



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/37/177
16 April 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Thirty-seventh session
Item 99 of the preliminary list*

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

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 36/52 of 24 November 1981 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. By paragraph 23 of this resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General "to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and other organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution".

2. In identical letters dated 6 January 1982, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the executive heads of the following specialized agencies and international institutions forming part of or associated with the United Nations, and invited them to submit the information requested for inclusion in the report referred to in the above paragraph:

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Bank

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

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United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

World Food Programme (WFP)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

League of Arab States (LAS)

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

Organization of American States (OAS)

3. Given below are the summaries of the replies received by the Secretary-General from the international organizations concerned in response to the above-mentioned letters, as well as of the information received by the Secretary-General from the organizations concerned on action taken or envisaged by them in the implementation of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 36/121 D entitled "Action by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to Namibia".

4. Summaries of 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 circulated in addenda to the present report.

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

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

[Original: English]

[26 February 1982]

1. As a contribution to the training activities of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, the ILO has provided the Institute with assistance in commercial training, basic ILO documentation and publications and copies of the ILO study on labour and discrimination in Namibia for the use of the Institute and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

2. The ILO has made available to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) a fellowship for a consultant at ILO headquarters, as well as a project to train labour administration officials for Namibia. The project which was designed

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to train two senior officials and six junior officials by means of attachment to ministries of labour in Africa received funding from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) under the ILO's multi/bilateral programme. The training of the two senior officials was commenced although one of them was withdrawn by SWAPO half-way through the training; the other completed his training. At SWAPO's request, approval has now been given to train a further two senior officials; the ILO is awaiting nominations for the fellowships from SWAPO.

3. In addition, a one-year project was recently approved under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia for the training of 20 to 30 junior-level labour administrators in basic theory and practice in labour administration. It has not so far commenced operations because of the difficulties faced by SWAPO in finding suitable trainees, but project implementation is expected to start shortly.

4. A project for the establishment of a pilot vocational training centre for Namibian refugees in Angola has been designed to provide vocational training for Namibians in the Angolan province of Kwanza-Sul. The project will begin as soon as prefabricated buildings have been erected, with funding provided by UNDP and the United Nations Fund for Namibia under the Nationhood Programme.

5. Emergency assistance to the liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia in technical and vocational training had been provided since 1978 under a project financed by UNDP. Assistance to Zimbabwe, however, was terminated as at 31 December 1981. The current project for Namibia provides for the training of instructors at the ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin; railway training at the Warden Centre in Egypt; and basic training in a wide range of fields in existing institutions in the front-line States.

6. A further Nationhood Programme project concerned an analysis of legislative and other changes required to eliminate discrimination in labour matters and to promote conformity with international labour standards in an independent Namibia, which was prepared by an expert appointed by the ILO with assistance from three fellows from SWAPO. The study set out in detail the specific provisions in the laws of South West Africa which contain or give rise to discrimination in labour matters. Proposals for the repeal, amendment or replacement of legislative provisions inconsistent with international labour standards were made, based on research conducted at Lusaka, London and Geneva. The three SWAPO fellows participated in a programme of work established for them by the ILO at Geneva, and received a special course of instruction in labour law relating to Namibia at the University of Warwick. A seminar was held at Lusaka with the participation of SWAPO to examine the recommendations of the study.

7. SWAPO has participated in two other seminars organized by the ILO: one for southern African liberation movements on equal rights in labour matters, held at Lusaka, and one concerning equality of treatment for women workers in southern Africa, held at Arusha, from 20 to 25 October 1980.

8. The ILO has provided three fellowships for women of southern African liberation movements, including SWAPO, for a total period of three months, to study

facilities and programmes designed to assist women workers in Africa and Europe, and to become familiar with relevant ILO standards and activities.

