



UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



Distr.  
GENERAL

A/34/208/Add.1

21 June 1979

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Thirty-fourth session  
Item 94 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

Addendum

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\* A/34/50.

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

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

/Original: English/

/9 March 1979/

1. The present report updates the report prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in March 1978 (see A/33/109), and includes only activities undertaken since the date.

I. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES FROM THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES, INCLUDING ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED, IN THE PREPARATION AND EXECUTION OF PROJECTS BENEFICIAL TO THESE REFUGEES, AND INTRODUCTION OF THE GREATEST POSSIBLE MEASURES OF FLEXIBILITY IN THE RELEVANT PROCEDURES

2. In 1978, the Office for Special Relief Operations (OSRO) of FAO made available to the Patriotic Front in Mozambique the sum of \$US 40,000 for the purchase of cattle and small stock for refugees in its care. FAO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) formulated a second project (PAF/78/004 - The Development of Farms for Emergency Food Production) to assist the Patriotic Front in Mozambique to develop farming activities by and for these refugees. It is hoped that it will be possible to bring this project into operation during 1979, at a cost of \$US 595,000.

3. During 1978, the Director-General approved two extensions by the World Food Programme (WFP) of emergency aid being given to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) for 30,000 refugees in its care in Angola, at a cost of \$US 1,082,000.

4. During 1978, the Director-General also approved the provision by WFP of emergency food aid valued at \$US 42,000 to the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa for 1,140 refugees in its care in Angola.

5. OSRO has also been asked to provide technical and procurement assistance in the delivery of farm supplies and materials to a new settlement project being developed in Angola for Namibian refugees.

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLES OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN AFRICA IN CONSULTATION WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU) AND WITH THE ACTIVE COLLABORATION OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS CONCERNED

6. In line with its pioneering act as the first United Nations specialized agency to elect Namibia to full membership, FAO has played a major role in the development of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. At the planning workshop /...

convened by the United Nations Council for Namibia at Lusaka between 22 and 26 May 1978, FAO presented a comprehensive programme of project proposals, based on a full analysis of the problems likely to face Namibia on independence. <sup>1/</sup> Nine of these projects, at a total cost of \$US 1,160,700, are included in the pre-independence projects currently being considered by the Council.

7. UNDP has indicated its willingness to finance the following projects:

- NAI/78/003 - High-level Fisheries Fellowships \$US 28,000
- NAI/78/004 - Assessment of Potential Land Suitability \$US 207,600
- NAI/78/005 - Analysis of Policy Options and Preparation of Contingency Plans for Fisheries \$US 219,600

8. The following projects will be funded from other resources available to the Nationhood Programme:

- Development Programme for Agricultural Education \$US 21,300
- Preparation for Agrarian Reform and Resettlement Programmes \$US 119,500
- Planning Water Development for Agriculture \$US 163,500
- Fellowships in Food Economics, Food Science and Nutrition \$US 194,600
- Preparation of Plans for Protecting Food Supplies and Nutrition upon Independence \$US 128,600
- Training for Food Distribution \$US 78,000

9. As a follow-up to its work at the planning workshop, FAO sent a senior expert to participate in the workshop on agrarian and land reform options for independent Namibia organized by the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka from 22 to 26 January 1979.

10. In 1978, through the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development (FFHC/AD), FAO provided to the Institute for Namibia a consultant who prepared a report on assistance for the preparation of training programmes in rural development and related project areas.

11. In 1978, the FAO Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP) provided \$US 201,000 for a specially designed training programme on agricultural education and land use planning and development for Zimbabwe, in which 10 Zimbabweans participated. This project, which was successfully concluded in December 1978, represents a major contribution to the task of preparing Zimbabweans for the challenge of independence. In 1979, two trainees nominated by the Patriotic Front also took part in an FAO dairy training course in Zambia.

12. As a follow-up to its 1977 mission to Africa to discuss assistance projects with representatives of the national liberation movements, FAO has involved its country representatives and experts in the formulation of projects for the movements in the host countries. In this way, a dialogue will be established with the representatives of the movements who will finally be responsible for implementing projects, thereby making it considerably easier to solve the procedural and logistics problems of the national liberation movements.

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<sup>1/</sup> For the report of the delegation of the Council to the planning workshop, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/33/24), vol. II, annex V.

13. Through such methods, FAO was able to formulate an FAO/UNDP project for the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) (PAC/78/003 - Self-reliance in Food Production), at a cost of \$US 416,900, which has been endorsed by OAU and which will go into operation in 1979. It will assist PAC in establishing a self-sufficient farm and resettlement camp in the United Republic of Tanzania for some 400 refugees. A similar project for ANC (South Africa) in the United Republic of Tanzania is currently being formulated in discussion with the liberation movement.

14. A number of other important projects for support through training, technical assistance and farming supplies to national liberation movements in Zambia are also under consideration, and FAO is now approaching possible host countries and donors for a project to establish a specialized institution for accelerated training in rural development for the national liberation movements of southern Africa. Such a project will cost about \$US 2 million.

