, until such time as the Governments of those countries abandon their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;

(e) In consultation with the United Nations Secretary-General, to use UNESCO's information material and publications and other forms of activity for the implementation of resolution 2142 (XXI) of the United Nations General Assembly which proclaimed 21 March as International Day for Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

(f) To appeal to the Governments of member States of UNESCO which have not yet done so to accede to the "International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination", adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its twentieth session, and to the "Convention against Discrimination in Education", adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its eleventh session;

(g) To report to the General Conference of UNESCO, at its fifteenth session, on the implementation of this resolution.

Enclosure 4

Resolution 15 C/9.12

The General Conference,

Considering that, in view of the UNESCO Constitution and the Charter of the United Nations, the organization and its member States must take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the decision of the United Nations General Assembly regarding the liquidation of colonialism and racialism,

Guided by the principles laid down in the 1960 Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly regarding the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

Considering resolutions 2105 (XX) and 2311 (XXII) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its twentieth (1965) and twenty-second (1967) sessions respectively regarding the liquidation of colonialism and racialism, and the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling resolutions 8.2 and 6.3 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh (1960), twelfth (1962) and thirteenth (1964) sessions on the role of UNESCO in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples, and resolution 11 adopted at its fourteenth session (1966) on UNESCO's tasks in the light of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twentieth session on questions relating to the liquidation of colonialism and racialism,

Noting with deep concern that many peoples and territories are still under colonial domination,

Considering that the continued existence of colonial régimes, the practice of apartheid, the rebirth of fascism and all forms of racial discrimination constitute a threat to international peace and security, and a crime against humanity,

1. Resolutely reaffirms its condemnation of all forms and manifestations of colonialism and racialism;
2. Urges all States to contribute actively to the implementation of the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and to take appropriate measures to advance these objectives,
3. Calls the attention of the Executive Board and the Director-General to the necessity of a further intensification of UNESCO activities, within its own terms of reference, with a view to rendering comprehensive assistance to peoples fighting for their liberation from colonial domination, to eliminating all the consequences of colonialism and to drawing up, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through its intermediary, with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to this end;
4. Invites the Director-General to take steps in close co-operation with the United Nations and other specialized agencies, under the 1969-1970 and future programmes, to implement the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and UNESCO General Conference regarding the liquidation of colonialism and racialism;
5. Reaffirms its decision to withhold assistance from the Governments of Portugal, the Republic of South Africa and the illegal régime of Rhodesia in matters relating to education, science and culture, and not to invite them to attend conferences or take part in other UNESCO activities, until such time as the authorities of these countries abandon their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination.

B. Resolution 15 C/9.14

The General Conference,

Mindful of the aims set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, the Constitution of UNESCO and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1960,

Noting with distress that eight years after the adoption of the 1960 Declaration, many territories are still under the colonial domination of Portugal,

Considering the policy of genocide and racial extermination followed by Portugal in territories under its domination, and the acts of aggression constantly committed by its troops on the frontiers of many African countries,

Considering that Portugal, by aggravating its crimes, is downrightly challenging the conscience of the world and the international community,

Considering that 1968 has been declared Human Rights Year,

Considering the fact that Portugal has constantly objected to the dispatch of a commission to investigate the problems of education in territories under its domination,

Reaffirming the terms of resolution 11 adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session (1966), more particularly paragraph 2 (d), and recalling resolution 20 adopted at the same session,

1. Solemnly condemns Portugal's attitude, which is in contradiction with UNESCO's ideals as they appear in the organization's Constitution;
2. Invites member States to suspend all co-operation with Portugal in the fields of education, science and culture;
3. Requests the Director-General to grant increased aid and assistance, within the framework of the Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 and, if need be, by means of extra-budgetary resources, to the African refugees from countries and territories still under Portuguese domination;
4. Invites the General Conference to re-examine the question at its sixteenth session and to make such further provisions as the situation may require.

Enclosure 5

Resolution 16 C/8

UNESCO's contribution to peace and its tasks with respect to the elimination of colonialism and utilization of UNESCO's programme as a means of strengthening co-operation between European States in the interests of peace and security in Europe

The General Conference, 9/

Recalling the provisions of UNESCO's Constitution defining the organization's responsibilities in the matter of strengthening international peace and security,

Convinced that it is one of the organization's essential practical tasks to give active assistance to the cause of strengthening peace and international security by reflecting, in its programme and activities, the ideals of peace and friendship among peoples,

Recalling the need to continue implementing and with increased effectiveness, resolution 8.1 on "peaceful and neighbourly relations", resolution 6.2 on "UNESCO's tasks in contributing to peace, peaceful co-operation and living peacefully together, among States with different economic and social systems", resolution 9 on "UNESCO's contribution to peace and UNESCO's tasks with respect to the elimination of colonialism and racialism" adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh (1960), thirteenth (1964) and fifteenth (1968) sessions respectively,

Recalling the tenth anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

9/ Resolution adopted at the thirty-fourth plenary meeting on 7 November 1970, on the report of the Committee on items 9 and 10 set up at the twenty-fifth plenary meeting on 29 October 1970 and composed of the representatives of the following member States: Afghanistan, Chile, India, the Netherlands, Romania, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic and the United States of America.

Countries and Peoples (1960) as well as the historic importance of the principles proclaimed therein,

Stressing furthermore the importance of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations among States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, solemnly adopted by the General Assembly at its jubilee session on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations (1970),

Reaffirming its faith in the principle that "the wide diffusion of culture and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern",

Considering that UNESCO should take all appropriate initiatives, within its fields of responsibility, designed to create and consolidate the intellectual conditions which provide a proper climate for international understanding and peace,

Believing that UNESCO and its member States should take effective measures for wider recognition, appreciation and strengthening of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, particularly the right to "freedom of thought, conscience and religion", the right to "freedom of opinion and expression", and the right "freely to participate in the cultural life of the community" (Articles 18, 19 and 27),

Welcoming the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies convened by UNESCO in Venice (1970) with respect to the rôle of cultural and information bodies in strengthening international peace and security and, in particular, the recommendation to member States "to study the possibility of calling an international conference of persons engaged in science, culture and education, devoted to the problems of peace and humanism",

Deeming it essential to meet the will expressed by the peoples in all countries to strengthen peace and security on all continents and noting more particularly the crucial rôle of peace and security in Europe,

Noting that military occupation by foreign forces constitutes a constant danger to peace and human rights, including the uncontested rights to national education and cultural life,

Observing that the United Nations General Assembly has designated the year 1971 as the International Year to Combat Racial Discrimination,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2555 (XXIV) of 23 December 1969, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, with particular reference to the appeal made therein to all international agencies to give assistance to peoples struggling against colonialism and racialism,

Noting that apartheid is an affront to mankind and that it should not be countenanced or supported in any form by UNESCO,

Noting that international non-governmental organizations which are associated with UNESCO may play an important part in implementing the objectives of the organization, including its policy of unremitting opposition to and elimination of colonialism and racialism, and that some of these organizations have branches or affiliates in countries in which colonialism and racialism are practised,

Noting with concern the continuing pernicious influence of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racialism and fascism and other anti-humanistic concepts on the intellectual life of the peoples of a number of countries, and according paramount importance to the struggle against the infiltration of neo-colonialism and racialism into education and culture,

Recalling anew that the policy of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racialism constitutes a constant danger to the peace and security of nations,

Having examined with interest the report and proposals submitted by the Director-General for a long-term plan of integrated action for the advancement of peace and international co-operation in the field of UNESCO's competence (document 16 C/12) and taking note of the debate on items 9 and 10,

Considering, however, that UNESCO and its member States should further increase their efforts in favour of human rights, peace and international security and the development of mutual understanding and co-operation in the realms of education, science, technology, culture and information,

I

1. Reaffirms resolution 9 adopted at its fifteenth session on "UNESCO's contribution to peace and UNESCO's tasks with respect to the elimination of colonialism and racialism";

2. Reaffirms resolution 9.13 adopted at its fifteenth session, which "invites all Member States to ensure the strictest respect for the resolutions adopted at the Teheran Conference on Human Rights, and particularly resolution I concerning respect for, and implementation of human rights in occupied territories";

3. Calls on member States actively to oppose colonialism, neo-colonialism, racialism and fascism and all forms of oppression and tyranny;

4. Reaffirms its decision not to accord any help to the Governments of Portugal and the Republic of South Africa or to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in the realms of education, science and culture, and, in particular, not to invite them to participate in conferences and other UNESCO activities until such time as the authorities of those countries desist from their policy of colonial oppression and racial discrimination;

5. Once again draws the attention of the Executive Board and of the Director-General to the need to strengthen UNESCO's action within the limits of its competence, as regards the assistance to be given to (a) refugees from colonial territories, and (b) other peoples striving to liberate themselves from colonial domination and all forms of apartheid;

6. To this end invites the Director-General to send a mission to the Organization of African Unity and, after examination of its report by the Executive Board, evolve concrete programmes for assistance to (a) refugees from colonial territories and (b) other peoples striving to liberate themselves from colonial domination and all forms of apartheid;

7. Requests the Director-General to examine the situation in the Portuguese African territories and in Namibia with regard to education, information, the social sciences, the human sciences and culture;

8. Requests the Director-General to intensify his efforts to counteract the propaganda of the Government of the Republic of South Africa by furnishing the Organization of African Unity and those countries desirous of receiving it with information obtained under the projects outlined above, in a form that can be adapted for use by the communication media of such countries in their efforts to counteract the said propaganda;

9. Requests the Director-General to undertake investigations of all international non-governmental organizations enjoying relations with UNESCO, which have branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in the Republic of South Africa or Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories, with respect to the practice of racial discrimination or racial segregation in their policies, activities, or membership or their co-operation in any way with the apartheid policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and to report thereon to the Executive Board;

10. Calls upon the Executive Board to take the necessary measures, in the light of the Director-General's report, to break off, as from 31 December 1971, all relations with those international non-governmental organizations, in respect of which it has not been established, to the satisfaction of the Board, that their branches, sections, affiliates or constituent parts in the Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or Portuguese-dominated African territories neither practise racial discrimination or segregation in their policies, their activities or in their membership, nor co-operate in any way with the Government of the Republic of South Africa in the latter's apartheid policy;

11. Invites the Director-General to report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Conference at its seventeenth session;

II

12. Approves the proposals by the Director-General concerning a long-term plan of action for the advancement of peace (document 16 C/12) and authorizes him to implement it, taking due account of the deliberations on items 9 and 10 during the session;

13. Invites the Director-General

(a) to implement this resolution and strengthen UNESCO's action for peace, particularly as regards:

- (i) interdisciplinary studies and research on: peace and racialism, and, in particular, their sociological and economic aspects;
socio-economic, psychological and ethical factors in the behaviour of individuals and communities and in the relations among nations;
effects of social change in the world on peaceful relations between nations and individuals;
conditions under which international contacts and exchanges produce the maximum beneficial effect;
sociology of international co-operation;
interaction between peace and development;
role of the United Nations system in the development of peaceful co-operation between nations and the development of the human personality;
social prerequisites for strengthening international peace and co-operation among different countries and peoples;
- (ii) training of teachers in the spirit of respect for human rights, peace and international co-operation;
- (iii) education of youth for international understanding and effective participation in the achievement of the objectives of peace of the organization;
- (iv) studies on information media, in order to:
 - (a) determine and examine the obstacles which in the minds of men oppose intellectual co-operation between nations;
 - (b) examine the contribution that information makes to development of education, science and culture and thus to the strengthening of the bases for peace;
 - (c) examine the way in which the technical revolution in information media could contribute to strengthening peace by facilitating greater dissemination of information;
- (v) the use of information media in favour of peace (improvement of the content of information and its impact on international life);
- (vi) the promotion of the fundamental principles of international law and their application to international co-operation in UNESCO's fields of competence;
- (vii) the normative action of the organization and its application in favour of peace;

- (b) to enlist, where appropriate, for the implementation of this plan of action and of the present resolution, the effective help of member States and of their National Commissions;
- (c) to call on international non-governmental organizations which co-operate with UNESCO for the more effective implementation of the ideals of the organization in the fields of human rights, peace and international security.

III

14. Invites further the Director-General

- (a) in the course of the implementation of the organization's programme for 1971-1972 and in the preparation of future programmes, to take into account the need for more effective fulfilment of the present resolution and the carrying out, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter and within UNESCO's fields of competence, of measures to strengthen international peace and security, including measures to create a favourable climate for the calling of a Pan-European security conference;
- (b) in pursuance of resolution 9 adopted at the fifteenth session on peace and UNESCO's tasks, and in line with his statements to the Executive Board at its 83rd session, to study with the international non-governmental organizations playing a part in international collaboration between local communities all possible forms of co-operation for the intimate association of intercommunity activities with the execution of UNESCO's programme;
- (c) to include in his annual report a section on steps taken in consequence of the present resolution.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/
12 March 1971

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 WHO co-operates fully with the Office of the UNHCR in connexion with the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to refugees. WHO participated in the interagency consultation which took place in January 1969 pursuant to a decision of the ACC, and has instituted flexible procedures for responding to requests from the High Commissioner concerning refugees, particularly in Africa. The results of the January 1969 consultation ... were communicated to all regional offices of the WHO by the Director-General. Ad hoc arrangements of the kind proposed therein have been established and WHO representatives or regional or field staff are utilized to provide short-term assistance on the request of the High Commissioner. These arrangements function in a manner which both the High Commissioner and the Director-General consider effective.