9. More recently, a mission was undertaken in the spring of 1981 on behalf of the Director-General to consult with OAU, SWAPO, the national liberation movements of South Africa and the front-line States on the possible expansion of ILO technical co-operation in favour of the peoples of southern Africa. As a result of this mission, a number of project proposals of benefit to SWAPO and Namibia were elaborated by technical service staff of the ILO and proposed to potential donors within the context of the mandate established by paragraph 6 (a) of the updated ILO Declaration concerning the policy of Apartheid in South Africa. To date, one project concerning vocational rehabilitation of disabled victims of the liberation war has received a funding commitment from the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD), under the ILO's multi/bilateral programme of technical co-operation. The project forms part of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. Implementation is expected to begin in July 1982. Efforts are continuing to secure funding from various donors for other projects of benefit to Namibia and SWAPO.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

[Original: English]

[12 March 1982]

1. FAO's work in support of decolonization continues to be focused on southern Africa, where assistance is given both to refugees from South Africa and Namibia and to countries which have recently attained independence or whose economies suffer directly as a consequence of their front-line situation vis-à-vis South Africa.
2. The present note will not attempt to recapitulate the extensive range of technical assistance activities carried out by FAO in all the independent countries of southern Africa or in the front-line States. Mention will only be made of current FAO assistance to the national liberation movements and to Zimbabwe, whose accession to independence represents the latest major victory in the struggle against colonialism in the subregion. It may, however, be pointed out that, at the request of the Governments concerned and in line with the recommendations of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Action (see A/S-11/14, annex), FAO has, over the last year or so, fielded missions to all the front-line States in order to assist in reviewing national strategies and policies for food, agriculture and rural development, and in formulating appropriate medium-term technical co-operation programmes for these sectors. FAO is actively participating in the search for funds for the realization of the programmes recommended by the missions.

A. Assistance to national liberation movements

3. FAO plays a major role in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and has been responsible for the execution of the following nine projects under the Programme:

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(a) Training for food distribution (\$US 101,250). Under this project, funded by the FAO Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP), a three-month training course in community nutrition and group feeding was organized from March to May 1981 for 20 Namibian women working in SWAPO camps. Six of the trainees subsequently visited nutrition and group feeding programmes in Botswana and the United Republic of Tanzania. At the request of the authorities, a second phase of the project is being formulated in co-operation with SWAPO and the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

(b) High-level fisheries fellowships (\$US 35,032);

(c) Assessment of potential land suitability (\$US 231,301);

(d) Analysis of policy options and preparation of contingency plans for fisheries (\$US 252,000);

(e) Development programme for agricultural education (\$US 21,300);

(f) Preparations for agrarian reform and settlement programmes (\$US 119,500);

(g) Planning water development for agriculture (\$US 163,500);

(h) Fellowships in food economics, food science and nutrition (\$US 194,600);

(i) Preparation of plans for protecting food supplies and nutrition upon independence (\$US 128,600).

4. The aim of the above projects is threefold: (a) to gather and supply SWAPO with technical information on the agricultural situation of Namibia, which is essential for making important decisions and establishing national development policies at the time of independence; (b) to prepare contingency plans for the critical period of the transition to independence; and (c) to train Namibians for the task awaiting them after independence.

5. With the financial assistance of UNDP, FAO is executing a project, "Self-Reliance in Food Production" (\$US 298,000) under which training, technical assistance, equipment, materials and agricultural inputs are provided to the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) to develop farming on its refugee transit site in the United Republic of Tanzania.

6. FAO also participates in the implementation of the UNDP/UNESCO/FAO project, "Educational Assistance to the ANC Comprehensive Educational/Training Community Schemes", of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) at Morogoro, United Republic of Tanzania. The sum of \$US 136,000 has been allocated to the FAO component of the project, which entails developing a vegetable, pig and poultry farm for the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College, together with related training.

7. The provision of agricultural inputs for a farm run by ANC in Zambia was approved by the Director-General at the end of 1980, with resources provided by TCP and the FAO Office of Special Relief Operations (OSRO). These inputs, purchased

locally at a total cost of \$US 20,160, proved invaluable during the October/November 1981 planting season.

8. FAO collaborated fully with the special mission set up in 1981 to review UNDP assistance to national liberation movements and to draw up proposals for the third programming cycle. In a brief for the mission, FAO put forward a number of project proposals for additional UNDP/FAO assistance. FAO also participated in the inter-agency meeting held at Dar es Salaam in December 1981 to consider the recommendations of the mission.

B. Assistance to front-line States

Zimbabwe

9. At the twenty-first FAO Conference in November 1981, Zimbabwe was admitted as the 150th member nation of FAO. The organization is thus integrating Zimbabwe within its normal technical assistance programmes, following years of support to the Patriotic Front during the liberation struggle.