15. In the context of International Anti-Apartheid Year, FAO commissioned two major studies on African agriculture and production techniques in South Africa and the effects of apartheid on African rural family life and nutrition in South Africa which are now nearing completion. These were financed partly by FAO and partly by a contribution from the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid. In the field of information, FFHC/AD will be devoting a special double issue of its bulletin in March 1979 to apartheid and FAO has prepared a number of radio programmes for United Nations broadcasts to southern Africa.

16. FAO has also continued to support, in every way possible, those countries which have recently emerged from colonialism as free nations. In December 1978, an FAO mission visited Angola and agreed to launch a series of missions in 1979 to formulate quick action projects designed to rehabilitate the key sectors of agriculture, forestry and fisheries damaged in the wars of liberation.

### III. DISCONTINUANCE OF ALL SUPPORT TO AND THE WITHHOLDING OF FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE ILLEGAL RÉGIME IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

17. South Africa withdrew from FAO in 1964 and FAO has no contact with that country nor with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

### IV. ARRANGEMENTS (INCLUDING THE REQUISITE FINANCIAL PROVISIONS), IN CONSULTATION WITH OAU AND THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, TO ENSURE THE REPRESENTATION OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN AFRICA BY THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS CONCERNED AS OBSERVERS WHEN MATTERS PERTAINING TO THOSE TERRITORIES ARE DEALT WITH

18. In line with FAO Conference resolution 13/73 (see A/9638, FAO, para. 12), and after consultation with OAU, the following African liberation movements were invited to attend, at FAO expense, the Tenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa held at Arusha from 18 to 29 September 1978: African National Congress (ANC) (South Africa), Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), the South West Africa People's

Organization (SWAPO) and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. The same movements have also been invited to attend the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, to be held at Rome from 12 to 16 March 1979.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC  
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: French/

/12 March 1979/

Introduction

1. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has consistently attached importance to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. This was again clearly apparent in 1978, and particularly at the twentieth session of the General Conference, which adopted a general resolution, 10.1, on the contribution of UNESCO to peace and its tasks with respect to the promotion of human rights and the elimination of colonialism and racism.
2. By that resolution, the Conference invited the Director-General, inter alia, to intensify the organization's contribution to the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, aggression, occupation of foreign territories, apartheid, and all forms of domination, racialism and racial discrimination, to continue to provide, within the framework of the programme and budget of UNESCO, assistance to the liberation movements recognized by OAU and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), by more actively involving their representatives in various UNESCO activities, and in particular in the development of the projects and programmes that were of greatest interest to them, and to continue its aid to refugees, in particular those from southern Africa.
3. At its twentieth session, the General Conference also adopted by acclamation a declaration on fundamental principles concerning the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding, to the promotion of human rights and to countering racialism, apartheid and incitement to war.
4. In the preamble to, and in various articles of this declaration, reference is made to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, adopted by the General Assembly in 1973, 2/ to the struggle against segregationist policies and racialism, neo-colonialism and foreign occupation, and to all forms of racial discrimination.

A. Aid to refugees from the colonial Territories

5. At its twentieth session, the General Conference adopted resolution 1/1.4/1, which authorizes the Director-General to develop activities to aid refugees and

2/ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII).

national liberation movements within the areas of competence of UNESCO and corresponding to the following themes:

(a) School and out-of-school education of refugees and candidates sponsored by national liberation movements and organizations recognized by OAU and the League of Arab States (LAS);

(b) Specialized training of qualified personnel;

(c) Respect for cultural identity.

6. Within the framework of the measures adopted by the General Assembly in favour of refugee students from South Africa, the co-ordinator of projects for aid to national liberation movements undertook two missions to Swaziland in July and September 1978 to evaluate the needs of that category of refugees and their placement in various educational establishments.

7. In the context of the promotion of human rights, refugee assistance activities have been continued and intensified. In this connexion, projects financed from the Regular Programme of UNESCO and by UNDP have been executed with the maximum flexibility.

B. Assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories in Africa, in consultation with OAU and with the active collaboration of the liberation movements concerned

8. Assistance by UNESCO to liberation movements in the matter of education continues to include, as mentioned in earlier reports, aid financed under the Regular Programme and executed by UNESCO for: payment of the salaries of some teachers at the study centres set up by the liberation movements in Zambia and Angola; the sending of pedagogical material and equipment for studies organized by the liberation movements themselves; and the awarding of university scholarships abroad and the payment of costs of study in secondary and elementary schools of the host countries for candidates chosen by the national liberation movements themselves.

9. In 1978, UNESCO organized a literacy seminar for SWAPO, held at Lusaka from 17 to 24 May, to study the strategies, techniques, methods and content of a national literacy programme geared to the needs of Namibia on its accession to independence. After this seminar a brochure was published by SWAPO with the technical and financial help of UNESCO.

10. In December 1978, a seminar was organized at Dar es Salaam, on the subject "The writing of school text-books and practical training". A pamphlet entitled

"Guidelines for text-book writing", the various chapters of which were written by teachers belonging to the national liberation movements, will also be printed with the assistance of UNESCO.

11. UNESCO took part in the planning workshop on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia at Lusaka, from 22 to 26 May 1978. Subsequently UNESCO drew up the following projects: English language dissemination campaign; training of teaching personnel; education planning; remedial courses in English, mathematics and sciences; refresher courses for teachers and specialists in adult education and literacy; study of educational opportunities from the primary to university levels; and a project for Namibian women.