2. The WHO participated in interagency missions in 1969 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania, while, in 1970, assistance was provided to the Office of the High Commissioner at the request of the Governments of these countries, as well as Uganda in respect of programmes for refugees. Consultants have been utilized in various cases and technical advice and assistance provided in respect to rural resettlement. Technical assistance has also been made available in Ethiopia, Sudan and Tanzania because of the presence of parasitic diseases in areas of refugee resettlement, while feasibility studies of water supply for refugee settlement areas in Sudan and Uganda have been reviewed by WHO. Comments were provided to the High Commissioner on his proposed assistance programmes to the countries listed, as well as with respect to India, Macau, Nepal and Zambia.

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

3. As indicated under section A above, complete flexibility has been introduced to enable WHO to provide a prompt response to requests for short-term assistance. Assistance of a long-term character is provided in accordance with the normal procedures of the technical co-operation programme of WHO.

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

4. No problems have been encountered. The Executive Board and the World Health Assembly are kept informed of all developments.

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

5. The Organization's activities are within the general guidelines of the resolutions adopted by the World Health Assembly and the Executive Board and are appended hereto. All the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council have been systematically and regularly brought to the attention of the Executive Board and the World Health Assembly under the item on co-ordination with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the IAEA and have on each occasion been taken note of by the Assembly and the Executive Board.

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE, WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF THE 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 consultation, if any, with OAU

6. The relationship agreement between WHO and the OAU came into force upon signature by the OAU on 24 September 1969 (see enclosure 1 below). Both prior to the finalization of the relationship agreement and subsequent thereto WHO has been in frequent consultation with the OAU with respect to technical activities in the field of health. In co-operation with FAO, consultations are in progress looking towards the establishment of a Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa and a Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Commission on African Trypanosomiasis.

7. Since September 1969 the liaison officer of WHO to the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has also served as liaison officer to the OAU. The OAU is invited to be represented at meetings of WHO.

8. It should be noted that close relationships exist between the WHO Regional Office for Africa and the OAU, and that each organization is kept aware of the relevant activities and plans of the other.

B. Volume and scope of assistance extended, if any

9. No requests have been received from the OAU for the provision of assistance, through the national liberation movements, to the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese administration.

10. The WHO has at different times made fellowships available to applicants from all the Territories named herein.

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

11. No difficulties have been encountered and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council are regularly and systematically brought to the attention of the Executive Board and the World Health Assembly. Each of these bodies has taken note of the various resolutions so reported.

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

12. The resolutions of the Executive Board and the World Health Assembly are appended (see enclosures 2 to 5 below).

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)

Southern Rhodesia

13. On 23 June 1970, in response to a letter of the Secretary-General transmitting Security Council resolution 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970, the Director-General set forth the full history of the relations of WHO with Southern Rhodesia (see S/9853, annex III). The associate membership of Southern Rhodesia is regarded as being in suspense and a note to this effect appears in the Basic Documents of the World Health Organization, 10/ WHO transmits directly to Southern Rhodesia only routine communications related to international surveillance of communicable diseases and to adverse effects of pharmaceutical preparations. In all other cases correspondence is with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Portugal

14. The World Health Assembly in resolution WHA19.31 adopted in May 1966, (see enclosure 2 below), to which reference was made previously, suspended the right of Portugal to participate in the Regional Committee for Africa and in African regional activities, and suspended technical assistance to Portugal in application of paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965. In resolution WHA21.34, adopted in May 1968, (see enclosure 3 below), the World Health Assembly decided that, in applying the aforementioned resolution, the Director-General should take into consideration the need:

"(a) not to envisage in WHO programmes any assistance for Portugal until that country renounces the policy of colonial domination;

10/ Twenty-first edition, April 1970, page 144.

"(b) to provide, if necessary in co-operation with other appropriate organizations through special programmes, for health assistance to the refugees and nationals of countries under colonial domination, particularly in regard to the control of communicable diseases and the professional training of qualified national personnel."

South Africa

15. The World Health Assembly decided in March 1964, by resolution WHA17.50 (see enclosure 4 below) to apply to the Republic of South Africa the provisions of article 7 of the WHO Constitution and to suspend its voting privileges. Article 7 reads as follows:

"If a member fails to meet its financial obligations to the Organization or in other exceptional circumstances, the Health Assembly may, on such conditions as it thinks proper, suspend the voting privileges and services to which a member is entitled. The Health Assembly shall have the authority to restore such voting privileges and services."

Contact between South Africa and WHO has been minimal since the adoption of this resolution.

16. In May 1965, by resolution WHA18.48 (see enclosure 5 below) the World Health Assembly adopted an amendment to article 7 of the Constitution; the new text contains the following subparagraph:

"(b) if a member ignores the humanitarian principles and the objectives laid down in the Constitution, by deliberately practising a policy of racial discrimination the Health Assembly may suspend it or exclude it from the World Health Organization."

This amendment will come into force when it is accepted by two-thirds of the member States. The number of acceptances presently required is eighty-six; as of the present time forty-five acceptances have been received.

17. The Director-General responded further to letters from the Secretary-General concerning Security Council resolution 276 (1970) of 30 January 1970 which, inter alia, requested the specialized agencies to provide information on any dealings they had with South Africa that might have a bearing on the Territory of Namibia. Addressing the Secretary-General on 8 April 1970, the Director-General declared that "No assistance is rendered to South Africa by the World Health Organization in accordance with resolutions WHA16.43, WHA17.50 and WHA18.40 of the World Health Assembly" and that therefore no assistance was being provided to Namibia through South Africa (see S/9863, annex II).

18. In response to the adoption by the General Assembly, on 12 June 1968, of resolution 2372 (XXII) on Namibia, the Director-General confirmed to the Secretary-General the organization's readiness "to co-operate within its constitutional functions and capacities in the programme envisaged by the General Assembly when the specific requirements of that programme are known". 11/ On 3 October 1969, the

11/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 64, document A/7171 and Add.1 to 6.

Director-General informed the Acting United Nations Commissioner for Namibia that WHO was not "currently engaged in any programme in, or benefiting Namibia" but that it was engaged in programmes "which are, or could be, of assistance to Namibians resident outside their home country" (see S/9863, annex II). Specific reference was made to the provision of fellowships for training in the health professions, under the authority provided in article 2 (e) of the WHO Constitution. Such fellowships are being provided at the request of the UNHCR to Namibians resident outside their country.

19. In addition, the Director-General stated that under the Agreement between the United Nations and WHO, notably articles IV, VII, VIII and particularly Article IX, WHO stood "ready to participate in the preparation of contingency planning for programmes of assistance to cover the situation at such time as the administration of Namibia should be transferred to the United Nations Council for Namibia as well as upon eventual independence" (see S/9863, annex II). The Director-General further indicated that it seemed advisable to arrange for consultations to discuss requirements in the field of health and stated his readiness "at any time to designate a representative to initiate such discussions".

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

Southern Rhodesia

20. Since the unilateral declaration of independence, there have been no dealings with Southern Rhodesia which has not participated in any conferences or activities of the WHO (see paragraph 13 above).

Portugal

21. As indicated in the preceding section, the Government of Portugal has been suspended from participation in the Regional Committee for Africa and in activities of WHO in the African region. It remains a member of WHO and as such is represented at the World Health Assembly and participates in meetings of the Regional Committees for Europe and the Western Pacific. No technical assistance is supplied to Portugal. On certain occasions, experts from Portugal, at their own expense or at the expense of the Portuguese Government, have participated in technical meetings of the European Regional Office.

South Africa

22. Since the adoption of resolution WHA17.50 (see paragraph 15 above), South Africa has not participated in the World Health Assembly. No technical assistance is provided to South Africa.

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

23. As WHO has pointed out on many occasions, various problems have arisen as a result of the application of WHO resolutions. The joint meetings of the CPC and the ACC in 1969 were informed of these difficulties by the Director-General 12/ who explained that WHO was trying to build up the health protection of the peoples in Territories under Portuguese administration as well as that of refugees from these Territories. He also reported at that time that "Countries adjacent to Portuguese African territories had complained of the transmission of diseases across the frontier into their own territory; diseases so transmitted could not be eradicated without access to land on both sides of the frontier concerned". The principal guiding WHO's action under the relevant resolutions is that all steps necessary to the protection of health must be taken, and information on such matters as international surveillance, status of communicable diseases, biological standards and related information is provided to the Republic of South Africa and to Portugal.

24. Both South Africa and Southern Rhodesia have ceased to pay their budgetary contributions.

25. The Executive Board and the World Health Assembly have been kept fully informed of the problems involved.

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

26. Consideration of these problems is reflected in the resolutions which are appended.

IV. EXAMINATION, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE OAU, OF THE POSSIBILITY OF PROVIDING FOR PARTICIPATION, WHERE NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE, IN CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND OTHER REGIONAL MEETINGS, OF THE LEADERS OF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN AFRICA, IN AN APPROPRIATE CAPACITY

27. All of the resolutions of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly which related to implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, apartheid and related matters were reported to the Executive Board at its forty-seventh session, held from 19 to 29 January 1971. In connexion with General Assembly resolution 2704 (XXV), the Director-General said that "should the Health Assembly, on the Board's advice, consider complying with this request, the necessary action could be taken in collaboration with the OAU". The Director-General also reaffirmed his desire to "take all possible steps to meet the wishes of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in regard to decolonization and apartheid", and indicated that the "Board and the Health Assembly have continuously considered all such resolutions and taken action in the light of the specific circumstances of both the Constitution and the role of the Organization". The Executive Board took note of the report in resolution EB47.R60 and the report will be placed before the twenty-fourth World Health Assembly in May 1971.

12/ CO-ORDINATION/JM/3/SR.4, page 11.

Enclosure 1

Agreement between the World Health Organization
and the Organization of African Unity

The World Health Organization and the Organization of African Unity,

Considering that the objective of the World Health Organization (hereinafter referred to as "WHO") is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health and that in order to achieve this objective WHO acts as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work;

Considering that one of the purposes of the Organization of African Unity (hereinafter referred to as "OAU") is, as set out in its Charter, to promote the unity and solidarity of the African States and to intensify their co-operation and efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa, and to these ends to undertake among other things to co-ordinate and harmonize the general policies of its member States in the field of health and sanitation;

Considering that under Article XX of the Charter of OAU specialized commissions have been set up to ensure such co-operation;

Considering that OAU is called upon to undertake certain tasks of a regional nature, in harmony with those pursued on a world-wide scale by WHO;

Considering the regional arrangements made by WHO as set forth in Chapter XI of its Constitution, and in particular Article 50 (d) thereof;

Considering Article 70 of the Constitution of WHO and Article II of the Charter of OAU and in confirmation of the already existing co-operation between the two Organizations;

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Co-operation

WHO and OAU agree to co-operate in all matters that arise in the field of health and are connected with those tasks and activities of the two Organizations that are in harmony.

ARTICLE II

Exchange of information

1. WHO and OAU agree to exchange publications and documents relating to activities on subjects of common interest, subject to any measures which might be necessary to safeguard the confidential nature of certain documents.

2. This exchange shall be supplemented, as necessary, by periodical contacts between members of the Secretariat of the two Organizations for the purpose of consultation as regards projects or activities of common interest. In addition, each Organization shall make available to the other any statistical and legislative information in its possession on subjects of common interest.

ARTICLE III

Reciprocal representation

1. Representatives of WHO shall be invited to attend sessions of the specialized commissions and technical conferences or meetings of the OAU at which matters of interest to WHO are to be discussed. These representatives shall participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies with respect to items on their agendas in which WHO has an interest.

2. Representatives of OAU shall be invited to attend the meetings of the World Health Assembly and its committees, the Executive Board and the regional committees concerned and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies with respect to items on their agendas in which OAU has an interest.

ARTICLE IV

Joint action

WHO and OAU will afford, each to the other, any technical co-operation which may be asked for the purpose of studying questions of common interest. If any such technical co-operation would involve substantial expenditure, consultation will take place with a view to determining the most equitable manner of meeting such expenditure.

ARTICLE V

Assistance in technical, research and in other relevant fields

A request for technical assistance or aid made jointly by two or more members to either organization may, if the members concerned so request, be the subject of consultations between the two organizations.

ARTICLE VI

Implementation, revision and denunciation

1. In all matters concerning the implementation of this agreement, WHO shall be represented by its Headquarters or by its competent regional office and OAU shall be represented by its Administrative Secretary-General or his duly authorized nominee.

2. The terms of this agreement may be modified with the consent of both parties.

3. Either party may denounce the agreement by giving one year's notice in writing to the other party.

ARTICLE VII

Entry into force

This agreement, after approval by the World Health Assembly and the Council of Ministers of OAU, shall enter into force on the date on which it is signed by the appointed representatives of WHO and OAU.

In Witness Whereof the two representatives whose names are stated below have signed this agreement at the dates indicated below their signatures.

This agreement has been written in duplicate in the English and French languages, the texts in both languages being equally authentic.

(Signed) M.G. CANDAU, M.D.
Director General
For The World Health
Organization

1 September 1969

(Signed) Diallo TELLI
Secretary-General
For The Organization of
African Unity

29 September 1969

Enclosure 2

Resolution WHA19.31

Resolution AFR/RC15/R2 adopted by the Regional Committee for Africa at its fifteenth session on 9 September 1965

The Nineteenth World Health Assembly,

Having regard to Article 7, 8 and 47 of the Constitution;

Having regard to the provisions established by the Second World Health Assembly in resolution WHA2.103 concerning the representation in the regional committees of member States which have not their seat of government within the region, and in particular Article 2, paragraphs (a) and (b) of those provisions.