10. With UNDP financial support, FAO is currently executing three projects in Zimbabwe: one for the strengthening of forestry training at Nyabara Forestry School, another for the training of veterinary assistants and the third for the conduct of benchmark household surveys and farming systems analyses for small farm development. The initial phases of two of these projects were funded under TCP.

11. The FAO Investment Centre has undertaken the following investment-related missions to Zimbabwe:

(a) On behalf of the African Development Bank (AFDB), an identification mission in August 1981 and a project preparation mission in January 1982, for the Chinyika Settlement;

(b) On behalf of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a project preparation mission in November 1981 for a national extension and training programme;

(c) A general project identification mission in February 1982.

12. Within the framework of the Southern Africa Development Co-operation Conference (SADCC), Zimbabwe is the co-ordinating country with respect to programmes for food production and food security, and FAO is assisting the country to fulfil this role. Thus, \$US 130,000 have been allocated under TCP for the preparation of projects for the establishment of a food security early warning system for the member countries of SADCC. UNDP funds have been requested for further FAO assistance in this field.

Zambia

13. In February 1981, as a result of attacks by South African troops, the farmers in Zambia's Western Province were prevented from tilling their land. At the

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Government's request, emergency food aid was provided by FAO/WFP for 24,000 displaced persons (\$US 583,000). In August 1981, emergency food aid was again requested due to the continuing needs of the displaced persons, as well as for refugees from Angola and Namibia on account of renewed attacks by invading South African troops. Emergency food aid was approved for 48,000 people for six months (24,000 displaced persons and 24,000 refugees) at a cost of \$US 2,066,000.

14. In addition to the above, the Director-General approved, in November 1981, a project for the rehabilitation of domestic food production at a total cost of \$US 280,000 for the forthcoming planting season in the districts of Senanga and Sesheke. The project is executed by OSRO by means of an Algerian contribution to the Africa Food Aid Campaign launched by the Director-General in September 1980.

Angola

15. In September 1981, the Director-General approved FAO/WFP emergency food aid (\$US 3,281,000) for 131,000 persons displaced as a result of the invasion of southern Angola by South African troops. Agricultural inputs were also provided at a cost of \$US 52,000 by the European Economic Community (EEC) and were channelled through OSRO.

Mozambique

16. In December 1981, the Director-General approved the emergency supply of seeds to rehabilitate the production of domestic food crops (\$US 332,871). The project is funded by the Netherlands and executed by OSRO. The request for the project was motivated by drought and out-of-season rainfall.

Emergency assistance in the transport sector

17. Four front-line States (Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) are covered by this project, which is financed from a contribution of the Italian Government and executed by OSRO as part of the Africa Food Aid Campaign. The objective is to provide the means for improving internal surface transport for the shipment and distribution of emergency food supplies and agricultural inputs, through the provision of trucks and trailers, spare parts, workshop equipment and special tools, training for mechanics, storekeepers and workshop managers, as well as expertise through consultants in logistics and transport. The improved distribution ensured by this project will encourage increasing production on the part of small farmers, many of whom are recently displaced persons. The total cost of the project is \$US 9,514,908.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[27 January 1982]

General Assembly resolution 36/52 will be brought to the attention of the Executive Board at its 114th session to be held in Paris from 5 to 28 May 1982.

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INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[1 February 1982]

ICAO has confirmed its readiness to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of its mandate and to invite it to ICAO meetings dealing with matters pertaining to the relevant region. ICAO is participating actively in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and in that context is executing two projects funded by UNDP, one for a civil aviation adviser and one for 40 civil aviation training fellowships.

WORLD BANK

[Original: English]

[24 February 1982]

1. In previous communications to the United Nations on this subject, the World Bank has drawn attention to the institutional constraints which it faces in implementing a number of provisions of General Assembly resolution 36/52. With regard to assistance to liberation movements, for example, the Bank's Articles of Agreement require that loans be made to or be guaranteed by member Governments. However, in order to expedite its development assistance to newly independent and emerging States which express the intention of becoming members, the Bank will take steps in advance of membership to initiate high-level discussion on development policy with government authorities, to send economic missions and to provide Bank materials to the countries concerned. Accordingly, the Bank would be prepared, in the case of Namibia, to consider providing development assistance when conditions for independence have been agreed upon and interest in Bank membership is indicated by the new authorities. I might add that in similar circumstances involving Zimbabwe, the Bank moved expeditiously to support the Government's development programme; financing commitments had already amounted to \$US 140 million by December 1981.