12. Within the framework of the International Year of the Child, there are plans for preparing and printing a brochure on "Namibian children in the struggle for liberation". The texts in this brochure will be the work of Namibian children themselves.

13. The specialized training of liberation-movement cadres will be continued in financial year 1979/80. Studies will be undertaken to preserve the cultural identity of the peoples as represented by their national liberation movements. Assistance will be furnished to the liberation movements in providing language and history training for their teachers. These new activities will be additional to those already carried out and those planned for the benefit of the following liberation movements: PAC, ANC (South Africa), SWAPO and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. Total aid to liberation movements for the biennium 1979-1980 amounts to about \$US 465,000.

#### Admission of Namibia to membership of UNESCO

14. At its twentieth session, the General Conference decided "to admit Namibia as a member of UNESCO, it being agreed that the United Nations Council for Namibia, established by the United Nations as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, will, as far as the rights and obligations flowing from Namibia's membership of the Organization are concerned, be regarded as the Government of Namibia until the present illegal occupation of that country is terminated" (resolution 20C/O.71).

#### Programme financed by UNDP and executed by UNESCO

15. UNESCO will continue to act as an executing agency for projects financed by UNDP for the benefit of the national liberation movements of southern Africa. In this connexion, the following activities have been or are being carried out:

Projects financed by UNDP

(1977-1980) United Republic of Tanzania

NLM/76/002

UNDP contribution . . . . . \$US 1,976,554

Purpose: Salary and travelling expenses of the Project Co-ordinator; salaries of his assistants; training at secondary and university levels for pupils and students from South Africa; provision of equipment for the Co-ordinator's office.

(1979) Swaziland

NLM/78/004

UNDP contribution . . . . . \$US 200,000

Purpose: Payment of teachers' salaries; provision of school equipment and supplies.

(1977-1980) United Republic of Tanzania

ANA/77/001

UNDP contribution . . . . . \$US 452,400

Purpose: Provision of training at the secondary and university levels for pupils and students from South Africa; travelling expenses and office supplies for the education officer; salary of a secretary.

(1977-1980) United Republic of Tanzania

PAC/77/001

UNDP contribution . . . . . \$US 395,930

Purpose: Provision of training at the secondary and university levels for pupils and students from South Africa; organization and financing of an education study tour by two members of PAC (postponed to 1979); payment of salaries of the education officer's assistants; provision of equipment for the office of the education officer.

(1978) United Republic of Tanzania

PAC/79/001

UNDP contribution . . . . . \$US 10,000

Purpose: Six weeks' preparatory mission with a view to the establishment of the Azania Institute in the Sudan. This mission was partly executed in the course of 1978, and a member of PAC is to go to the Sudan to complete the arrangements for establishing the Institute.



(1977-1978)

ANC/77/002

UNDP contribution . . . . . \$US 198,500

Purpose: Provision of training at the secondary and university levels for pupils and students from Zimbabwe.

(1978-1980) Zambia

UNDP contribution . . . . . \$US 411,740

Purpose: Payment of salaries of teachers and assistants, allowances for study expenses for pupils from Namibia; provision of school equipment and supplies and of materials for expanding the school.

(1977-1980) Angola

SWP/77/004

UNDP contribution . . . . . \$US 200,220

Purpose: Payment of salaries of teachers and assistants; provision of training at the secondary level for pupils from Namibia; provision of school equipment and supplies.

(1978-1979) Mozambique

PAF/78/001

UNDP contribution . . . . . \$US 2,347,272

Purpose: Provision of training at the secondary and university levels for pupils and students from Zimbabwe; purchase of school equipment and supplies and of materials for school buildings.

(1978-1979) Zambia

PAF/77/

UNDP contribution . . . . . \$US 998,000

Purpose: Payment of salaries of teachers recruited by the liberation movements themselves; training of teachers and pupils at the technical, vocational and university levels; provision of school equipment and supplies.

C. Measures taken to end all collaboration with the Government of South Africa and with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia

16. Further to the information given in the previous report (A/33/109/Add.1, UNESCO, paras. 26-27), it should be noted that at its twentieth session, the General Conference adopted a draft amendment to article 4 of the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) stipulating that "A Member State of the Commission which practises apartheid may be suspended from exercise of the rights and privileges entailed by membership of the Commission by decision of the General Conference". The General Conference then decided to suspend South Africa from the exercise of the rights and privileges entailed by membership of the Commission.

17. Under the terms of article II.2 of the Directives of UNESCO concerning Relations with International Non-Governmental Organizations, any international non-governmental organization fulfilling the conditions and wishing to co-operate with UNESCO may be admitted by the Director-General should he deem its admission useful for the achievement of the objectives of UNESCO, to a category called mutual information relationship (category C).

18. In the period 1977-1978, the Director-General examined the files of certain non-governmental organizations wishing to be admitted to category C and having members in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. In each case, the Director-General requested additional information on the position of those organizations with regard to the policy of racial discrimination practised by the two countries. The Director-General, deeming the information furnished by the organizations concerned to be inadequate or incomplete, did not admit any of those organizations to category C.