Considering resolution AFR/RC15/R2 adopted by the Regional Committee for Africa at its fifteenth session on 9 September 1965;

Considering the various resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Security Council in regard to African Territories under Portuguese administration, and in particular the position taken by the Security Council in its resolution 180 (1963) of 31 July 1963 by declaring the system

of government applied by Portugal in Africa to be contrary to the principles of the Charter, a resolution mentioned in resolution 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965 of the General Assembly;

Considering that Portugal no longer fulfils, under the terms of Articles 2 and 47 of the Constitution and of resolution WHA2.103, the conditions required to represent on the Regional Committee the territories it administers in Africa;

Considering furthermore that by adopting a passive attitude the World Health Organization would be an accessory to Portugal in refusing to comply with the decisions of the United Nations;

1. Suspends the right of Portugal to participate in the Regional Committee for Africa and in regional activities until the government of that country has furnished proof of its willingness to conform to the injunctions of the United Nations;
2. Suspends, pursuant to Article 7 of the Constitution, technical assistance to Portugal in application of point 9 of the operative part of resolution 2107 (XX) of the General Assembly; and
3. Requests the Director General to report to the Twentieth World Health Assembly on the measures which have been taken in application of the decisions of this resolution.

Thirteenth plenary meeting, 18 May 1966

Resolution WHA20.38

Implementation of resolution WHA19.31

The Twentieth World Health Assembly,

1. Notes the report of the Director-General on the implementation of resolution WHA19.31; and
2. Decides to refer the matter to the Regional Committees concerned for further consideration.

Eleventh plenary meeting, 23 May 1967
A20/WR/11

Enclosure 3

Resolution WHA21.34

Implementation of resolution WHA19.31

The Twenty-first World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report (A21/AFL/3) of the Director-General on the implementation of resolution WHA19.31;

Bearing in mind resolutions WHA19.31 and WHA20.38 adopted by the Nineteenth World Health Assembly and the Twentieth World Health Assembly respectively;

Noting resolution AFR/RCL7/R2 adopted by the Regional Committee for Africa at its seventeenth session, resolution EUR/RCL7/R9 adopted by the Regional Committee for Europe at its seventeenth session and resolution WPR/RCL8.R2 adopted by the Regional Committee for the Western Pacific at its eighteenth session; and

Having regard to resolutions 2270 (XXII), 2311 (XXII) and 2326 (XXII) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twenty-second session;

Decides that, in applying paragraph 2 of resolution WHA19.31, the Director-General should take into consideration the need:

(a) not to envisage in WHO programmes any assistance for Portugal until that country renounces the policy of colonial domination,

(b) to provide, if necessary in co-operation with other appropriate organizations through special programmes, for health assistance to the refugees and nationals of countries under colonial domination, particularly in regard to the control of communicable diseases and the professional training of qualified national personnel,

(c) to ensure, within the limits of his competence, the implementation of this resolution and to report periodically to the Regional Committees concerned and to the World Health Assembly on the measures taken to put this into effect.

Seventeenth plenary meeting, 23 May 1968

Enclosure 4

Resolution WHA17.50

Action by Health Assembly regarding rights and services

The Seventeenth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the development of the situation in the African Region since the Sixteenth World Health Assembly;

Considering the statement made by the African delegates at the last meeting of the Regional Committee for Africa, held on 23 and 24 September 1963, in Geneva;

Noting in particular with great concern the gradual deterioration in this situation and the manifold consequences which may result therefrom both for the peoples of the countries concerned and for the Organization as a whole;

Reiterating the provisions of resolution WHA16.43 and, in particular, the operative paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7;

Recalling further that, according to the provisions of Article 7 of the Constitution, the Health Assembly may, in certain exceptional circumstances and on such conditions as it thinks proper, suspend the voting privileges and services to which a member is entitled;

Considering that apartheid officially raised to the status of a political system by a government represents an exceptional circumstance of failure to adhere to the humanitarian principles governing the World Health Organization, and therefore makes such a government liable to the penalties provided for in the said Article 7;

Considering that the Republic of South Africa persists in violating the Constitution and in ignoring the resolutions of the World Health Organization and of the United Nations; and

Considering that the mere designation of a representative of the Director-General at Brazzaville can in no way bring about an appreciable improvement in this situation,

1. Decides to apply to the Republic of South Africa the provisions of Article 7 of the Constitution relating to voting privileges; and
2. Requests the Executive Board and the Director-General to submit to the Eighteenth World Health Assembly formal proposals with a view to the suspension or exclusion from the Organization of any member violating its principles and whose official policy is based on racial discrimination.

March 1964

Enclosure 5

Resolution WHA18.48

Amendments to Article 7 of the Constitution

The Eighteenth World Health Assembly,

Considering the proposal made by the Government of the Ivory Coast for the amendment of Article 7 of the Constitution; and

Noting that the provision of Article 73 of the Constitution, which requires that the texts of proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be communicated to members at least six months before consideration by the Health Assembly, has been duly complied with,

I

1. Adopts the amendments to the Constitution set forth in the Annexes to this resolution, and which shall form an integral part of this resolution, the texts in the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages being equally authentic;

2. Decides that two copies of this resolution shall be authenticated by the signatures of the President of the Eighteenth World Health Assembly, and the Director-General of the World Health Organization, of which one copy shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, depositary of the Constitution, and one copy retained in the archives of the World Health Organization;

II

Considering that the aforesaid amendments to the Constitution shall come into force for all members when accepted by two-thirds of the members in accordance with their respective constitutional processes, as provided for in Article 73 of the Constitution,

Decides that the notification of such acceptance shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as required for acceptance of the Constitution by Article 79 (a) of the Constitution.

Eighteenth World Health Assembly, 20 May 1965

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

/Original: English/
25 February 1971

- 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. Relief assistance does not fall within the scope of the activities of IBRD or of the International Development Association (IDA). The Bank Group is expanding its lending and its technical assistance operations in the African countries, including those in which refugees from the Territories in question have sought refuge. It is not practicable to attempt to identify the effects of these operations on refugees. They can be expected, however, to improve economic and social conditions in the recipient countries and this, indirectly, should bring about benefits to refugees.
 2. Preliminary and informal discussions have been held between representatives of the UNHCR and representatives of IBRD with a view to exploring possible avenues of co-operation in fields of mutual interest in Africa.
- II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE, WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF THE 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. The OAU has been invited to be represented by an observer at the annual meetings of the boards of governors of IBRD and IDA. Informal contacts have been established by the staff of the Bank with the secretariat of the OAU. During his visit to

Ethiopia in the fall of 1970, the President of the IBRD met with the Deputy Secretary-General of the OAU and discussed problems of common interest in the field of economic development in Africa.

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

4. The Governments of Portugal and South Africa are members of the IBRD, with a subscribed capital of \$US80 million and \$US213 million respectively. The Government of South Africa is also a member of IDA and has subscribed or contributed to the resources of the Association the equivalent of \$US17.08 million in currencies freely usable by IDA for its lending operations. The Governors for Portugal and South Africa participate in the meetings of the Board of Governors of the two institutions and in the election of their executive directors in accordance with the Articles of Agreement of the two institutions.

5. The Bank has made six loans to Portuguese power companies, with the guarantee of the Republic of Portugal, for electric power projects located in the European territory of Portugal, in an aggregate amount of \$US57.5 million, of which about \$US52.5 million is still to be repaid to the Bank. The last of these loans was granted in 1966. The Bank has made eleven loans to, or with the guarantee of, the Republic of South Africa for electric power and transportation projects in South Africa, in an aggregate amount of \$US241.8 million of which about \$US3.15 million is still to be repaid to the Bank. The last of these loans was granted in 1966.

6. The IBRD does not maintain any relations with the persons purporting to exercise governmental authority in Southern Rhodesia; the membership of the United Kingdom in IBRD and IDA includes, under the Articles of Agreement of both institutions, the Territory of Southern Rhodesia as a Territory under the authority of the United Kingdom. The IBRD and IDA have duly noted the obligations imposed on the members of the United Nations by Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968.

7. In connexion with two projects to be financed by loans from IBRD or IDA to the Governments of Botswana and Zambia, respectively, which inevitably require for their execution the use of certain facilities in Southern Rhodesia or contacts with agencies in Southern Rhodesia, the Governments concerned formally undertook appropriate consultations with the Security Council concerning these projects.

8. The question of withholding economic assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa has been the subject of discussion by IBRD and the United Nations in the past; reference is made to the letter of Mr. George D. Woods, then President of the Bank, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated 18 August 1967. The position of IBRD and IDA remains as described in that letter.

IV. EXAMINATION, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE OAU, OF THE POSSIBILITY OF PROVIDING FOR PARTICIPATION, WHERE NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE, IN CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND OTHER REGIONAL MEETINGS, OF THE LEADERS OF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN AFRICA, IN AN APPROPRIATE CAPACITY

9. The IBRD does not convene regional conferences, seminars or other regional meetings on matters which would involve liberation movements. There has been no occasion, therefore, to examine the possibility of providing for participation of the leaders of liberation movements in such meetings.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

/Original: English/
26 February 1971

1. The nature and scope of the activities of IMF are limited by the Fund's purposes as set out in its Articles of Agreement. Under the Articles, only member countries can purchase currencies from the Fund, and only for a temporary period in order to meet balance of payments problems.

2. In view of the foregoing, you will appreciate that it is not relevant to answer all of the questions raised in your schema. I trust, however, that the comments herein, which follow the order of the schema as far as feasible, will be sufficient to serve the purposes of your report:

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

3. There have not been and can be no operations or transactions of IMF with member governments for the purposes referred to in the schema. In view of the provisions of the Fund's Articles of Agreement, there can be no operations or transactions of any kind with intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations or non-members of the Fund.

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE, WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF THE 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

4. There exists no formal relationship agreement between IMF and the OAU, but the latter has been regularly invited to send an observer to the meetings of the Board of Governors of the Fund.

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

5. Portugal and South Africa are members of IMF. Under the Fund's Articles of Agreement, Southern Rhodesia is a Territory in respect of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has accepted the obligations of the Articles, and the Fund has no relationship with the present régime in that Territory.

6. The resolutions dealing with decolonization and apartheid have been brought to the notice of the Executive Directors.

7. Under the Articles, the Board of Governors consists of a governor and an alternate governor appointed by each member, and the Board meets annually. There are twenty executive directors. One executive director was elected by the votes of the following members: Australia, Lesotho, New Zealand, South Africa and Swaziland. Another executive director was elected by the votes of Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain.

8. No problem has been encountered under the provisions of the Articles as explained above, and therefore there has been no occasion for discussions under them by either the Board of Governors or the Executive Directors.

IV. EXAMINATION, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE OAU, OF THE POSSIBILITY OF PROVIDING FOR PARTICIPATION, WHERE NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE, IN CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND OTHER REGIONAL MEETINGS, OF THE LEADERS OF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN AFRICA, IN AN APPROPRIATE CAPACITY

9. The IMF organizes no regional meetings as such. Conferences and seminars organized by the Fund relate to technical, economic and monetary matters or other matters directly related to the operations of the Fund. The participants, therefore, are representatives of member Governments, technical experts or representatives of international organizations directly involved in the technical aspects of the work of the Fund. No changes in these arrangements have appeared necessary, and none is currently envisaged.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/
14 April 1971

1. General Assembly resolutions 2555 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 and 2704 (XXV) of 14 December 1970 will be submitted for consideration at the forthcoming session of the Assembly of ICAO to be held from 15 June to 8 July 1971.

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

Decisions of the Council of ICAO

2. ICAO is ready to provide assistance in aeronautical training to refugees from colonial Territories utilizing funds from UNDP.

3. In regard to apartheid ICAO welcome applications from qualified South Africans who are victims of apartheid, for possible employment in vacant posts in the secretariat of ICAO or in the technical assistance programme administered by ICAO within UNDP. While ICAO cannot play a very active role in the dissemination of information on the evils of apartheid, the Secretary General of ICAO is ready to enter in consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on appropriate arrangements for the publication of information of the kind in the ICAO Bulletin. ICAO is willing to co-operate with the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa.

3. To supply the UNHCR with information on existing opportunities for vocational training nationally and internationally.

3. In the same resolution, the Council instructs the Director-General of the International Bureau to seek the co-operation of UNHCR and the support of the member countries of the Union in aiding refugees who have received postal vocational training to find work either in the country of asylum or in another country wishing to take part in the humanitarian work of helping refugees.

4. On the basis of paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution CE 2, as quoted above, the Director-General of the International Bureau made provision for an allotment in the UPU Special Fund for granting study fellowships to refugees. In addition, a circular was sent to the member countries of the UPU appealing for their co-operation in training refugees in vocational centres. In response to this communication, some postal administrations indicated that they were willing to admit refugees to their training institutions. The Office of UNHCR was also informed of existing opportunities for vocational training nationally and internationally.

5. The Director-General sought study fellowships for refugees from UNDP. The UNDP indicated that it was willing to give favourable consideration to any application for fellowships for the training of refugees under multilateral projects.