2. The Bank continues to increase contacts and strengthen co-operation with OAU with a view to accelerating the economic development process in Africa. In the area of training, agreement has been reached between the Bank's Economic Development Institute and the Institut de Developpement Economique et Planification on a programme for high-level staff of OAU. In addition, assistance to individual OAU member countries continues to be a priority concern of the Bank, particularly in the sub-Saharan region. In this connexion, the Bank's recent report on accelerated development in sub-Saharan Africa builds on the Lagos Plan of Action and demonstrates the Bank's commitment to strengthen collaboration with OAU and individual Governments in dealing with the economic development problems in that region.

3. Concerning South Africa, the situation described on prior occasions remains unchanged. The Bank has made no loans to South Africa since 1966, and all loans made to the country up to that date have been fully repaid. Furthermore, South

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Africa has not participated in an election for Executive Directors of the Bank Group since 1972, and accordingly it is not represented on the boards of the Bank, the International Development Association (IDA) or the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

[Original: English]

[23 February 1982]

General Assembly resolution 36/52 has been brought to the attention of the Executive Board of IMF.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

[Original: French]

[25 February 1982]

A. Assistance to refugees and Non-Self-Governing Territories

Palestinian people

1. Under fellowships approved by the Executive Council of UPU, two Palestinians are receiving long-term training (1979-1983) at the Higher Arab Postal Institute (HAPI) at Damascus. UPU participated in the Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, which was observed on 30 November 1981 by a ceremony at the Palais des Nations at Geneva.

Refugees

2. In 1981, the Executive Council granted two fellowships for refugees in Africa.

Caribbean territories

3. Activities financed by UPU in the Caribbean region include assistance to the following territories:

(a) For Anguilla, a follow-up mission on the organization and operation of postal services;

(b) For Montserrat, a mission on the organization and operation of postal services, the provision of light operating equipment and one fellowship to attend a meeting of postmasters-general in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines;

(c) For Anguilla, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the British Virgin Islands, one six-week fellowship for training operational staff in Saint Lucia.

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Pacific Territories

4. In 1981, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands participated in the operational and training activities undertaken under regional project RAS/77/019, concerning the improvement and development of postal services in the countries of East Asia and the Pacific.

B. Assistance to newly-independent countries

Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa

5. Regional project RAF/77/028, "Improvement of the organization and operation of postal services in Portuguese-speaking countries", which started in 1978 and covered Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, and Mozambique, ended in 1981.

6. The administrations of those countries are now participating in the activities of regional project RAF/78/026, "Improvement of postal services and exchanges among member countries of the economic grouping and among neighbouring countries", which is to continue until 1985; and project RAF/77/027, "Organization of education and training services for postal instructors in French-speaking and Portuguese-speaking African countries", which started in 1978 and will continue until 1984.

7. Two country programmes started in Angola in 1978 and 1980 respectively. The first, project ANG/77/005, "Assistance for postal services", covers fellowships and equipment, and will probably end in 1982; the second, project ANG/79/012, "Postal services", includes an expert mission and fellowships. A one-month consultant mission for Angola in the field of mail services in rural areas which took place in June-July 1981 was financed from UPU resources.

8. In Cape Verde, a UNDP/UPU country project, CVI/81/002, "Postal and financial services", started in August 1981.

9. A one-month consultant mission to Mozambique, covering rural areas, took place in August/September 1981 and was financed under UPU's own programme of action.

Comoros

10. A two-month consultant mission on the establishment of a postal cheque centre at Moroni took place in August, September and October 1981.

Caribbean subregion

11. Activities financed by UPU in the Caribbean included assistance to the following countries:

(a) For Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada and Saint Lucia, one fellowship for participation in a meeting of postmasters-general held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines;

(b) For Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, one follow-up mission on the organization and operation of postal services;

(c) For Dominica, one two-month mission on postal legislation and accounts;

(d) For Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada, one fellowship for each of these countries for six weeks' training of operational staff in Saint Lucia;

(e) Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the provision of light operating equipment.

Suriname

12. Under project SUR/79/001, "Reorganization and improvement of postal services", Suriname received three expert missions (24 months), six fellowships and equipment in 1981, the last year of the project.