19. Furthermore, under articles II.3-II.6 of the same directives, it is for the Executive Board to decide whether to admit a non-governmental organization to category A (consultative and associate relations) or category B (information and consultative relations). In formulating his views and recommendations, the Director-General has always drawn the Executive Board's attention to the presence of members of certain non-governmental organizations in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and to the explanations furnished in that connexion.

D. Participation of liberation movements in UNESCO meetings and conferences

20. Liberation movements recognized by OAU (PAC, ANC (South Africa), SWAPO and the Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe)) are regularly invited to send observers to UNESCO meetings that may be of interest to them and to the various sessions of the General Conference. The year 1978 was no exception to this rule, and the liberation movements were invited to participate in the following meetings organized by UNESCO:

- (a) Meeting of government representatives to prepare a draft declaration on race and racial prejudice (Paris, 13-20 March 1978);
- (b) Special Committee of Government Experts to prepare a draft recommendation and, if possible, a draft convention on the prevention and coverage of risks to movable cultural property (Lisbon, 4-13 April 1978);
- (c) Interim Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (Paris, 23-30 May 1978);
- (d) Special Committee of Government Experts to prepare a draft recommendation concerning the standardization of statistics on science and technology (Paris, 15-19 June 1978);
- (e) Third Committee of Governmental Experts on double taxation of copyright royalties remitted from one country to another (Paris, 19-30 June 1978);
- (f) International Congress on the Teaching of Human Rights (Vienna, 12-16 September 1978);
- (g) Intergovernmental Conference on Strategies and Policies for Informatics (Torremolinos, August-September 1978);
- (h) Symposium on "The Decolonization of Africa: South Africa; the Horn of Africa" (Warsaw, 9-13 October 1978);
- (i) Twentieth session of the General Conference of UNESCO (Paris, October-November 1978).

21. In addition, the liberation movements of southern Africa were invited to attend the following two meetings which were held at UNESCO headquarters:

- (a) Symposium on anti-apartheid education, held under the auspices of the Standing Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations (October 1978);
- (b) World conference of youth and students against apartheid, held under the aegis of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid (19-22 February 1979);

#### E. Publications and study and research activities

22. The following is an account of the studies and research devoted by UNESCO to the struggle against apartheid since its last report:

##### (a) Publications

Namibia: Effects of Apartheid on Culture and Education, by Marion O'Callaghan, (UNESCO, 1977, 169 pages). Two studies dealing with the press in southern Africa and the consequences of apartheid for African women in South Africa, mentioned in the previous report, will be published during 1979;

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(b) Studies and research

To the list of projects undertaken in connexion with the UNESCO contribution to International Anti-Apartheid Year, analysed in the previous report (A/33/109/Add.1, UNESCO, paras. 16-24), should be added the following:

- (i) "Apartheid and history: Role played by the falsification of history in the ideology of apartheid". The ideology of apartheid is dealt with in relatively old publications which mention the importance of the religious factor but neglect or distort the historical factor - a factor which is, however, constantly invoked by the defenders of apartheid to "justify" and legitimize the excessive privileges of the white minority. Moreover, the official history of South Africa contains numerous falsifications aimed either at justifying the very unequal distribution of land or at defaming and discrediting blacks vis-à-vis whites. The study sets forth these myths in order to refute them on the basis of information as yet unknown to the general public, which has been brought to light by modern historical research;
- (ii) "South Africa and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: from abstention to regrets". The purpose of this research project is to determine the attitude of South Africa towards the Universal Declaration from the time of adoption to the present day. The study will consist of two parts: the first part will analyse the official attitudes adopted by South Africa towards the Declaration, both in the United Nations and in the specialized agencies; the second part will compare in summarized form the articles of the Declaration with South African reality;
- (iii) A research project on the problems of social science research and theory in South Africa;
- (iv) A study to examine the way in which the ideology of apartheid is presented in school text-books for use in South African schools reserved for whites, and its effects on the latter;
- (v) A study to examine the methods used by South Africa to form and support pressure groups in different countries.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/

/19 March 1979/

1. In May 1978, at its thirty-first session, the World Health Assembly adopted a resolution, by which it requested the Director-General to give, in collaboration with the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other bodies, all necessary support in the health sector to the national liberation movements recognized by OAU, including technical co-operation in this sector for training and research,

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as well as support to the prevention and control of communicable diseases, and medical supplies needed for treatment of the populations concerned.

2. It also invited the Director-General to pursue all possible efforts to enlist support from governmental and non-governmental sources for this operation.

3. A special programme of intercountry activities is being implemented by the Regional Office for Africa of the World Health Organization (WHO) to ensure health co-operation with national liberation movements in Africa recognized by OAU.

4. WHO has continued to provide assistance to national liberation movements through the Multinational Liberation Movement Training Centre at Morogoro, which is financed by UNDP. Fellowships are being awarded for attendance at the centre and increasing emphasis is being given to practical field training relevant to primary health care and basic sanitary measures.

5. WHO collaborates with SWAPO in Angola and Zambia in a project financed by UNDP (now amounting to \$US 285,000), the objectives of which are to provide medical care and health assistance to the populations helped by SWAPO and to train their health personnel. This project, which was started in 1976, has been revised and expanded to provide for a medical officer at the Namibia health centre in Angola as well as a nutritionist/health educationist. The services of nursing and midwifery personnel are being financed through extrabudgetary contributions.