6. While UPU cannot be said at this time to have encountered any real problems in connexion with the programme of assistance to refugees, it is nevertheless impossible to report any appreciable progress, owing to the fact that, with one exception, the African countries with refugee populations have not thus far responded to the approaches made by the Director-General of the International Bureau. Moreover, nearly all the countries which agree to admit refugees to their centres have stated that they cannot grant them fellowships or guarantee them work when they have completed their vocational training. 13/

7. The International Bureau has informed the Office of UNHCR that it can make some training fellowships available. However, so far, the Office of the High Commissioner has not been in a position to identify qualified candidates and has expressed hope to make these opportunities more widely known among refugees with the possible co-operation of the OAU and UNESCO.

13/ Note by the Secretariat: In a further letter dated 20 April 1971, the Director-General stated as follows:

"In my letter of 4 March 1971, I mentioned that to date only one of the African countries which have refugee populations referred to in resolution 2555 (XXIV) has responded to the approaches made by the Director-General of UPU's International Bureau. That country said that it was willing to provide vocational training for a limited number of refugees. However, the proposed level of instruction is suitable only for junior officials. In addition, four non-African countries have indicated that they are willing in principle to admit refugees to their vocational training centres. These offers have been brought to the attention of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees which, through the collaboration of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and UNESCO, is engaged in a systematic search for candidates for admission to postal training centres. The Office of the High Commissioner hopes to be able to send us the names of candidates in the near future, at which time International Bureau of UPU will get in touch with the host countries."

8. In accordance with Executive Council resolution CE 2/1970, the Director-General of the International Bureau will report to the Council at its 1971 session on the results of the steps he has taken and may suggest some effective measures for the social advancement of refugees in the host countries.

The status within UPU of questions relating to South Africa, Portugal
and Southern Rhodesia

9. In its resolution C 2 (see enclosure 2 below), the Universal Postal Congress, meeting at Tokyo in 1969, condemned the apartheid policy and oppressive measures practised by the South African Government and decided on the expulsion of the South African delegation from the Tokyo Congress.

10. The same Congress, in its resolution C 3 (see enclosure 3 below), also condemned the policy of oppression pursued in Africa by the Government of Portugal and invited the Government of Portugal to conform without delay to the resolutions of the United Nations concerning decolonization.

11. The UPU Executive Council, which is the only organ, apart from the Congress, empowered to decide what action should be taken in such matters, has in recent years considered, in accordance with article IV of the United Nations/UPU Agreement, a number of United Nations resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies. In 1970, such resolutions were once again the subject of an Executive Council document. The Council carefully considered the resolutions in question and took note of them. The contents of the document mentioned above were brought to the attention of all member countries of UPU, along with other Executive Council documents.

12. South Africa and Portugal are not members of any of the organs established by Congress. They receive no technical assistance and, as matters now stand, relationships between UPU and these two countries are confined to the supply, in accordance with the regulations, of publications of the Union, especially on the subject of international postal operations, and the dissemination of postal information which they transmit to the International Bureau on the same basis as the information supplied to us by all member countries of UPU.

13. The question of supply of publications to the postal administrations of South Africa and Portugal will be submitted to the next session of UPU Executive Council, in May-June 1971, for consideration and directives.

14. Southern Rhodesia is, for postal purposes, one of the "Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible".

15. In 1970, the United Kingdom Postal Administration asked the UPU International Bureau to issue a circular to all the postal administrations of member countries of the Union, confirming, inter alia, that "Her Majesty's Government, acting, as necessary, through the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications or the Post Office, continues to be responsible for the international relations, including the postal relations, of Southern Rhodesia". The United Kingdom administration accordingly

requested the International Bureau to continue to refuse to accept or act upon any communication emanating from the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

16. The UPU International Bureau is complying strictly with these directives and has no direct relations with the Southern Rhodesian Postal Administration. No representative of Southern Rhodesia is present at meetings of the organs of the Union, and no technical or other assistance is given to the Southern Rhodesian Postal Administration by the International Bureau of UPU.

17. During the past five years, thirteen countries notified the International Bureau of UPU that they had suspended postal relations with Southern Rhodesia and requested that their notifications should be brought to the attention of all the postal administrations of member countries.

18. On 27 March 1968, the "Minister for Foreign Affairs of Southern Rhodesia" made a declaration of continuity with a view to becoming a separate member country in UPU. The declaration did not take effect because the legal requirements had not been fulfilled. Moreover, it was considered that an application for admission subject to the approval of member countries, in accordance with article 11, paragraphs 2 and 4, of the UPU Constitution, was not possible, since Southern Rhodesia had not been recognized as having the status of a "sovereign country".

Information activities

19. The UPU devoted a special issue of its monthly magazine Postal Union (published in seven languages) to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, and in particular the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. This issue - which included a message from the Director-General of the International Bureau, articles on the Union's technical assistance activities, and information on the technical studies undertaken in behalf of developing countries - was distributed not only to the postal administrations of member countries of UPU and to regular private subscribers, but also to many postal vocational training centres, with a view to arousing the interest of the staff and trainees at such centres in the historic value of the Declaration.

20. The fourth item of the schema, namely, "Examination, in consultation with the OAU, of the possibility of providing for participation, where necessary and appropriate, in conferences, seminars and other regional meetings, of the leaders of the liberation movements in the colonial Territories in Africa, in an appropriate capacity" will be submitted to the next session of the Executive Council of UPU in May-June 1971 for consideration and directives.

* * *

21. The Executive Council of UPU will have before it at its next session, in May-June 1971, a number of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session which the International Bureau recently received from the United Nations and which contain appeals or recommendations to the specialized agencies on the subject of the implementation by the agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Enclosure 1

Resolution C 26

Congress,

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

Recalling

United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and resolutions 2311 (XXII), 2426 and 2465 (XXIII) submitted to the Executive Council in 1968 and 1969,

Having examined

- (a) Congress - Document 2/Add.1,
- (b) Economic and Social Council resolution 1450 (XLVII) of 13 August 1969, and in particular its operative paragraphs 3 to 7,

Instructs the Director-General of the International Bureau

- (1) to collaborate fully with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), especially

by giving opinions and possibly approaching member countries of the Union to ensure that they furnish, if possible, postal technical aid to the representatives of the High Commissioner,

by promoting the participation in the vocational training courses sponsored by the UPU of refugees holding fellowships made available by the UNDP or other organizations;

- (2) to consider with the United Nations Secretary-General other measures which could be taken by the Headquarters of the Union under the Acts of the Universal Postal Union to secure implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2311 (XXII), 2426 and 2465 (XXIII), or other similar resolutions,
- (3) to report to the Executive Council on the measures he has been able to take with regard to sub-paragraphs 1 and 2, above,

Invites the member countries of the Union

- (a) to respond whenever possible to the appeals contained in the above-mentioned General Assembly resolutions,
- (b) to assist the Director-General, at his request, in supplying the aid mentioned in sub-paragraph 1 of the present resolution,

Further charges the Director-General of the International Bureau

to communicate the text of the present resolution to the United Nations Secretary-General, the Directors and Secretaries-General of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the members of the Universal Postal Union.

Enclosure 2

Resolution C 2

Expulsion of the South African delegation from the 16th Congress

Congress,

Considering

1. The United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
2. United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1904 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963 and 1905 (XVIII) of 21 November 1963,
3. United Nations General Assembly resolution 2396 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968 concerning the apartheid policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, subject of communication CE 1969 - Doc 2/Add 2 to the UPU Executive Council,
4. United Nations General Assembly resolution 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 appealing to all the specialized agencies and to all international organizations to take the necessary steps to cease all economic, technical, financial and other aid to the Government of South Africa until it has abandoned its policy of racial discrimination, subject of the same communication to the UPU Executive Council,
5. The Preamble to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union,
6. The fact that South Africa, despite its membership of the United Nations Organization and the specialized agencies thereof, persists in following a policy based on racial discrimination and oppression,
7. That in so doing the Government of South Africa deliberately violates the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the fundamental principles of the Universal Postal Union, acts to which it has acceded of its own free will,
8. That South Africa has thereby excluded itself de jure from the international community,

Avare that it is hardly possible to negotiate and sign any agreement with the delegation of a Government which practises racial discrimination and which persists in violating international agreements,

Recalling the decision of the 1964 Vienna Congress concerning the expulsion of South Africa,

Condemns vigorously the apartheid policy and oppressive measures practised by the South African Government,

Declares that it is profoundly indignant at the presence of the South African delegates,

Contests the minority representation of the South African Government and, in consequence,

Decides the expulsion of the South African delegation from the 16th Congress of the UPU in Tokyo.

Enclosure 3

Resolution C 3

Portuguese colonial policy

Congress,

Considering

1. The United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
2. Resolution 1466 (XIV) of the United Nations Assembly (15 September to 15 December 1959) and mandate 42 (IV) of the Economic Commission for Africa,
3. Resolution 2395 (XXIII) of 29 November 1968 of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the question of the Territories administered by Portugal, subject of communication CE 1969 - Doc 2/Add 2 to the Executive Council of the UPU,
4. Resolution 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 of the United Nations General Assembly, subject of the same communication to the Executive Council of the UPU,
5. Resolution 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, subject of the same communication to the Executive Council of the UPU,
6. That the Government of Portugal persists in continuing its policy of colonial oppression over the people of the Territories it administers,

Condemns the policy of oppression pursued in Africa by the Government of Portugal,

Invites the Government of Portugal to conform without delay to the resolutions of the United Nations.

5. No requests for provision of assistance to the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese administration have so far been received through the OAU. In this connexion it should be noted, however, that the "Portuguese Overseas Provinces" are a member of ITU.

III. 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

Southern Rhodesia

6. In 1966, the Administrative Council of the ITU adopted a resolution instructing the Secretary-General:

- to delete the signatures of the former Rhodesian delegation appended to the copy of the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux 1965), the Additional Protocols I, II and III, the Final Protocol and the Optional Additional Protocol deposited in the archives of the Union;
- to notify all members of the Union by circular letter that the signatures have been deleted and invite them to amend their published copies accordingly;
- to refuse acceptance of any purported instrument of ratification or accession by or on behalf of the existing illegal régime in Rhodesia;
- to take the necessary steps so that the existing illegal régime in Rhodesia shall not be invited to take part in the work of any conference or meeting called by the Union, or under its auspices, until the Administrative Council, taking into account the decisions taken by the United Nations, shall find that the conditions for constructive co-operation have been restored.

7. In 1970, the Council instructed the Secretary-General to continue the strict enforcement of the above resolution and in addition not to have any communication with the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia.

Portugal

8. In 1965, the Plenipotentiary Conference of ITU condemned without appeal "the colonial policy of the retrograde Government of Portugal" and asked Portugal to apply the following measures:

- immediate recognition of the right of the peoples in the Territories under its domination to self-determination and independence;
- immediate cessation of all acts of repression and withdrawal of all military forces and others at present used for this purpose;
- promulgation of an unconditional political amnesty and establishment of conditions allowing the free functioning of political parties;

- negotiation on the basis of recognition of the right to self-determination with the real representatives of the nationalist fighting forces of these Territories, so as to transfer power to freely elected political institutions representative of the peoples of these Territories.

Portugal nevertheless remains a member of ITU with full rights.

South Africa

9. The Government of South Africa was excluded from the Plenipotentiary Conference of ITU, held in Montreux in 1965. That Conference also instructed the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps so that South Africa would not be invited to take part in the work of any regional conference or meeting for Africa called by the Union, or under its auspices, until the Administrative Council, taking into account the decisions of the United Nations and after consulting the members and associate members of the Union, found that the conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by the abandonment of the present policy of racial discrimination exercised by the Government of South Africa.

10. South Africa remains a member of ITU subject to the above restrictions on participation in regional conferences or meetings for Africa.

11. In 1967, the Administrative Council resolved that the Government of South Africa no longer had the right to represent the Territory of South West Africa within the Union.

IV. EXAMINATION, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE OAU, OF THE POSSIBILITY OF PROVIDING FOR PARTICIPATION, WHERE NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE, IN CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND OTHER REGIONAL MEETINGS, OF THE LEADERS OF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN AFRICA, IN AN APPROPRIATE CAPACITY

12. The General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention stipulate that the following shall be admitted to Plenipotentiary Conferences:

- delegations of members of the Union;
- observers of the United Nations;
- observers of the specialized agencies and of IAEA.

13. The General Regulations also stipulate that, in addition to the above, observers of international organizations, representatives of recognized private operating agencies and permanent organs of the Union may be admitted to world or regional administrative conferences. As regards seminars, only members of the Union are invited to send participants.

14. Under these conditions it is clearly not possible to provide for participation of the leaders of the liberation movements in the colonial Territories in Africa in conferences and seminars held under the auspices of the Union.

15. I trust that the above information will be of value to you in the preparation of the report called for in resolution 2704 (XXV). I shall, of course, be submitting that resolution to our Administrative Council at its forthcoming session.