Pacific countries

13. Kiribati, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu participated in the operational and education activities undertaken under regional project RAS/77/019, "Improvement and development of postal services", for the East Asian and Pacific countries. In 1981, the last year of the project, two special courses were organized for the countries and territories of the Pacific.

14. Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu each received one fellowship for specialist courses organized by the Asia and the Pacific Postal Training Centre (APPTC); two fellowships were financed by UPU and one under a regional project (RAS/78/009) covering support for APPTC.

C. Resolutions to be submitted to the Executive Council at its session at Berne from 29 April to 13 May 1982

15. In accordance with article IV of the United Nations-Universal Postal Union Agreement, the Director-General of UPU will submit to the Executive Council of UPU at its session in May 1982 the resolutions concerning decolonization adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, drawing attention to those parts concerning the specialized agencies.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

[Original: English]

[15 February 1982]

1. In accordance with past practice, General Assembly resolution 36/52 will be submitted to the Administrative Council of ITU at its thirty-seventh session (19 April-7 May 1982).

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2. In close consultation with OAU, ITU has since 1977 assisted SWAPO with the training of Namibians through the UNDP-assisted project SWP/77/001, "Postal and Telecommunications Training". This project, which was based at the Posts and Telecommunication Corporation's (PTC) Staff Training College in Ndola, Zambia, was wound up on 30 June 1981, when its objectives were achieved. All the trained personnel, most of whom had acquired valuable field experience through attachment to PTC, were taken in charge by SWAPO. A few candidates have been identified for more advanced training elsewhere in Africa as well as overseas and efforts are being made to deploy the remaining personnel in positions appropriate to their training prior to the achievement of independence.
3. Within the framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and in collaboration with UNESCO, ITU is providing training in radio programme production and equipment maintenance under project NAM/79/020 at the PTC Staff Training College. By the time the project is concluded in December 1982, the training of a basic nucleus of essential personnel will have been completed. This personnel will ensure the continuity of broadcasting services at independence.
4. Through project NAM/79/010, ITU is currently providing consultancy services for the purpose of preparing plans for setting up a telecommunications administration and a broadcasting authority for Namibia. Furthermore, ITU actively participated in a workshop on transport and communications (Addis Ababa, 27 April-2 May 1981) held under the auspices of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for the purpose of reviewing the Nationhood Programme and elaborating further development strategies for the post-independence period in these sectors.
5. As report in previous years, the position of ITU with respect to South Africa and the participation of representatives of national liberation movements as observers in conferences and meetings of the Union is in complete agreement with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[11 February 1982]

1. The action taken by WIPO within its spheres of competence to ensure the implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/52 and other relevant resolutions was brought to the attention of the WIPO General Assembly at its sixth session, held at Geneva from 16 to 24 November 1981.

A. Assistance to refugees from colonial Territories

2. The Director-General of WIPO invited the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee against Apartheid, UNHCR, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), OAU and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to propose candidates for training in 1981 in the fields of industrial property and copyright through arrangements to be made by

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WIPO. In response to that invitation, UNRWA proposed four candidates for industrial property and copyright, which resulted in the award of two fellowships.

B. Assistance to peoples in colonial Territories,
in consultation with OAU

3. As a result of the consultations that took place in February 1978 between the International Bureau of WIPO and the Administrative Secretariat of OAU on assistance to colonial peoples in Africa and their national liberation movements, the Director-General of WIPO has offered to make available, through OAU, two fellowships for each national liberation movement for the benefit of nationals of colonial Territories who may be proposed in accordance with the procedures applicable between OAU and the national liberation movements recognized by OAU.

4. Discussions between the International Bureau of WIPO and the General Secretariat of OAU are continuing on the question of observer status for the national liberation movements recognized by OAU. The Director-General of WIPO will submit to the governing bodies concerned proposals on observer status for those movements, if requested.

C. Assistance to newly independent countries and emerging States

5. The Director-General of WIPO invited the Governments of newly independent countries and emerging States to propose candidates for training in 1981. In response to that invitation, Guinea-Bissau, Kiribati, Tonga, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe proposed candidates and were awarded fellowships in industrial property and copyright.

6. At the request of the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the International Bureau of WIPO prepared draft legislation on industrial property and on copyright and neighbouring rights, which it transmitted to the Government of that country in May 1981.