6. WHO is also collaborating with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for urgently needed supplies for refugee camps in Angola, hospital and health centre services, mobile teams and the distribution of drugs.

7. Following the attack on the SWAPO base at Kassinga, Angola, WHO provided medical supplies and equipment at a cost of \$US 162,000.

8. WHO is collaborating with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Institute for Namibia and SWAPO in launching a country health programme for Namibia. Meetings were held in 1978 at the WHO Regional Office for Africa in order to co-ordinate preparatory activities for the country health programming workshop supported by WHO as part of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, held at Lusaka in July 1978. Two Namibians attended a special training course in country health programming at the Institute of Health Planning at Dakar. WHO also assisted in arranging for 36 Namibian students to train in health sciences in Jamaica.

9. WHO is the executing agency for a project financed by UNDP in Mozambique and in Zambia. WHO provides stipends for doctors and nurses serving the displaced populations; medical supplies and equipment; and fellowships for students in training institutions in Africa. Following an attack on Zambia from Southern Rhodesia, WHO provided the Patriotic Front with antibiotics, anaesthetics and blood transfusion sets at a cost of \$US 32,000. In addition, WHO contributed \$US 50,000 towards airlifting to Lusaka medical supplies which had been retained at ports due to lack of funds. WHO is also seeking extrabudgetary resources for meeting the requests for medicines and physiotherapeutic, surgical and orthopaedic equipment.

10. The WHO Regional Office for Africa also contributed \$US 200,000 from 1978 funds to meet a request from the Patriotic Front in Mozambique for medical supplies, such as anti-malarial sera, vaccines and equipment for the preservation, storage and movement of vaccines, as well as 500 stretchers and 20 tents for refugee camps. In addition to \$US 235,000 already provided to the Patriotic Front in Mozambique for earlier requests, WHO is seeking extrabudgetary funds to provide for badly needed medical supplies and surgical and orthopaedic equipment.

11. WHO provides support from its regular budget to PAC and ANC (South Africa), both of which are based in Angola. An amount of \$US 4,000 has been allotted for shipment to Rwanda of supplies and equipment for ANC (South Africa). Fellowships have been awarded to students for training in various institutions in Africa.

12. Arrangements for the representation of national liberation movements in Africa recognized by OAU to attend WHO meetings of concern to these movements have been made since 1974, following the adoption of World Health Assembly resolution WHA27.37 (see A/9638/Add.3, WHO, enclosure 3).

#### UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

/Original: French/

/12 March 1979/

#### A. Assistance to colonial peoples

##### Southern Africa

1. A two- to three-month consultant's mission to Namibia financed by the Universal Postal Union (UPU) is to be undertaken in the very near future. Its purpose is to define the postal training needs of Namibians abroad and to draw up a detailed work plan relating to the training activities which will have to be undertaken later for their benefit.

2. Furthermore, a five-month fellowship granted to Namibians in 1978 under the UPU Special Fund will probably be used in 1979 for a postal training course in Nairobi.

3. In addition, UPU is co-operating closely with UNHCR in implementing fellowship programmes for refugees from colonial countries.

##### Caribbean Territories

4. The Governments of Antigua, Belize, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Vincent, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the British Virgin Islands are taking part in regional project RLA/75/051 (organization and development of postal services in the Caribbean).

5. In 1978, under project CAY/77/006, the Cayman Islands received a six-month fellowship for a course in postal management in the United Kingdom.

6. In April 1979, a UPU consultant's mission on the organization of the international postal service will visit St. Vincent, as well as three other countries in the subregion which have recently gained their independence.

#### Pacific Territories

7. All the Pacific Territories receive assistance under regional project RAS/77/019 for East Asian and Pacific countries (improvement and development of postal services).

#### B. Assistance to newly independent countries

##### Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa

8. In 1978, an official from the International Bureau of UPU revisited Angola in order to supervise and execute projects ANG/77/005 (assistance to postal services) and RAF/77/028 (improvement of organization and postal operations in Portuguese-speaking countries). He later visited Guinea-Bissau to follow up on action concerning project GBS/75/008 (assistance to postal services) and Sao Tome and Principe. The latter mission dealt with follow-up action after the 1977 consultant's mission concerning reorganization of the postal service, vocational training, relations with UPU and philately. In addition, a project document was prepared during the mission, relating to several fellowships and to equipment.

9. Activities already undertaken or planned for 1979 are as follows:

(a) A consultant's mission on postal rates financed by UPU and planned for the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa will visit Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe, the mission to last for three months;

(b) The postal administrations of the latter four countries, as well as that of Mozambique, are involved in regional project RAF/77/028 (improvement of organization and postal operations in Portuguese-speaking countries), which began in 1978 and will last for two and a half years. They will also participate in regional project RAF/78/026 (improvement of postal services and exchanges between countries belonging to the same economic groupings and between neighbouring countries);

(c) For Angola, a mission by two experts under national project ANG/77/005/C (assistance to postal services), has been extended. There are also plans for granting Angola three fellowships and equipment valued at \$US 12,000;

(d) For Sao Tome and Principe, national project STP/79/002 (assistance to postal services) was recently approved. The project includes six fellowships and equipment valued at \$US 20,000. Furthermore, the International Bureau has proposed to the postal administration of Sao Tome and Principe a two- to three-month consultant's mission to be financed by UPU; the purpose of the mission will be determined by that country;

(e) The Executive Council of UPU has made available in Angola four postal training fellowships of two months each, to be used by as yet unspecified Portuguese-speaking countries.