Enclosure 1

/Original: French/

Letter dated 14 April 1966 from the Secretary-General of ITU
addressed to the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU

1. I have the honour to refer to the question of the possible negotiation of an agreement between ITU and OAU, which has already been discussed on various occasions by officials of our two secretariats and which was the subject of your letter of 8 September 1965.
2. Firstly, I wish to assure you that ITU greatly appreciates the interest shown by OAU in the efforts we are making to develop telecommunications in Africa, and we are sure that close and fruitful co-operation can be established between our two organizations.
3. This co-operation might take the following three traditional forms:
 - Mutual consultation on points of common interest;
 - Reciprocal representation at conferences or meetings on telecommunication questions of interest to Africa;
 - Exchange of documents concerning the two organizations.
4. Mutual consultations could be carried out mainly by correspondence or, where appropriate, through discussions at the secretariat level.
5. The arrangements for representation at conferences or meetings will, of course, have to conform to the general procedure laid down by each organization. In the case of ITU, the relevant provisions are contained in article 29 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) and in chapters 2 and 11 of the General Regulations annexed to that Convention.
6. The exchange of documents can be carried out according to circumstances, when questions of common interest are under consideration.
7. The conditions under which co-operation can be established, as described above, are in full conformity with the policy and methods generally applied by ITU. They are sufficiently flexible and, as experience with other organizations has shown, can be adapted to all requirements. If they meet with your approval, I would suggest that they should take effect immediately with regard to OAU.
8. That being so, and at least for the present, relations between ITU and OAU might be governed by the terms of this letter and of your reply. Experience will enable us to judge whether it is necessary to conclude a formal agreement; such a step would have to be the subject of detailed negotiations and would, in any

event, have to be examined and officially approved by our Administrative Council, and later by our Plenipotentiary Conference. I might mention at this point that ITU has not hitherto considered it necessary to conclude any formal agreements with international organizations, except with the United Nations.

9. In conclusion, I wish to say once again how much we have appreciated your interest in the development of telecommunications in Africa and to assure you that I look forward with pleasure to co-operating further with you for that purpose.

Enclosure 2

Letter dated 14 February 1967 from the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU addressed to the Secretary-General of the ITU

...

I would like first, to reiterate my sincere thanks for the spirit of co-operation expressed by your goodself during your short visit to Addis Ababa last month, and in your letter, and to assure you that it is our intention to further strengthen the cordial relations happily existing between ourselves personally as well as between our two organizations. The importance of telecommunications to Africa cannot be underestimated and the co-operation between OAU and ITU would certainly go a long way towards enhancing the economic and social development of the continent.

As to my comments on your letter of 14 April 1966, I would like to add to the three forms of co-operation suggested by yourself, another very important one, namely "technical co-operation" the particulars of which were explained orally to both Mr. M. Melli, the Vice Secretary-General of the ITU and Mr. Sundaram, Chief, Technical Assistance Department of the ITU, during their visit to Addis in relation to the planned Africa meeting. This technical co-operation item constitutes a very important part of the agreement concluded between our Organization and the International Labour Organisation. I would suggest that arrangements relative to this matter may take the following lines:

- A. Whenever desirable for the development of their activities in fields of mutual concern, the Organization of African Unity and the International Telecommunications Union may each seek the other's technical co-operation where it is specially equipped to assist in the development of such activities.
- B. Every effort will be made to meet any such request for technical co-operation in a manner to be agreed in such cases as may arise.
- C. The Organization of African Unity and the International Telecommunications Union, upon request and within their available resources, shall assist each other as regards administrative, conference and general services staff, as well as in the provision of experts on economic, social and telecommunication matters. This assistance shall be furnished with due regard to the exclusively international character of the staff of the two organizations, and to their obligations under the Charter of the OAU and the constitution of the ITU as well as to their respective staff rules and regulations.

D. Likewise, within the limits of their resources, the two organizations shall assist each other in the professional training of the different category of personnel specified in paragraph 3 above.

If you have no objection to the inclusion of the technical co-operation item, I would be happy to consider that the relations between our two organizations are regulated for the time being by the terms of your letter and my answer.

As to the conclusion of a formal agreement, I am sure you are aware of the fact that its text has to be discussed and approved first by the decisive bodies of the OAU.

Enclosure 3

/Original: French/

Letter dated 24 February 1967 from the Secretary-General of the ITU
addressed to the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU

I hasten to reply to your letter of 14 February 1967, addressed to the late Dr. Sarwate, on the subject of the conditions for co-operation between our two organizations.

As you know, we attach the greatest value to technical co-operation activities, and as I see it nothing but good could come from making special reference to them in the context of relations between OAU and ITU.

I am particularly glad that the conditions for co-operation between our two organizations should have been reflected in that recent exchange of letters, and I wish once again to thank you for taking such an interest in the development of telecommunications in Africa.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/
4 March 1971
17 May 1971

1. The quadrennial Congress of WMO met in April 1971 and considered the matters referred to below (see enclosure).

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 has been in the extension to refugees of the opportunity to receive meteorological training under WMO auspices. To this end, WMO has in the course of the past three years been in communication with the UNHCR in order that his office could, in its expert capacity, provide assistance and advice on ways of making such training available to refugees. So far, however, this offer has met with no response, due no doubt to the fact that there are many other subjects which are more appealing to refugees than meteorology.

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

3. In view of the nature of WMO's activities, there has not appeared to be any appropriate way to introduce greater flexibility into the relevant procedural arrangements which have, in fact, already been simplified to the maximum extent possible.

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

4. Problems encountered by the Organization in implementing the relevant resolutions have been connected with the extent of the Organization's capacity to provide the requested assistance within the competence of WMO.

5. All resolutions of the United Nations, together with a discussion of the problems arising in the implementation of the recommendations and requests contained in the resolutions, have been submitted to each annual meeting of the WMO Executive Committee between sessions of the WMO Congress, for its examination and decision. These matters were also submitted to the next session of the WMO Congress (April 1971), the highest body of the Organization, for its consideration.

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

6. The portions of the referenced resolutions referring to assistance to refugees have been considered successively by the twentieth (June 1968), twenty-first (June 1969) and twenty-second (October 1970) sessions of the WMO Executive Committee which has noted and endorsed the measures taken to make training in meteorology available to refugees. In particular, the Executive Committee has, on each occasion, confirmed its full support for such efforts and directed that such training be given sympathetic consideration when falling within the competence of WMO. The Executive Committee also directed that it be informed when further action was required.

7. The Sixth World Meteorological Congress, which met in Geneva between 5 and 30 April 1971, considered the provision of opportunities for meteorological training to refugees to be the most effective way in which the Organization could render the assistance called for in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. It considered that increased and wider assistance in this field should be offered by the Organization and that the countries concerned should include provisions for such assistance in their country programmes under UNDP. In order to publicize more widely the opportunities available, Congress requested the Secretary-General to inform the members concerned of the fellowships available for refugees and to request these members to submit candidates for such fellowships. In this connexion also, Congress recommended that an inquiry be made regarding the opportunities for future employment of refugees who had received meteorological training and that the results of this inquiry should be publicized to encourage refugees to enter into training in this field.

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE, WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF THE 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 arrangement
with OAU and results of subsequent consultations,
if any, with OAU

1. WMO has, for some time, maintained contact with the OAU, through the Scientific, Technical and Research Committee of that organization. The OAU was invited to participate in the work of the Fifth World Meteorological Congress (April 1967) and was invited to participate also in the Sixth World Meteorological Congress. These invitations were declined. In the document submitted by the Secretary-General to the Congress on this matter, it was suggested that if the Congress so wished, WMO could take steps to examine further the extent to which co-operation with the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the OAU could be extended further, bearing in mind the relevant recommendations of the General Assembly.

B. Volume and scope of assistance extended, if any

2. The assistance extended has been confined to the offer of training opportunities to refugees which has already been mentioned in paragraph 2 above. As an organization dealing with a science of a highly specialized nature, the relevance of WMO's activities to the problems involved in this aspect of the recommendations of the United Nations seems rather limited. It is therefore difficult to see in what way the scope of WMO assistance could be extended beyond the present arrangements for training of refugees in meteorology.

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

3. No particular problems have arisen in this connexion. Nevertheless, reports on the measures taken have been submitted to each annual session of the WMO Executive Committee.

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

4. The last of the previous sessions of the WMO Congress was held in April 1967 (Fifth Congress) at which time the referenced resolutions of the General Assembly had not yet been adopted. Nevertheless, Fifth Congress took decisions with respect to the relations of the Organization with the United Nations which bear on this question and which can be summarized as a directive that WMO should maintain and further strengthen its close co-operation, consultation and co-ordination with the United Nations and that questions involving important policy or organization aspects should be referred to the WMO Executive Committee which should decide on the action to be taken. In this context, and as also indicated in paragraph 6, the Executive Committee has considered the questions raised in the referenced resolutions of the United Nations at its twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, has endorsed the present arrangements and has directed that efforts in this field be continued. The Sixth Congress considered that the relations between WMO and the OAU should be strengthened, and requested the Executive Committee to negotiate a formal agreement with the OAU in accordance with the provisions of article 26 (a) of the WMO Convention.

Enclosure

Extracts from the texts approved for insertion in the report of Sixth Congress (April 1971)

United Nations General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) - 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

5.3.10 Congress examined the report submitted by the Secretary-General on this matter at the request of the Executive Committee. Congress considered the applicability of General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) to the World Meteorological Organization in the light of its Convention and decided to extend its collaboration to the United Nations as indicated in the following paragraphs.

5.3.11 Congress categorically condemned the policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination as practised by the Governments of South Africa and Portugal in Africa. It was pointed out that such inhuman practices amounted not only to a denial of the dignity, worth and fundamental human rights of the indigenous people of South Africa and Portuguese colonial territories in Africa, but also to an oppressive rule of a minority over the majority.

5.3.12 Congress therefore noted with concern that the discriminatory and colonial policies practised by the Governments of South Africa and Portugal were not conducive to promoting the technical and scientific collaboration necessary to the fulfilment of the objectives of WMO and that it was necessary to bring this to the attention of the countries concerned.

5.3.13 It is the view of Congress that the countries concerned should take urgent measures to change these discriminatory and colonial policies in the interests of the Organization.

Training of refugees

5.3.14 Congress examined the steps taken by the Executive Committee and the Secretary-General in co-operation with the High Commissioner for Refugees to provide assistance for the training of refugees from colonial territories. It noted with regret that mainly due to lack of response from suitable candidates, these steps had not had any results. It considered that increased and wider assistance should be offered by the Organization in this field, and that the countries concerned should include in their country programmes under the United Nations Development Programme provisions for such assistance.

5.3.15 Congress considered that these arrangements should be made better known. It therefore requested the Secretary-General to inform the Members most directly concerned, especially in the African Region, of the fellowships available for refugees, and request them to submit candidates for such fellowships.

5.3.16 It was 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. This information should be made available and made known to encourage refugees to choose meteorology as a career.

5.3.17 Congress emphasized the fundamental role which co-operation between international organizations concerned could play in the implementation of such programmes.

Relations between WMO and the Organization of African Unity

5.3.18 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.

Withholding of assistance

5.3.19 Congress noted that the Organization did not give any economic, technical or other assistance to the Governments concerned and agreed to refer the relevant portion of this resolution to the Executive Committee for consideration as appropriate.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/
22 February 1971

1. As is indicated below, the whole question of IMCO's role in the implementation of these resolutions will shortly be submitted to the governing organs of IMCO. Any decisions which may be taken by these bodies on the subject will be communicated to you as soon as possible.

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. Although IMCO, as an executing agency of UNDP, has been responsible for a number of assistance projects in the maritime field for countries in the developing world, none of these projects have been designed specifically for refugees. IMCO has, to date, not received any requests for assistance either from refugees or from Governments wishing to prepare or execute projects beneficial to refugees.

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

3. Since no requests have been received to date, it has not become necessary to consider any relaxation or other modifications in the procedures. The procedures relating to projects of assistance are generally formulated and developed within the organs of UNDP, and IMCO does not have any direct responsibility or competence in modifying them.

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

4. No problems have been encountered to date.

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

5. There has not been any consideration of any such problems in the governing bodies/deliberative organs concerned as there has been no need for such consideration.

6. The Secretariat has entered into consultations with the UNHCR and the OAU with a view to finding out the possibility and scope of assistance from IMCO in this area. The results of these consultations will be laid before the governing bodies at the earliest practicable opportunity for their consideration and decision.

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE, WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF THE 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 arrangement with OAU and results of subsequent consultations if any, with OAU

7. The Council of IMCO approved in May 1970 the outlines of an agreement of co-operation with OAU. The views of OAU are awaited on this matter and it is hoped that a formal agreement will be concluded in the immediate future.

B. Volume and scope of assistance extended, if any

8. No request for assistance in this regard has been made to IMCO and no assistance has therefore been extended to date.

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

9. No problems have been encountered.

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

10. The Council and Assembly of IMCO have been duly informed of the various resolutions on the subject and they have taken note of and expressed their interest in doing all that is within their competence and resources to help in implementing these resolutions. The question will be put before the Council and the Assembly again during 1971, and they will be invited to consider the question in the light of any proposals which might become available following consultations with OAU, the UNHCR and, if necessary and as appropriate, 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

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

11. IMCO provides no assistance of any kind to any of the Governments mentioned; neither of these Governments is a member of IMCO and IMCO has no relations at all with Southern Rhodesia.

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

12. Both Portugal and South Africa are contracting parties to the following international conventions and instruments of which IMCO is the depositary:

- (a) International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea, 1960
- (b) International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1960
- (c) International Convention on Load Lines, 1966.

13. In addition, Portugal is also a contracting party to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954. All these conventions and instruments are of a technical nature. Their general purpose is to require contracting States to undertake certain obligations in regard to ships flying their flag in the interest of safety of life at sea and prevention of pollution of the oceans. Consequently, these two countries have to be invited to attend meetings and conferences of States parties to these conventions and instruments, notably when amendments are under consideration.