7. Following the United Nations inter-agency meeting on assistance to Zimbabwe in May 1980, potential areas of co-operation in strengthening law and administration in the fields of industrial property and copyright were discussed and a plan of action was drawn up for reorganizing industrial property procedures and staff training. In May 1981, the Registrar of Patents, Trademarks and Copyright of Zimbabwe, and officials of the International Bureau of WIPO held discussions at Geneva on the question of Zimbabwe's continued adherence to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and on its accession to the WIPO Convention. Subsequently, on 29 December 1981, Zimbabwe became a member of WIPO and notified its succession to the Paris Convention and to the Berne Convention and acceded to the Stockholm Act (1967) of the former and to the Paris Act (1971) of the latter.

D. Discontinuance of all support to and the withholding of assistance from South Africa

8. At its session in September-October 1977, the WIPO Co-ordination Committee decided to request the Director-General of WIPO "not to invite the racist régime of South Africa to any meeting of WIPO and its bodies and unions" and "to include in the agenda of the WIPO General Assembly and other governing bodies, for the sessions of 1979, an item entitled 'The exclusion of the racist régime of South Africa from any participation in WIPO and its bodies and unions'."

9. At the 1979 sessions of the governing bodies of WIPO, a proposal to exclude South Africa from WIPO failed by five votes to obtain the required majority. The Director-General of WIPO has continued to apply the 1977 decision of the WIPO Co-ordination Committee, and since October 1977 no invitation to any meeting convened by WIPO has been sent by the Director-General of WIPO to the Government of South Africa.

10. It should also be noted that the Government of South Africa has not received any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the International Bureau of WIPO.

E. Assistance and other action with respect to Namibia and the front-line States

11. The Director-General of WIPO has informed the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia of the possibility for the Council to propose candidates for WIPO training in 1981.

12. The Director-General of WIPO has also decided to submit to the governing bodies of WIPO any request that he might receive concerning the participation of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the meetings of those bodies.

13. With regard to the front-line States, WIPO assistance is given to Angola (study tour for government officials and assistance with draft copyright legislation), Botswana (advice on modernization of the industrial property system), Lesotho (training in the field of industrial property) and Zambia (training in the fields of intellectual property and study tour for one government official).

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

[Original: English]

[25 January 1982]

Owing to the highly specialized and technical nature of the Agency and its programmes, which are all related only to the peaceful uses of atomic energy, IAEA is not in a position to provide a submission of the information called for under General Assembly resolution 36/52.

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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

[Original: English]

[17 February 1982]

1. General Assembly resolution 36/52 was duly brought to the attention of the relevant divisions and programmes of the UNCTAD secretariat. Information on action taken by the UNCTAD secretariat, within the scope of its over-all mandate, in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, referred to in the previous report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (A/36/154), is updated in the following paragraphs.

2. In response to the request contained in Conference resolution 109 (V), and with the assistance of consultants, two studies were prepared, entitled respectively "Review of the economic conditions in Namibia and South Africa" (TD/B/869 and Add.1) and "Review of the economic conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories" (TD/B/870). These documents were before the Trade and Development Board at the first part of its twenty-third session and a summary of the Board's consideration thereof is contained in paragraphs 251 to 289 of the report of the session (TD/B/876).

3. At its 565th meeting, on 9 October 1981, the Board adopted two resolutions. By resolution 238 (XXIII), adopted by roll-call vote of 75 to 1, with 21 abstentions, the Board requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to consult and prepare with other United Nations agencies and bodies, in collaboration with SWAPO a comprehensive and in-depth social and economic survey of Namibia; to continue studies on the economic and social conditions of South Africa initiated pursuant to Conference resolution 109 (V); and to provide assistance to national liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by OAU on the most immediate issues facing the Territories concerned in the fields of trade and development, including an opportunity for the leadership of the national liberation movements to be more fully acquainted with the activities of UNCTAD in the area of international economic relations and negotiations.

4. By resolution 239 (XXIII), adopted by roll-call vote of 75 to 2, with 20 abstentions, the Board requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare a comprehensive and in-depth survey of the state of the economy of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, as well as an elaborate analysis of the potentials for its development in the various sectors and to formulate proposals for alternative development strategies in collaboration with PLO.