#### Djibouti

10. In 1978, an official of the International Bureau visited Djibouti in order to determine the field in which a study and operational mission could be sent to assist the Djibouti postal administration. In addition, a consultant's mission in postal planning and organization, to last from 6 to 12 weeks, will begin as soon as possible.

11. The Executive Council of UPU has also granted to Djibouti a training fellowship for an inspector's course at Abidjan (nine months) under the UPU Special Fund.

#### Countries of the Caribbean subregion

12. Following a two-month consultant's mission undertaken at the end of 1977, a draft project document was prepared for Suriname. The project, concerning the reorganization and improvement of postal services, includes three experts (32 months), six fellowships (24 months) and equipment. Suriname also receives assistance under regional project RLA/77/011 for Mexico, Central America and South America (improvement, development and integration of postal services), whose main objective is to reorganize postal routes at the regional, subregional and local levels.

13. As a result of a visit by an official from UPU headquarters to a number of small islands, a UPU consultant's mission on the organization of the international postal service in Grenada, Dominica and St. Lucia is to start in April 1979. Since 1976, these countries have participated in regional project RLA/75/051 (organization and development of postal services), which affects Guyana as well as the 15 English-speaking countries and the Netherlands Antilles.

14. Another two-month consultant's mission is planned for Dominica in order to reorganize the postal administration.

15. Under the UPU Special Fund for 1979, the Executive Council granted a teacher-training fellowship to St. Lucia, a country which currently conducts courses to train postal officers and junior staff for the small islands.

#### Pacific countries

16. The Solomon Islands, Nauru and Tuvalu are participating in regional project RAS/77/019 for East Asian and the Pacific countries, which includes specific provisions for the benefit of Pacific countries and Territories, particularly in the field of vocational training.

17. Under national project TUV/78/1004, Tuvalu received an eight-month fellowship for the postal training school for Asia and Oceania in Bangkok.



C. Study on the situation of Non-Self-Governing Territories within UPU

18. At its meeting on 27 February 1979, the Executive Council of UPU decided to submit the following three proposals to the Universal Postal Congress, to be held at Rio de Janeiro from 12 September to 25 October 1979:

(a) To follow the example of several specialized agencies by introducing the status of associated member for some Non-Self-Governing Territories while retaining for the others the option of being included under UPU jurisdiction pursuant to article 23 of the Constitution;

(b) To keep all Non-Self-Governing Territories under UPU jurisdiction pursuant to article 23 of the Constitution, as a good many of them now are, and to withdraw the status of member country from the two remaining groups, namely the group of British overseas Territories and the Netherlands Antilles;

(c) To follow the example of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) by withdrawing the status of member country from the two groups which still have that status and at the same time to exclude all Non-Self-Governing Territories from UPU jurisdiction.

D. Resolutions submitted to the Executive Council at its session of 27 February-1 March 1979

19. Under article IV of the Agreement between the United Nations and UPU, the Director General submitted to the Executive Council of UPU at its February-March 1979 session a report on the measures taken by the International Bureau with regard to the recommendations by the United Nations concerning the implementation by the specialized agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the following resolutions transmitted to UPU concerning the implementation of the Declaration, some parts of which relate to the specialized agencies: General Assembly resolutions 33/35, 33/38 A and 33/40.

20. At the meeting on 27 February 1979, the Executive Council took note of the report and the resolutions in question, which were the subject of document CE 1979-Doc.5/Annex 2 and Add.1 (see enclosure).

21. The Executive Council also approved the proposal of the International Bureau that the report to be submitted to the Universal Postal Congress in Rio de Janeiro should mention the measures already taken in this field by UPU and should include the texts of the most recent and most important resolutions, indicating which paragraphs of those resolutions are of particular interest to the Congress.

Enclosure

Recommendations by the United Nations concerning the implementation  
by the specialized agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of  
Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Document CI/ 1979-Doc.5/Annex 2 and Add.1

Secretary-General's report

Every year the International Bureau informs the Executive Council of the measures it has taken in connexion with the above-mentioned recommendations. The present document reports on what has been done about this since the last session of the Executive Council.

1. Assistance to newly independent countries

In 1978, Angola again received a mission carried out by a UPU International Bureau official. The aim of this short mission was the supervision and execution of projects ANC/77/005, "Assistance to postal services" and RAF/77/028, "Improvement of organization and postal operations in Portuguese-speaking countries".

The same official later went to Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe.

He went to Guinea-Bissau for the follow-up action concerning project GBS/75/008, "Assistance to postal services".

In Sao Tome and Principe, the mission dealt with follow-up action after the 1977 consultant's mission in reorganization of the postal service, vocational training, relations with UPU and philately. In addition, a project document was prepared during the mission, covering several fellowships and equipment.