14. Both South Africa and Portugal have hitherto been invited to conferences convened by IMCO on expert shipping matter since the habitual formula adopted by the IMCO Assembly for invitations is to include "States Members of the United Nations, any of the specialized agencies and the IAEA or who are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice". Thus South Africa and Portugal are invited by virtue of their membership of the United Nations itself.

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

15. No problems have been encountered.

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

16. The Council and Assembly of IMCO have been informed of the various resolutions on the subject and have expressed their interest in doing all that is within their competence to implement them. The Council of IMCO, at its twenty-fourth session in 1970, decided that it would be willing to consider the matter further at subsequent sessions in the light of any further developments. Following the various resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, further consideration will be given to the question by the governing bodies of IMCO during 1971.

IV. EXAMINATION, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE OAU OF THE POSSIBILITY OF PROVIDING FOR PARTICIPATION, WHERE NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE, IN CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND OTHER REGIONAL MEETINGS, OF THE LEADERS OF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN AFRICA, IN AN APPROPRIATE CAPACITY

A. Relevant constitutional and procedural arrangements

17. The Secretary-General has entered into consultations with the OAU on this question. He has requested the views of the OAU as to how it might, within its sphere of competence and within its financial and other resources, be of assistance to the liberation movements.

B. Measures envisaged

18. The views of OAU are awaited and further measures will be considered when these are known.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Original: English
2 March 1971

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. The IAEA has indicated (to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, UNHCR and to ECOSOC) on a number of occasions its willingness to provide assistance within its mandate and available resources to persons, including refugees, from the States concerned. No requests for such assistance have, however, been received and this is presumably because of the specialized scientific and technical nature of IAEA's operations.

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE, WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF THE 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

2. The IAEA concluded a co-operation agreement with OAU in september 1968 (See enclosure below).

3. In July/August 1969 the Agency provided advice and assistance to the OAU in holding a symposium at Kinshasa on the peaceful uses of atomic energy in Africa.

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

4. Assistance provided by IAEA under its own technical assistance programme is implemented in general conformity with the procedures and policies of UNDP and is now given only to States that are eligible for assistance under that programme.

5. South Africa and Portugal are members of the Agency and as such retain the rights and obligations of membership.

IV. EXAMINATION, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE OAU OF THE POSSIBILITY OF PROVIDING FOR PARTICIPATION, WHERE NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE, IN CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND OTHER REGIONAL MEETINGS, OF THE LEADERS OF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN AFRICA, IN AN APPROPRIATE CAPACITY

6. This procedure has not so far been invoked in the case of IAEA because of the nature of its operations referred to in paragraph 1 above.

Enclosure

Co-operation agreement between the International
Atomic Energy Agency and the Organization of
African Unity 14/

Whereas the International Atomic Energy Agency (hereinafter "the Agency") is recognized as the agency responsible, under the auspices of the United Nations, for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy;

Whereas the Organization of African Unity (hereinafter "the Organization") was established with the purpose, among others, of co-ordinating and promoting co-operation in scientific matters within Africa, as part of the efforts undertaken to strengthen unity among the peoples of Africa and give them better living conditions, and that these matters have now been entrusted to the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission;

Whereas the General Conference of the Agency, on 18 September 1964, adopted resolution GC (VIII)/RES/179 calling for the conclusion of an agreement establishing close collaboration between the Agency and the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission, which has since become the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission;

Now, therefore, the Agency and the Organization have decided to conclude an agreement for co-operation and have agreed as follows.

ARTICLE I

Co-operation and consultation

1. With a view to facilitating attainment of the objectives of the Agency as set forth in its Statute, namely to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world, and the objectives of the Organization as set forth in its Charter, namely to co-ordinate and promote co-operation in scientific matters within Africa, the Agency and the Organization agree to maintain close co-operation and to consult regularly in regard to matters of common interest.

2. Accordingly, when either organization proposes to initiate a programme or activity on a subject in which the other organization has or may have a substantial interest, it shall consult the latter organization with a view to harmonizing their efforts as far as possible, taking into account their world-wide and continental responsibilities respectively.

14/ This agreement supersedes that which IAEA concluded with the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA) in February 1964, by virtue of the fact that CCTA became the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the OAU, with effect from 1 January 1965. The latter Commission has since become the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission of the OAU. The agreement entered into force on 26 March 1969.

ARTICLE II

Reciprocal representation

1. Representatives of the Agency shall be invited to attend the sessions of the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission and to participate without vote in its deliberations.
2. Representatives of the Organization shall be invited to attend the regular annual sessions of the General Conference of the Agency and to participate without vote in the deliberations of that body and, where appropriate, of its committees with regard to items on the agenda which are of interest to the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission.
3. As necessary, appropriate arrangements shall be made by agreement for the reciprocal representation of the Agency and the Organization at other meetings convened under their respective auspices to consider scientific, technical and research matters of common interest.

ARTICLE III

Exchange of information and documents

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for safeguarding confidential information, the Agency and the Organization shall keep each other fully informed concerning all projected activities and all programmes of work which may be of interest to both organizations.
2. With a view to³ ensuring maximum co-operation in the statistical and legislative field, and minimizing the burdens placed on national Governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected, the Agency and the Organization undertake to avoid duplication between them with respect to the collection, compilation and publication of statistical and legislative information, and to consult each other on the most efficient use of information, resources and technical personnel in the statistical and legislative field.
3. The Agency and the Organization recognize that it will sometimes be necessary to apply certain restrictions for the purpose of safeguarding confidential information furnished to them. It is therefore agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as requiring either of them to furnish information, the dissemination of which would, in the judgement of the organization possessing the information, betray the confidence of any of its members, or of anyone from whom it has received such information, or interfere with the orderly conduct of its operations.
4. The Agency and the Organization shall, at the request of either organization, arrange for consultations regarding the provision by either organization of any specific information that may be of interest to the other.

ARTICLE IV

Co-operation between secretariats

The secretariat of the Agency and the secretariat of the Organization shall maintain a close working relationship on scientific, technical and research matters, in accordance with such arrangements as may have been agreed upon from time to time.

ARTICLE V

Administrative and technical co-operation

1. The Agency and the Organization agree to consult each other, where appropriate, regarding the use of personnel, materials, services, equipment, facilities or joint undertakings of either organization in fields of common interest.
2. The Agency and the Organization may make appropriate arrangements for co-operation in the use for training and research of facilities and joint undertakings available to either organization for these purposes.

ARTICLE VI

Financing of special services

If assistance requested by either organization of the other under the terms of this Agreement involves substantial expenditure, consultation shall take place with a view to determining the most equitable manner of meeting such expenditure.

ARTICLE VII

Implementation of the Agreement

The Director-General of the Agency and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization may enter into such administrative arrangements for the implementation of this Agreement as may be found desirable in the light of the two organizations' experience.

ARTICLE VIII

Notification to the United Nations and filing and recording

1. In accordance with its Relationship Agreement with the United Nations, the Agency will inform the United Nations forthwith of the terms of this Agreement.
2. On the coming into force of this Agreement in accordance with the provisions of Article XI, it will be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for filing and recording.

ARTICLE IX

Revision of the Agreement

This Agreement shall be subject to revision by agreement between the Agency and the Organization.

ARTICLE X

Denunciation of the Agreement

The Agency or the Organization may denounce this Agreement by giving six months' notice to the other.

ARTICLE XI

Entry into force

This Agreement shall come into force upon its signature by the Director-General of the Agency and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization once the statutory requirements of both organizations have been fulfilled.

For the ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY

(Signed) Diallo TELLI
Administrative Secretary-General

Addis Ababa 26 March 1969

For the INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC
ENERGY AGENCY

(Signed) Sigvard EKLUND
Director-General

Vienna 3 March 1969

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

/Original: English/
15 March 1971

Your communication has received my close attention. As we had already said, the basic aims and purposes of UNCTAD are to help people of the third world to achieve fuller independence whatever their past political status. To that effect, our action is directed towards the promotion of viability and growth of the economies of the developing countries by means of trade policy and related measures. In this case, it seems to me that UNCTAD does make a real, though possibly indirect, contribution to the process of decolonization. Its activities with respect to the elaboration of special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries and of the land-locked countries and steps designed to encourage trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries are examples of activities from which it would seem that the peoples of the third world stand to reap tangible benefits in due course. However, as regards the specific points set out in the suggested list of headings attached to your letter, namely, (I) the provision of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories, and (II) the provision of assistance, with the active co-operation of the OAU of the national liberation movements to the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese administration, these matters are outside UNCTAD's competence. On the other hand, UNCTAD does maintain consultative relations with the OAU on matters of common concern in the economic field and has been on occasion in touch with the UNHCR on trade and employment aspects of African refugees. Furthermore, through our efforts in the economic and development fields, we help achieve indirectly the rights of man as recognized in the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights.

As far as I can see, the above summary information provides, in general terms, an indication of the extent to which UNCTAD, bearing in mind its particular attributes, can be said to be concerned with aspects of the process of decolonization.

I am looking forward to an exchange of views with you on the subject at the forthcoming meeting of the ACC and, in particular, on ways and means whereby the contribution of UNCTAD to decolonization might be fitted into the framework of the General Assembly resolution under reference.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/
19 April 1971

... UNIDO has very little to contribute to the report except to state that all measures have been taken internally to ensure the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the subject.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

/Original: English/
22 April 1971

... The Administrator wrote to the Secretary-General in considerable detail on this subject on 17 February 1970. The information in that letter (see below) is still valid and appears relevant to the report which you are preparing.

Letter dated 17 February 1970 from the Administrator of
UNDP to the Secretary-General

I am pleased to inform you that General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV), as well as resolutions 2506 (XXIV) on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa, 2507 (XXIV) on the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, 2508 (XXIV) on the question of Southern Rhodesia and 2548 (XXIV) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, were brought to the attention of the Governing Council at its ninth session (19 to 30 January 1970) in document DP/L.119.

In addition, the Assistant Administrator and Director of the Bureau of External Relations, Evaluation and Reports informed the Governing Council, at its 184th meeting, held on 26 January 1970, of the action taken by the United Nations Development Programme with respect to these and earlier United Nations resolutions on the questions of apartheid in South Africa, Namibia, Territories under Portuguese administration and Southern Rhodesia.

As the Assistant Administrator of UNDP informed the Council, UNDP has not entertained any requests from South Africa or Portugal for UNDP assistance since the adoption of the General Assembly's first resolutions, in December 1965, appealing to specialized agencies to deny economic and technical assistance to these countries. The UNDP has also withheld any assistance to Southern Rhodesia under the present régime in that Territory.

After the unilateral declaration of independence, the Special Fund regional project for secondary school teacher training, which had commenced in 1963 in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was relocated to Lusaka, Zambia.

Moreover, in 1966, at the request of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, UNDP instituted a special fellowship scheme for Africans from Southern Rhodesia residing outside of Southern Rhodesia. Over \$US75,000 was allocated in 1966 to finance this fellowship scheme. An additional \$US75,000 was made available in 1967 to finance both the extension of fellowships awarded to successful students under the 1966 programme and a limited number of new fellowships. The programme was continued in 1968 and 1969 at the same level, and it is planned to continue the programme in 1970.

Through the offices of its resident representatives in Africa, UNDP has been co-operating fully with the United Nations in implementing the educational and training programmes for Africans from Namibia (formerly South West Africa), Territories under Portuguese administration and South Africa, since their inception. The UNDP field offices interview all applicants for fellowships in their areas,

transmit the applications to United Nations Headquarters, arrange for the placement of fellows and process their awards once made, follow up on extensions of fellowships, make progress reports to the United Nations and so on.

I might add, with reference to the recent request by the General Assembly, in its resolution 2506 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969, in which the Assembly requested the United Nations and other international organizations to refrain from extending facilities to banks and other financial institutions which provide assistance to the Government of South Africa, that UNDP is already fully co-operating with the United Nations in that respect.

The UNDP is of course ready to examine any requests received from Governments for projects which might involve the participation of African refugees from Territories under Portuguese administration, South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

/Original: English/
1 March 1971

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. All assistance from UNICEF must be channelled through the host Government; General Assembly resolution 57 (I) requires UNICEF to have the agreement of the Government concerned. Where refugees are concerned, assistance is usually provided in co-operation with the UNHCR, either supplementing that assistance or as part of the expansion of national services in the country which UNICEF is already assisting and which the Government desires or agrees to make available to the refugee population.

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

2. During 1970, UNICEF continued, through its normal programme channels, to extend assistance to refugee mothers and children (including those from a number of colonial Territories) to about ten African countries that are hosts. Of these, the refugees from colonial territories are mainly located in Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Senegal and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In only one of these cases (Senegal) is UNICEF taking part in direct relief to these groups of refugees. It is therefore almost impossible to identify the amount of assistance from UNICEF which is reaching them. As an indicator of the order of magnitude of UNICEF aid available in these countries, it may be noted that the total allocations for the five countries in 1970 amounted to \$668,000. It might also be noted that within the limits of its total resources, the UNICEF Executive Board has encouraged a policy of special assistance to the less-developed countries,

particularly in Africa, where the needs are very great. In each country, UNICEF is providing aid to the national plan for development of health and educational services, the benefits of which are being extended by the host Governments to these refugees. In the case of Senegal, UNICEF co-operated with the UNHCR and WHO in joint action through the Ministry of Health of Senegal, to make possible the availability of improved health services in the settlement zone, the Department of Bignona, for some 5,000 refugees from Guinea (Bissau). UNICEF is submitting to its Executive Board in April 1971 a recommendation for assistance to the newly independent country of Equatorial Guinea in the fields of health and education. It is likely that this project will also benefit refugees from adjoining Territories under Portuguese administration.