5. Both resolutions invited UNDP to make available to UNCTAD additional resources, with a view to achieving the above-mentioned objectives, and invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to submit to the Trade and Development Board periodic progress reports on the implementation of the resolutions. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD hopes to begin shortly informal consultations with the parties concerned on the follow-up to these resolutions.

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6. UNCTAD has co-operated with the ECA secretariat in the implementation of UNDP-financed project NAM/79/005 "Transport survey in Namibia". In particular, assistance has been given for the selection and interview of consultants.
7. UNCTAD has also expressed its readiness to assist Namibia whenever appropriate in the management of the country's ports and in the training of local staff through the organization of some of the fellowships included in the project NAM/79/007 "Maritime training and harbours survey", for which the leading agency is IMCO.
8. Members of the UNCTAD secretariat have participated in a number of meetings relative to General Assembly resolution 36/52, notably:
 - (a) A meeting to review transport projects of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia (New York, 4-5 March 1981);
 - (b) An international seminar on loans to South Africa (Zurich, 5-7 April 1981);
 - (c) A workshop on transport and communication for Namibia (Addis Ababa, 27 April-2 May 1981);
 - (d) The International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa (Paris, 20-27 May 1981);
 - (e) A United Nations seminar on Apartheid (Geneva, 29 June-3 July 1981);
 - (f) The seventh session of the Working Group on Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities - Commission of Human Rights (Geneva, August 1981).
9. At the first of these meetings, it was decided that all the former projects (NAM/79/006, NAM/79/007, NAM/79/008 and NAM/79/009) should be consolidated into a comprehensive transport project constituting a phase II of the project NAM/79/005, with ECA as leading agency. UNCTAD is prepared to co-operate with ECA and other interested United Nations agencies in the execution of this new project.
10. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, notifications of the sessions of the Conference, the Board and conferences held under the auspices of UNCTAD are sent to the national liberation movements. Provision is made for the payment of travel costs and per diem for one representative of each national liberation movement to each meeting, in accordance with the existing procedures established by the United Nations.
11. In conformity with a directive from the Legal Counsel of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, invitations to national liberation movements are issued after confirmation by the Office of Legal Affairs as to which national liberation movements are recognized by OAU at any given time. At 1 January 1981, the national liberation movements recognized in the region by OAU were as follows: SWAPO, ANC and PAC.

12. Attendance at UNCTAD meetings by national liberation movements during the period under review was as follows:

<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Organization attending</u>
United Nations Conference on Jute and Jute Products, first part, 12-30 January 1981	ANC PAC SWAPO
Trade and Development Board, twenty-second session, 9-20 March 1981	ANC SWAPO
United Nations Conference on Jute and Jute Products, second part, 11-22 May 1981	PAC
Committee on Shipping, third special session, 25 May-5 June 1981	ANC
United Nations Tin Conference, fourth part, 9-26 June 1981	ANC
Meeting of Governmental Experts of Developing Countries on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, second session, 27 July-7 August 1981	PAC SWAPO
United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, 1-14 September 1981	SWAPO PAC
Trade and Development Board, twenty-third session, 28 September-9 October 1981	ANC SWAPO

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

[Original: English]
[22 January 1982]

In accordance with usual procedures, General Assembly resolution 36/52 will be brought to the attention of the Executive Board and the staff concerned.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

[Original: English]
[24 February 1982]

1. At 31 December 1981, WFP's total aid commitment for liberation movement refugees and displaced persons amounted to \$US 57.4 million for 23 projects of

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which \$US 19.98 million (7 projects) is still current (see enclosures 1 and 2). There were new commitments in 1981 of \$US 12.9 million for emergency and project assistance in Angola, Zambia and Zaire for Angolans and Namibians (SWAPO).

2. Since the last report, no change has been made in the WFP procedure concerning assistance to peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa. Certain former Territories, having gained their independence from colonial rule, made their requests for food assistance directly to the Programme, in accordance with established procedures.

3. As mentioned in previous reports, WFP does not provide assistance to, or collaborate with, the Government of South Africa.

4. Since 1974, WFP has invited OAU to participate as an observer at sessions of its governing body.

5. At its fourth session, held in October/November 1977, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes decided:

(a) That as and when an approach is made by or on behalf of a liberation movement recognized by OAU, specific approval may be given by the Committee to the Executive Director to invite it to attend in an observer capacity;

(b) That the attendance cost of a liberation movement whose attendance is approved by the Committee may be met by the Executive Director.