Djibouti received a mission, also carried out by an official of the International Bureau. This contact mission enabled the scope of a study and operational mission to that country's administration to be defined.

The missions to the four countries referred to provided an opportunity to discuss with postal officials the possibilities of their administrations taking part in the UPU work programme and in regional projects financed by UNDP.

Under the 1979 programme, provision is made for planning-consultants' missions for the benefit of the administrations of Cape Verde and Djibouti. For the Comoros, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, the International Bureau has programmed consultants' missions under assistance to countries in a difficult economic situation, in application of a decision by the United Nations.

2. Assistance to colonial peoples

In implementation of the 1977 decision by UPU which stated that it was prepared to consider, in co-operation with the United Nations, a programme of

courses in favour of nationals of Namibia and other colonial countries, UPU proposed to carry out a consultants' mission with its own resources. This mission, which was to have taken place in 1978, had to be postponed until 1979. Its purpose is to define the postal training needs of Namibians abroad and to draw up a detailed work plan relating to the training activities which will have to be undertaken later for their benefit.

3. Study on the situation of Non-Self-Governing Territories within UPU

The Executive Council is required to take, at its present session, a decision on the solution(s) to be recommended to the eighteenth Congress.

4. Resolutions submitted for the attention of the Executive Council

Usually the report of the International Bureau contains United Nations General Assembly resolutions calling for the co-operation of the specialized agencies and to which the Secretary-General of the United Nations has called our particular attention. To date, no resolution of this kind has yet reached the International Bureau. Nevertheless, in accordance with article IV of the Agreement between the United Nations and UPU, these resolutions will be submitted to the Executive Council if they arrive at the International Bureau before the 1979 session opens. In any case, such resolutions will be mentioned in the report to be written for the next Congress (see para. 5 below).

5. Report by the Director-General of the International Bureau to Congress

As was done for the Lausanne Congress on the basis of Executive Council resolution CE 1/1973 (see Congress - Doc.12), the International Bureau proposes to submit to the Rio de Janeiro Congress a detailed report on the action taken by UPU about the resolutions by the United Nations General Assembly on implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (see below).

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Number of resolution	Title of resolution	Paragraphs concerning the specialized agencies in particular
33/35	Question of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands	Paragraph 9
33/38 A	Question of Southern Rhodesia	Paragraph 18
33/40	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	Paragraph 20

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

/Original: English/  
/5 March 1979/

1. As previously reported, the position of ITU is in complete agreement with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly concerning (a) South Africa and Southern Rhodesia; and (b) the participation of representatives of national liberation movements as observers in the work of the Union. 3/
2. As an executing agency of UNDP, ITU continues to assist SWAPO in the training of Namibians in various telecommunications subjects. During 1978, under project SWP/77/001, which is implemented at the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation Staff Training College, Ndola (Zambia), 33 Namibians followed 42 training courses totalling 627 weeks. These courses were complemented by field practice periods of varying duration. Upon completion of their training and in order to gain experience in their fields of activity, most of the trainees are posted with the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation in Zambia.
3. In addition to these activities, ITU has proposed a project for consultancy services to prepare development plans for telecommunications. This project is included in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia submitted by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to the United Nations Council for Namibia for approval.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/  
/6 March 1979/

1. Questions raised in General Assembly resolution 33/41 will be considered at the forthcoming Eighth Congress of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), to be held at Geneva from 30 April to 26 May 1979. The decisions taken by the Congress will be communicated to the Secretary-General in due course. Information on the relevant decisions of previous sessions of the Congress and of the Executive Committee, as well as action taken so far by the organization, is contained in previous reports of the Secretary-General (A/8314, A/8647 and Add.1, A/9051, A/9638 and Add.4, A/10080 and Add.3 and 4, A/31/65/Add.1, A/32/87 and A/33/109).
2. In accordance with a decision taken by the Seventh Congress, held at Geneva in April-May 1975, WMO has invited the United Nations Council for Namibia and the national liberation movements recognized by OAU or LAS to be represented as observers at every Congress and all appropriate meetings of the constituent bodies of WMO.

3/ A full account of the relevant activities of ITU is set out in the previous report of the Secretary-General (see A/33/109).

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INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

/Original: English/

/13 March 1979/

1. Resolution 33/41 will be brought to the attention of the Board of Governors of the Agency.
2. Owing to the highly technical and specialized nature of the IAEA and its programmes dealing only with peaceful uses of atomic energy, the kind of technical assistance that it could provide in its narrow purview may not be relevant to the immediate needs of the peoples and refugees from the colonial Territories. Furthermore, as far as the Agency's own technical assistance operations are concerned (provided from the Agency's own resources) eligibility is confined to member States or groups of member States; hence any requests for technical assistance would have to be channelled through a member State or a group of member States. It should be noted that no specific requests for such technical assistance have so far been received.
3. Regarding the discontinuance of all support to and the withholding of all kinds of assistance from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, South Africa joined IAEA in June 1957 and held a designated seat on the Board of Governors from 1957 until June 1977. By resolution GC(XX)Res/336, the General Conference of IAEA, at its twentieth session, requested the Board to review the annual designation of South Africa and to report to the General Conference at its twenty-first session. In June 1977, the Board of Governors designated Egypt for the seat formerly held by South Africa. It should also be mentioned that under the Agreement between IAEA, the Government of France and the Government of the Republic of South Africa, which entered into force on 5 January 1977 (document L/FCIRC/244), the Agency undertakes to apply its safeguards system in respect of the Koeberg nuclear power station so as to ensure, as far as it is able, that no item listed in article 2 of the Agreement is used to further any military purpose or for the manufacture of any nuclear explosive device.
4. Regarding the discontinuance of all support to South Africa, it should be noted that for over 10 years, South Africa has not been the beneficiary of the Agency's programme of technical assistance. Southern Rhodesia is not a member State of IAEA.
5. Regarding the representation of the colonial Territories in Africa by the national liberation movements concerned as observers when matters pertaining to those Territories are dealt with, no item pertaining to those Territories has been so far dealt with by IAEA.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