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

3. Regular contacts are maintained at field and Headquarters' levels both with the UNHCR and with government representatives. UNICEF procedural arrangements are already very flexible and the needs in respect of special action for refugees from the colonial Territories do not raise any immediate procedural questions.

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

4. No practical problems have been encountered but the Executive Board of UNICEF has been kept regularly informed of the general situation, through the Executive Director's progress reports.

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

5. No specific action has been needed.

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE, WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF THE 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

6. Informal contacts with the OAU have continued to be maintained but UNICEF has no formal agreement with the Organization. Since, as noted above, assistance from UNICEF must be channelled through Governments, it has been informally understood with the OAU that no formal agreement is necessary but that in any situation where UNICEF might assist, arrangements would be made in co-operation with UNHCR with which the OAU has a formal agreement.

B. Volume and scope of assistance extended, if any

7. No assistance has been extended through the OAU.

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

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

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

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

10. 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 and South Africa and none is contemplated.

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

11. UNICEF does not participate in any activities carried out by the above-mentioned countries.

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

12. No action is necessary on the part of UNICEF.

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

13. No action is necessary.

IV. EXAMINATION, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE OAU, OF THE POSSIBILITY OF PROVIDING FOR PARTICIPATION, WHERE NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE, IN CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND OTHER REGIONAL MEETINGS, OF THE LEADERS OF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN AFRICA, IN AN APPROPRIATE CAPACITY

14. UNICEF organizes only a limited number of regional and national conferences. These are primarily for UNICEF staff and national employees of the Governments and institutions of the countries concerned. There is therefore little opportunity for the direct participation in such conferences, seminars etc. of the leaders of liberation movements.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

/Original: English/
2 April 1971

I. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES FROM 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. The assistance to refugees referred to in this paper includes material assistance and individual legal assistance. ^{15/} 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 the UNHCR benefit from UNHCR's 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.

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

2. The UNHCR has been providing increasing assistance for refugees from the Territories concerned since 1961. Of the approximately one million refugees within the competence of the UNHCR in Africa, over 500,000 come from Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea (see table 1 below) and a small number also from Namibia and South Africa. The largest single group comprises the refugees from Angola, who, however, required relatively less assistance than other refugees from the Territories concerned, as they were able to settle to a large extent spontaneously among the local population in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. From 1961, when material assistance was first provided by UNHCR for refugees in Africa (south of the Sahara), until December 1970, a total amount of some \$US6 million was allocated for assistance to refugees from the Territories concerned, including some \$US5,390,000 which had been spent or committed by the end of 1970, as shown in more detail in table 2 below. The assistance projects mainly concern emergency aid, settlement on the land and educational and medical assistance. An increasing number of refugees, including over 250,000 in 1970, are benefiting from these projects, which are intended to contribute towards making them self-supporting as soon as possible. Considerable matching contributions, in cash, in kind and in services towards these projects are provided from various other sources, including Governments of countries of residence, other Governments, other international organizations and non-governmental organizations. The value of these

^{15/} As distinct from international protection which is intended to improve the legal status of refugees from a general point of view, legal assistance aids individual refugees in overcoming specific legal problems.

contributions cannot be accurately assessed in financial terms. It is, however, far in excess of the UNHCR contribution. Thus the value of WFP food supplies for the years 1969 and 1970 amounts to approximately \$US4 million.

Angolan refugees

3. Assistance to refugees from Angola is provided in Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia. The Governments of these countries have generously made arable land available to the refugees so that they can cultivate their crops and support themselves while they avail themselves of the hospitality of the countries which have granted them asylum.

4. The majority of the Angolan refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo were able to settle on the land among the local population. Some complementary assistance has been provided for them by UNHCR, mainly in respect of health and education.

5. The Angolan refugees in Botswana and Zambia were assisted by the UNHCR to settle in a systematic way in organized agricultural settlements. Programmes are elaborated in consultation with the Governments concerned. The assistance covers the provision of basic needs including food, clothing, essential household equipment, as well as medical facilities and primary education. Agricultural equipment, often including heavy equipment, as well as seeds and small tools, are provided for the cultivation of crops. Salaries for the staff needed in rural settlements are financed by the Governments concerned and UNHCR. Major financial contributions and services are provided by the operational partners which carry out the assistance programmes, i.e., the government authorities and/or voluntary agencies. Where food rationing is required, the Government receives the help of WFP and UNHCR finances the inland transportation of the food commodities and the storage costs. Where necessary, UNHCR also finances local purchases of food for the refugees pending the arrival of WFP supplies.

Mozambiquan refugees

6. Refugees from Mozambique are assisted in the United Republic of Tanzania and in Zambia. In both countries, the refugees are settled in organized rural settlements as described above and the pattern of assistance is identical. Assistance is provided under tripartite arrangements between the Governments, UNHCR and the Lutheran World Federation whose agencies in both countries carry out the assistance programmes.

Refugees from Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea

7. Most of the 68,000 refugees from Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, in Senegal are in Casamance Province where they have settled on the land among the local population. UNHCR assistance programmes for these refugees were designed with this purpose in view. Within the frame of these programmes, a campaign has been launched for the rural settlement of the refugees; UNHCR has assisted by providing tools, seeds and fertilizers and by the drilling of some 150 water wells. Furthermore, a road-building programme has been started in order to facilitate easy access to the villages. The UNHCR has also financed the local transportation of food for refugees donated by the United States of America and has financed the

purchase of food locally, where necessary. UNHCR's present assistance programme is mainly devoted to providing primary education and health facilities. There are some 4,000 individual refugees in Dakar for whom assistance is provided as indicated in paragraph 12 below.

Refugees from South Africa

8. Since 1966, refugees from the Republic of South Africa have been assisted by the UNHCR in various countries on the African continent through grants received from the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. The total amount of \$US197,000 received so far from the United Nations Trust Fund was used to assist an average of over 400 persons annually who had applied for assistance. This assistance, which was given through one or more voluntary agencies, consisted mainly of allocations for food, accommodation and other basic needs, such as clothing and blankets, medical assistance and primary education.

9. From its own resources, UNHCR has provided supplementary assistance where necessary to individual cases among refugees in various countries on the African continent. In 1970, this assistance amounted to approximately \$US17,000. UNHCR assistance was also provided by finding resettlement opportunities in other countries in co-operation with the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of Refugees.

Refugees from Namibia

10. In agreement with the United Nations Council for Namibia, some 1,000 Namibians were assisted in establishing themselves on the land in the settlement of Mayukwayukwa in the Republic of Zambia where Angolan refugees are also living. Since 1966 UNHCR has made available some \$US480,000 for this settlement. ^{16/} In Botswana, UNHCR has earmarked an amount of \$US30,000 for the rural settlement of Namibians belonging to the Herero tribe. The project is expected to be implemented once a suitable site for the settlement has been found. The UNHCR is also assisting individual Namibians in various countries.

Southern Rhodesia

11. As the legal status of Southern Rhodesians is that of British nationals, they do not fall within the mandate of UNHCR. An arrangement has been worked out with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, however, whereby UNHCR may, in consultation with the authorities of that country, give limited assistance, under its good offices function, to Southern Rhodesians outside their country who are in need of such assistance. An amount of \$US10,000 has been set aside from resources outside the UNHCR Regular Programme to enable UNHCR Representatives to provide such assistance as may be required. A small number of applications for such assistance has already been received.

^{16/} Some 3,500 Angolans and 1,000 Namibians.

Assistance to individual refugees

12. In addition to the refugees who are assisted collectively in settling on the land, there are a growing number of individual refugees from Non-Self-Governing Territories, mostly in towns in Africa such as Addis Ababa, Algiers, Cairo, Dakar, Dar es Salaam, Kinshasa and Nairobi. A number of these refugees are assisted by UNHCR through supplementary aid which is granted on an individual basis. In Dakar, where there are some 4,000 of these refugees, UNHCR is attempting to assist them in obtaining employment through counselling provided by the local social services which encourage them to settle in agriculture or fishing. In other towns, UNHCR also assists as far as possible in co-operation with the local authorities and with social welfare agencies.

13. Individual refugees may also benefit from assistance on the part of the Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees, which was established in 1968 within the framework of the OAU Secretariat in Addis Ababa. The primary function of the Bureau is to assist individual African refugees in finding employment in potential resettlement countries in Africa. The Bureau has appointed national correspondents in a number of African countries who are supported by national committees in their efforts to place refugees in employment. A number of refugees from the Territories concerned, including a certain number of South Africans, have already benefitted from the resettlement opportunities provided by the Bureau.

Educational assistance

14. Special mention should be made of educational assistance in view of the increasing role it plays in the integration of refugees in Africa. While the basic responsibility for providing education remains with the authorities of the countries of residence of refugees, assistance from the international community is often required in order to supplement the educational facilities available. With regard to primary education, UNHCR assists by contributing to the financing of primary school buildings in the settlements or towards the expansion of existing ones. The UNHCR also contributes to education projects at the post-primary level. From 1965 to 1971, projects for primary education under the UNHCR programme amounted to over \$US900,000. Since the establishment of the UNHCR Education Account, an amount of nearly \$US300,000 was provided, including some \$US110,000 for primary education, some \$US75,000 for vocational training and approximately \$US115,000 for secondary education.

15. Under a division of functions agreed upon with the United Nations Educational and Training Programme in Southern Africa, UNHCR provides educational assistance for refugees from the Territories concerned, up to and including the first level of secondary education, while the Programme assists these refugees at higher levels of education.

Legal assistance

16. Legal assistance was provided to assist a number of individual refugees to solve specific legal problems which were often preventing them from becoming settled. Thus, for example, a number of refugees from South Africa were assisted in obtaining the necessary travel documents.

Co-operation with other members of the United Nations system

17. Every effort is made by members of the United Nations system whose activities may be of benefit to refugees, to co-operate with this Office, as reflected in the relevant chapter of the High Commissioner's Annual Report to the General Assembly and in the Report of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Assistance to Refugees coming within the competence of UNHCR in Africa, which was held at Geneva in January 1969. In this connexion, reference should also be made to the information concerning assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, submitted by other organizations of the United Nations system, as contained in the present report.

18. 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 THE 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

19. UNHCR has maintained close contact with the OAU since its establishment, in particular with regard to the legal status of refugees in Africa. In June 1969, this relationship was formalized through the signing of an agreement between OAU and the UNHCR, which provides for close co-operation and regular consultations on matters concerning the refugee problem in Africa and the means of solving them.

20. Upon the request of the OAU, UNHCR co-operated closely in the preparation of the Draft Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa.

21. The UNHCR was instrumental in the establishment, within the OAU Secretariat of a Bureau for the Placement and Education of Refugees in Africa, which is called upon to play an increasing role in the resettlement of individual refugees in Africa. The UNHCR contributes to the operation of the Bureau through the secondment of staff and the provision of a financial contribution.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

/Original: English/
16 February 1971

The very nature of UNITAR's work implies that its contribution to the operative paragraphs of General Assembly resolution 2704 (XXV) is peripheral. Nevertheless, since the Institute seeks through training and research to promote the purposes of the United Nations, including decolonization, several of its activities are directly relevant to the spirit as well as the letter of this and other United Nations resolutions in this field. For instance:

1. The implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has formed one of the items appearing on the agenda for the UNITAR seminars in multilateral diplomacy and international organization. During these seminars, the facts of the situation in southern Africa and the efforts of the United Nations to change it were regularly under discussion.
2. Special arrangements were made in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of that Declaration. This included a lecture on the subject by the former Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Congo.
3. The question of state succession in international law, which is relevant to the post-colonial situation, was one of the main topics at a seminar in international law organized by UNITAR in Accra, Ghana, during January 1971. The special seminars organized at the Hague Academy for the UN/UNITAR fellowship programme in international law included subjects of decolonization and self-determination.
4. The Executive Director of UNITAR has been in touch with the Secretary-General of the OAU with a view to ascertaining the priorities of training requirements of the secretariat of that Organization.
5. The African part of the UNITAR research project on relations between the United Nations and regional organizations includes a chapter dealing with the respective roles of the United Nations and the OAU in the struggle against colonialization and the policy of Apartheid, including the issue of support for national liberation movements in Africa.
6. In June 1970, UNITAR organized a Conference on Race Relations, in Colorado (United States of America) in co-operation with the Center on International Race Relations, at Denver and the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. The Conference devoted a special session to the situation of racial discrimination in southern Africa, and explored the need for a comprehensive strategy of closely co-ordinated research and action to corrode Apartheid in the widest possible areas.
7. One of UNITAR's main research fields deals with effectiveness of measures to combat racial discrimination. Another research project, already completed, examines the status and problems of very small States and Territories.
8. UNITAR does not collaborate with the Governments of Portugal or South Africa in its training or research activities.

JOINT UNITED NATIONS-FAO WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

/Original: English/
15 February 1971
21 April 1971

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. The World Food Programme has, since its inception, frequently given food assistance to many refugees coming from countries under colonial rule. This food aid has been given either as an emergency operation or in support of settlement projects, in co-operation with UNHCR and the host countries. Such assistance can be summarized as follows (up to 31 December 1970):

1. Seven emergency operations in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, involving over 34,000 refugees from Mozambique, Angola and Namibia. The food given amounts to 4,621 metric tons of various commodities for a total cost to the Programme of over \$US850,000 (see enclosure 1 below).