6. Action is taken in accordance with the above as and when an approach is made for or on behalf of a liberation movement recognized by OAU.

Enclosure 1

WFP Assistance to National Liberation Movement

Refugees and Displaced Persons in Africa a/

(At 31 December 1981)

Beneficiaries	No.	Date approved	Duration (months)	Cost to WFP (United States dollars)	
<u>Current Aid Commitment</u>					
Botswana 2478/Q/Rev. b/	Originally Zimbabweans	18 000	27/9/78	36	2 125 000
Botswana 2478/Q b/	Now only about 1 000 miscellaneous refugees	30 000	30/10/79	48	2 083 000
Angola 2506/Q	SWAPO	65 000	30/10/79	24	7 046 000
Zaire 2455/Q Exp.II	Angolans	20 000	24/7/78	18	1 755 700
Zambia 2620	Swapo/United Nations Institute for Namibia	4 400	21/12/81	24	1 178 000
Angola 1269/E	Angolans	131 000	12/10/81	6	3 281 000
Zambia 1244/E/Exp.I	Namibians and Angolans	72 000	6/3/81	9	<u>2 513 000</u>
					19 981 700
<u>Distribution Completed</u>					
Angola 2154/Q	MPLA c/ and FNLA d/	50 000	19/6/74	12	2 017 000
Angola 1161/E	SWAPO	30 000	18/4/79	6	951 000
Angola 1102/E	SWAPO	10 000	20/9/77	6	314 000
Angola 1102/E/Exp.1	SWAPO	20 000	23/3/78	6	711 000
Angola 1102/E/Exp.2	SWAPO	10 000	26/5/78	6	371 000
Angola 1127/E	ANC	1 140	16/3/78	6	42 000
Botswana 324/Exp.1 b/	Zimbabweans and Angolans	2 500 e/	17/2/77	24	400 000
Guinea-Bissau 2157/Q	PAIGC f/	90 000	10/7/74	6	1 318 000
Mozambique 2155/Q	Frelimo g/	50 000	19/6/74	17	1 547 000
Mozambique 2406/Q b/	Zimbabweans	60 000	22/8/77	2	1 586 000
Mozambique 2454/Q b/	Zimbabweans	60 000	10/5/78	6	1 667 000
Mozambique 2466/Q b/ and D	Zimbabweans	150 000	1/9/78	15	13 064 000
Mozambique 2428/Q and Rev.	Patriotic Front (ZANU) h/	20 000	7/3/78	18	2 020 000
Zambia 2402/Q	SWAPO	2 000	4/7/77	22	185 000
Zambia 2411/Q	Patriotic Front (ZAPU) i/	12 000	4/7/77	9	1 245 000
Zambia 244/Q and D and Rev.	Patriotic Front (ZAPU)	45 000	16/2/78	12	<u>9 966 000</u>
					37 404 000

a/ Only national liberation movements recognized by OAU. Exclusive of WFP aid provided prior to the signing of the OAU/WFP agreement of 10 June 1974, and also of aid provided to the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Senegal and Zaire for the care of refugees from former Portuguese Territories.

- b/ Aid requested and distributed by the host Government.
- c/ Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola.
- d/ Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola.
- e/ Exclusive of WFP food aid to non-refugee beneficiaries in the same project.
- f/ Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde.
- g/ Frente de Libertação de Moçambique.
- h/ Zimbabwe African National Union.
- i/ Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Enclosure 2

Total WFP aid committed at 31 December 1981

(United States dollars)

A. By movement (country or origin)

Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe)		13 231 000
ZAPU	11 211 000	
ZANU	2 020 000	
Host Government (Zimbabwe)		20 925 000
Botswana	4 608 000	
Mozambique	16 317 000	
SWAPO (Namibia)		10 756 000
Angola	9 393 000	
Zambia	1 363 000	
MPLA and FNLA (Angola)		2 017 000
Displaced Angolans in southern Angola		3 281 000
PAIGC (Guinea-Bissau)		1 318 000
FRELIMO (Mozambique)		1 547 000
ANC (South Africa)		42 000
Host Government (Zambia)		2 513 000
Angolans and Namibians	2 513 000	
Host Government (Zaire)		1 755 700
Angolans	1 755 700	
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		57 385 700

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