/Original: English/

/26 February 1979/

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 THE FLEXIBILITY IN THE RELEVANT PROCEDURES

1. Between 1 January 1977 and 15 February 1979, WFP approved 15 projects at a total cost of \$US 19,271,000 to benefit some 335,000 refugees and displaced persons in Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. One project in Zambia and two in Mozambique are under consideration. An over-all review of the projects is given in the enclosure.

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLES OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN AFRICA IN CONSULTATION WITH OAU AND WITH THE ACTIVE COLLABORATION OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS CONCERNED

2. Since the last report (see A/33/109) no change has been made to the procedure of WFP concerning assistance to peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa.

3. Certain former Territories, having gained their independence from colonial rule, make their requests for food assistance directly to WFP in accordance with the established procedures.

III. DISCONTINUANCE OF ALL SUPPORT TO AND THE WITHHOLDING OF FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE ILLEGAL RÉGIME IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

4. As mentioned in the previous report, WFP does not provide assistance to, or collaborate with, the Government of South Africa or the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia.

IV. ARRANGEMENTS, IN CONSULTATION WITH OAU AND THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, TO ENSURE THE REPRESENTATION OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN AFRICA BY THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS CONCERNED AS OBSERVERS WHEN MATTERS PERTAINING TO THOSE TERRITORIES ARE DEALT WITH

5. Since the twenty-fifth session of the Intergovernmental Committee (now the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes), held at Rome in April 1974, WFP has invited OAU to participate as an observer at sessions of its governing body.

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6. At its fourth session, held in October-November 1977, the Committee decided (a) that as and when an approach was made by or on behalf of a liberation movement recognized by OAU, specific approval might be given by the Committee to the Executive Director to invite it to attend in an observer capacity; and (b) that the attendance cost of a liberation movement whose attendance was approved by the Committee might be met by the Executive Director. In accordance with that decision, action will be taken in accordance with the above as and when an approach is made for or on behalf of a liberation movement recognized by OAU.

EnclosureWFP food aid to national liberation movement refugees  
and displaced persons in southern Africa a/

Project	Beneficiary	No.	Duration (months)	Total cost to WFP (United States dollars)	Date of approval
<u>Zimbabwe (Patriotic Front)</u>					
ZAMBIA 2411/Q	ZAPU	12 000	12	1 245 000	4 July 1977
ZAMBIA 2444/Q	"	29 000	6	1 579 000	16 February 1978
ZAMBIA 2444/Q/Exp.	"	45 000	1	468 000	21 September 1978
ZAMBIA 2444/D	"	40 000	12	5 219 000	31 October 1978
MOZAMBIQUE 2428/Q	ZANU	18 000	12	1 467 000	7 March 1978
MOZAMBIQUE 2428/D	"	18 000	12	1 560 000	-
<u>Zimbabwe (host Government)</u>					
MOZAMBIQUE 2406/Q	Zimbabwe	42 000	4 1/2	1 586 000	22 August 1977
MOZAMBIQUE 2454/Q	"	42 000	6	1 667 000	10 May 1978
MOZAMBIQUE 2466/Q	"	42 000	4	1 892 000	1 September 1978
MOZAMBIQUE 2466/D	"	45 000	12	5 600 000	b/
BOTSWANA 324/1 c/	ANC (Zimbabwe)	2 500	24	400 000	17 February 1977
BOTSWANA 2478/Q	Zimbabwe	20 000	12	2 125 000	2 September 1978
<u>Namibia (South West Africa)</u>					
ZAMBIA 2402/Q	SWAPO	2 000	12	185 000	4 July 1977
ZAMBIA 2402/D	"	6 500	24	1 770 000	-
ANGOLA 1102/E	"	10 000	6	314 000	20 September 1977
ANGOLA 1102/E/Exp.1	"	20 000	6	711 000	23 March 1978
ANGOLA 1102/E/Exp.2	"	10 000	6	371 000	26 May 1978
<u>South Africa</u>					
ANGOLA 1127/E	ANC (South Africa)	1 140	6	42 000	16 March 1978

a/ Area south of rail lines between Lobito, Kitwe, Lusaka and Dar es Salaam. Duration and cost at time WFP aid approved. Exclusive of UNHCR and other food aid.

b/ Seventh session of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes.

c/ Exclusive of WFP food aid to non-refugee beneficiaries.