2. One quasi-emergency project in Botswana, including a settlement scheme for 3,600 refugees from Angola. The vulnerable groups among these refugees also receive milk under another development project assisted by WFP in Botswana (see enclosure 2 below).

3. Four settlement projects in Tanzania and Zambia involving 38,000 refugees from Mozambique and Angola. The food distributed to these refugees amounts to 13,689 metric tons of various commodities for a total cost to the Programme of over \$US3 million (see enclosure 3 below).

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE, WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF THE 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

2. According to its regulations, WFP can only provide assistance at the request of a government Member of the United Nations or of FAO and therefore it is not in a position to provide food through the OAU, or through national liberation movements, to the people of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese administration.

3. The WFP does not collaborate with or provide assistance to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia or to the Governments of Portugal or South Africa. As for "the examination, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, of the possibility of providing for participation, where necessary and appropriate, in conferences, seminars and other regional meetings, of the leaders of the liberation movements in the colonial Territories in Africa, in an appropriate capacity", WFP can of course bear this in mind if a suitable meeting under WFP auspices should take place. To date, WFP has not had occasion to call any other intergovernmental

meeting except the statutory sessions of its own Inter-Governmental Committee (IGC). In this case, it is not possible to invite such participation in the semi-annual meeting of the IGC, since the rules and regulations established for WFP limit meetings of the IGC to participation by "States Members of the United Nations and Member Nations and Associate Members of FAO" (General Regulations, Part A, para.3). The rules also provide only for the following observers: "Any Member of the United Nations or of FAO that is not a member of the Committee, and any Associate Member of FAO, may be represented at any plenary meeting of the Committee by an observer" (Rule I, 4); and "any other international organization may, as appropriate, be invited by the Executive Director, in consultation with the Chairman, to be represented by an observer" (Rule I, 9).

4. The United Nations General Assembly resolutions relevant to the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples have not yet been brought to the attention of the IGC, as there has seemed to us to be no need to do so. The government members of the IGC are also members of the international body or bodies which have adopted the resolutions concerned, and are hence fully aware of the contents and significance of the resolutions. The sessions of the IGC are concerned solely with the work of WFP and it is not customary to introduce in their agenda issues which have no direct bearing on food aid. However, in view of your letter, we intend to put the matter before the IGC at its next (twentieth) session in October 1971.

Enclosure 1

Emergency operations

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date of approval</u>	<u>Number of refugees</u>	<u>Origin of refugee.</u>	<u>Total WFP cost (United States dollars)</u>	<u>Commodity (metric tons)</u>
Tanzania (817)	27.10.64	10,000	Mozambique	182,200	1,224
Zambia (860)	21.3.68	3,500	Angola	14,000	46
Zambia (875)	29.11.68	1,065	Namibia	30,500	114
		150	Angola		
Tanzania (884)	5.5.69	10,000	Mozambique	399,000	1,945
Tanzania (894)	25.9.69	6,000	Mozambique	171,500	990
Zambia (888)	4.7.69	500	Mozambique	7,300	42
Zambia (918)	8.9.70	3,000	Angola	48,800	260
		34,215		853,300	4,621

Enclosure 2

Quasi emergency projects

Botswana (5640): Community development in drought stricken areas

<u>Date of approval</u>	<u>Duration</u> (months)	<u>Total WFP cost</u> (United States dollars)	<u>Commodities</u> (metric tons)
13.6.69	14	1,310,000	6,620
7.9.70 (extension)	7	<u>820,000</u>	<u>4,432</u>
		2,130,000	11,052

This community development project includes a settlement scheme at Gomare, in the north-west district of Botswana, for 3,600 refugees from Angola.

The WFP gives food aid to the refugees, for six months, while they are engaged in the clearing of land for housing and cultivation. The vulnerable groups of these refugees are also receiving milk under another project in Botswana for five years, beginning in 1966 (Botswana 324 - supplementary feeding programme for school children, mothers and pre-school children). The total cost to WFP for the last project was over \$US6.5 million and the commodities to be distributed are about 20,000 metric tons.

Enclosure 3

Settlement projects

Zambia (205 + Exp. 1 and 2): Training and resettlement of refugees

<u>Date of approval</u>	<u>Duration</u> (years)	<u>Total WFP cost</u> (United States dollars)	<u>Commodities</u> (metric tons)
29.10.64	2	132,700	441
1 11.11.66 (expansion)	1	366,000	1,389
2 27.3.68 (expansion)	1	<u>344,400</u>	<u>1,325</u>
		843,100	3,155

Under this project and its two expansions, a total of 7,500 refugees from Mozambique and Angola were trained and resettled in refugee camps in Nyimba, Lwatembo and Mayukwayukwa. Food aid was given to them while they were clearing and cultivating these lands donated by the Government.

Tanzania (256 + Exp.): Refugees' settlement scheme

<u>Date of approval</u>	<u>Total WFP cost</u> (United States dollars)	<u>Commodities</u> (metric tons)
14.11.65	735,000	3,348
26.9.66 (expansion)	<u>411,000</u>	<u>1,959</u>
	1,146,000	5,307

Under this project and its expansion, 11,500 refugees from Mozambique were settled in two camps at Rutamba and Lundo. Food aid was given to them while they were clearing the lands donated by the Government, until they became self-sufficient in food supplies from their own crops.

Tanzania (441): Refugees' settlement schemes (Muhukuru)

<u>Date of approval</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Total WFP cost</u>	<u>Commodities</u>
1.11.67	2 years	\$US730,000	3,031 metric tons

This project was begun as an emergency operation in 1966. WFP assistance was requested again to enable the refugees to subsist after the expiry of the period of emergency aid in September 1967 and during the initial period of settlement before they became self-sufficient in food supplies. A total of 9,000 refugees from Mozambique were settled in refugee camps.

Tanzania (647): Assistance to Mputa refugee settlement

<u>Date of approval</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Total WFP cost</u>	<u>Commodities</u>
3.8.70	18 months	\$US455,000	2,196 metric tons

WFP assistance was given first under an emergency operation. The camp was then converted from a temporary refuge of first asylum to a permanent settlement. WFP food aid is provided to 10,000 refugees from Mozambique while they prepare and sow their plots of land given to them by the Government, until they become self-sufficient in food.

<u>Total number of refugees settled</u>	<u>Total WFP cost</u>	<u>Commodities</u>
38,000	\$US3,174,000	13,689 metric tons

LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

/Original: English/
16 February 1971

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 (session 33, dated 9 April 1960) 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 common scheme at the United Nations with all its bodies and agencies, regarding racial discrimination.

2. Resolution 1987 (session 36, dated 19 September 1961) recommends non-recognition of the Government of South Africa.

3. Resolution 2039 (session 42, dated 30 September 1964) reaffirms resolutions adopted by the OAU and the United Nations General Assembly. It also appeals to all States to sever all relations with the Government of South Africa, to stop oil supplies to that area, and boycott South African goods.

4. Resolution 2303 (session 47, dated 18 March 1967) reaffirms previous resolutions.

X 5. Resolution 2306 (session ⁴⁷~~49~~, dated ¹⁸~~7~~ March 1968) reaffirms support of the Arab States to liberation movements in Africa, and solidarity with the OAU in its efforts in this field.

6. Resolution 2382 (session 49, dated 7 March 1968) expresses support for the national struggle against racial discrimination and minority domination in South Africa, and considers the struggle similar in its causes and ends to that of the Arabs against Zionist occupation and Israeli racial discrimination in Palestine.

7. Resolution 2607 (session 53, dated 11 March 1970) 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.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

/Original: English/
14 February 1971

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of copies of the various declarations and resolutions of the twenty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly which, inter alia, appealed to Governments, organizations and individuals to provide assistance, in consultation with and through the OAU, to the movements engaged in the legitimate struggle for freedom in South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and the territories under Portuguese domination.

The OAU welcomes these resolutions as an evidence of the commitment of the United Nations to support the complete liberation of the African continent and its determination to co-operate with the OAU to solve the grave situation in southern Africa.

The OAU has already welcomed assistance from outside the African continent for the efforts of the oppressed African people to achieve their inalienable rights because these struggles are of universal concern. Such support is particularly appropriate and essential in view of the assistance which the racist and colonial régimes continue to receive from their allies and from certain economic and financial interests, an assistance which has prolonged the struggles of the African peoples and caused great hardship.

You are no doubt aware that the Summit Conference of Independent African States, held in Addis Ababa in 1963, established an African Liberation Fund, administered by a Co-ordinating Committee, to support the liberation movements.

Following the recommendations of the African Refugee Conference, held in Addis Ababa in 1967 under the sponsorship of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, a Bureau for the Placement and Education of Refugees has been established in the OAU secretariat.

Considering the growing needs of the movements engaged in the legitimate struggle for freedom, including in particular the urgent needs for reconstruction in areas which have liberated themselves from colonial domination, as well as the increasing interest of Governments and organizations to contribute to the economic, social and humanitarian needs of the oppressed people, the OAU has now established a special fund. The arrangements for this fund are so devised as to enable it to take fully into account the special concerns of the donors (see enclosure).

The OAU welcomes contributions from all sources - from Governments, organizations and individuals - to these three funds which serve distinct needs. It appeals for generous contributions as a demonstration by action of attachment to the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant declarations.

I would be grateful if Your Excellency would be kind enough to transmit this appeal to all Member States of the United Nations and to appropriate organizations for their attention in connexion with the relevant recommendations of the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

Enclosure

OAU Fund for Assistance to the peoples struggling against
colonialism and racism

1. The struggles of the people of South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, the Territories under Portuguese domination and of other colonial peoples for freedom and dignity have been universally recognized as legitimate struggles deserving the support of the international community.
2. These struggles have been bitter and prolonged, and have resulted in extreme hardships because of the intransigence and brutality of the oppressors, who have used their military and economic power for denying the rights of African people and have continued to receive assistance in various forms from their allies and from certain powerful economic and financial interests. Bloody colonial wars are being conducted by Portugal in African Territories, and ever more repressive measures are implemented by the Vorster and Smith régimes against the African peoples and all opponents of racism.
3. The OAU has pledged from its inception full support to the movements struggling for freedom in Africa.
4. The United Nations has repeatedly, and by overwhelming majorities, recognized the legitimacy of these struggles and appealed for moral, political and material assistance to the liberation movements through the OAU.
5. While the African States have established an African Liberation Fund to support the liberation movements, the OAU has also welcomed support from outside Africa, bearing in mind that these struggles are of concern to all humanity.
6. The OAU has commended the assistance given by the socialist States and certain Asian and other States to the liberation movements.
7. The OAU has been heartened by the recent contributions made by Nordic countries, and by the World Council of Churches and a number of church, trade union and other organizations to the liberation movements struggling against colonialism and apartheid.
8. In order to facilitate and encourage the widest possible support from all sources, the OAU is setting up the Assistance Fund as called for in OAU resolution CM/209/XIV and resolution NAC/CONF.3/Res.6 of the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Lusaka. This Fund is distinct from the African Liberation Fund, administered by the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in Dar-Es-Salaam. It will be limited to providing assistance for non-military purposes, in particular, to economic and social reconstruction and to educational facilities in areas liberated from colonial rule. It will also be distinct from the Fund for the Placement and Education of Refugees, which is only concerned with certain urgent needs of the refugees, irrespective of their political activities.
9. The OAU hopes that this new Fund will receive support from freedom-loving peoples from all parts of the world as it enables them to demonstrate by action their opposition to colonialism and apartheid.

10. The OAU welcomes direct contributions to the liberation movements. The Assistance Fund, however, will supplement such contributions by enabling donors who do not have direct contacts with the liberation movements to participate in assistance.

Purposes of the Assistance Fund

The Assistance Fund will be utilized for:

- (a) Supply of food, educational materials, medicines, clothes, farm implements and other essential needs to the areas liberated from colonial rule.
- (b) Assistance to the victims of oppression and apartheid in South Africa.
- (c) Informing the peoples of the world on the situation in the colonial Territories and South Africa.
- (d) Other appropriate economic, social and humanitarian assistance to the movements struggling against colonialism and apartheid.

Contributions

11. Contributions are invited from Governments, organizations and individuals. Contributions to the Fund may be made in convertible currency, or in kind (medicines, clothes, notebooks, etc.). When offers in kind are received, the administration of the Fund will advise the donors as to the addresses to which they may be shipped.

12. Contributions may be earmarked, if the donors so desire, for one or more of the purposes indicated above, or for one or more of the African Territories.

13. The Assistance Fund will acknowledge the contributions and provide information to the donors on the utilization of **their** contributions.

Administration

14. The Assistance Fund will be administered by the Bureau of Decolonization of the OAU Secretariat, in consultation with an Advisory Committee.

15. Contributions and offers of contributions in kind should be addressed to:

Organization of African Unity, OAU Assistance Fund for the Struggle
Against Colonialism and Apartheid,
P.O. Box 3243,
Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)

16. The year 1971 is the International Year of Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Contributions to the Fund is one of the most meaningful ways to observe the International Year.

17. By your contributions, you will not only be assisting the oppressed African peoples in the most difficult days of their struggle, but also participating in the reconstruction of regions liberated from the ravages of colonialism.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

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12 February 1971

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The resolution is being transmitted to all the representatives of the member States on the Permanent Council of the OAS.