

DIVISION  
OF  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY AFFAIRS



UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



Distr.  
GENERAL

A/33/109  
30 May 1978  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Thirty-third session  
Item 97 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

CONTENTS

	Page
I. INTRODUCTION . . . . .	2
II. REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS . . . . .	4
International Labour Organisation . . . . .	4
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations . . . . .	9
World Health Organization . . . . .	12
World Bank . . . . .	14
Universal Postal Union . . . . .	15
International Telecommunication Union . . . . .	18
World Meteorological Organization . . . . .	19
World Intellectual Property Organization . . . . .	20
International Fund for Agricultural Development . . . . .	21
International Atomic Energy Agency . . . . .	22
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development . . . . .	22
United Nations Environment Programme . . . . .	22
United Nations Industrial Development Organization . . . . .	23
World Food Programme . . . . .	26
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees . . . . .	29
United Nations Institute for Training and Research . . . . .	34

\* A/33/50/Rev.1.

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/36 of 28 November 1977 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 15 of this resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General "to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the present resolution and to 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 of the United Nations, including the present resolution".

2. In identical letters dated 10 January 1978, 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)  
World Health Organization (WHO)  
World Bank  
International Monetary Fund (IMF)  
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)  
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)  
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)  
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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World Food Programme (WFP)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

League of Arab States (LAS)

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

Organization of American States (OAS)

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

- I. Provision of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned, in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to these refugees, and introduction of the greatest possible measures of flexibility in the relevant procedures
- II. Provision of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa in consultation with OAU and with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned
- 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
- IV. Arrangements (including the requisite financial provisions), in consultation with OAU and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 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.

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

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

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

/Original: French/

/7 March 1978/

1. Comprehensive information or action taken by the ILO in implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions is contained in the reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth to thirty-second sessions. 1/ The present note brings that information up to date.
2. It should be recalled that the corner-stone of ILO policy in the matter continues to be the decision adopted by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its one hundred and seventy-third session (November 1968), the text of which appears in document A/8314.
  - A. Provision of assistance, with the active collaboration of OAU, to the peoples of the colonial Territories, especially to the populations of the liberated regions of those Territories and their recognized national liberation movements
3. In October-November 1977, the ILO sent a mission, consisting of four experts, to southern Africa to discuss the potential for ILO assistance with representatives of the liberation movements of Namibia and Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia) and OAU and with the authorities of the neighbouring countries. The two areas surveyed by the mission were training and questions of employment and manpower planning. As a result of the mission, several projects, including vocational training projects, are currently under consideration by UNDP. As an immediate measure, a major vocational training project entitled "Emergency assistance in the field of vocational training to the liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia", was devised for which UNDP approval has been obtained in principle. The co-ordinator of the project is already at his post in Lusaka. Elected candidates will be trained over a two-year period at the ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin, and also in the front-line countries and in Egypt. The aim of the project, which will cost \$US 1.6 million, is to produce skilled workers, instructors and foremen in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, plumbing, woodwork, agriculture and bricklaying.
4. The International Labour Office has also devised two further projects for the liberation movements: "Development of the small firm: programme for the liberation movements", and "Advanced training for supervisory staff: structure

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1/ For the most recent, see A/10080, A/31/65/Add.1 and A/32/87.

development", the latter project being intended for Namibia. The two projects will become operational as soon as financing is guaranteed.

5. As regards the liberation movements of South Africa, the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the Pan-African Congress of Azania (PAC), a technical co-operation project for the training of a large number of scholarship students, to be nominated by these two movements, has just been approved, and its financing has been guaranteed by UNDP.

6. In December 1977, the International Labour Office participated actively in a seminar devoted to the development of manpower for Namibia, held at Lusaka, which was organized by the Institute for Namibia as part of one of its research projects. The seminar, which was financed by the Ford Foundation, was designed to obtain as much information as possible on expatriate Namibian manpower and the potential cadres and instructors outside Namibia, as well as on future plans to deal with the situation if a mass exodus of Europeans were to occur after independence.

7. The International Institute of Social Studies, established by the International Labour Office in 1960, included in its 1977 training programme a course for participants from countries and liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by OAU. This course, which was given financial support by the Government of the Netherlands, was held at Lusaka and Geneva in three successive stages. Three students each from recognized liberation movements of Azania (South Africa), Namibia and Zimbabwe were able to participate in the course. The Institute also granted a scholarship to a young Namibian university graduate to enable him to improve his training in this field. The OAU Labour Commission noted with satisfaction the initiative taken by the Institute in organizing a course for southern Africans, and at its second ordinary session, held at Tripoli in April 1977, the Commission unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the Institute to intensify its efforts to assist the liberation movements of southern Africa.

Thirteenth special report of the Director-General on the application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa

8. For many years, the policy of apartheid practised in South Africa has been a matter of grave concern to the ILO. Since 1965, the Director-General has submitted a special annual report to the International Labour Conference on the application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa. The Declaration, which was unanimously adopted by the Conference on 8 July 1964, at its forty-eighth session, calls upon the Director-General to "follow the situation in South Africa in respect of labour matters and to submit every year for consideration by the Conference a special report concerning the application of the present Declaration, including any necessary recommendations concerning any measures which should be adopted with a view to bringing to an end the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa".

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9. In his thirteenth special report to the International Labour Conference at its sixty-third session, in June 1977, the Director-General discusses the unrest during the preceding year, particularly the serious social strains which have arisen from the application of the policy of apartheid, as well as the bitterness and resentment engendered by the inferior social status accorded to Africans in an economy geared to white domination. Special mention is made of the tragic events which have occurred as a result. After considering other aspects of the deterioration in labour relations, including the strikes and other disputes involving African workers and others, the report deals with trade union developments and notes the continuing growth of membership in African trade unions. At the same time, the report draws attention to matters affecting freedom of association, such as measures taken against persons connected with African trade unions, in particular the banning under the new Internal Security Act of a large number of persons actively committed to the trade unions and their development. The report also notes that among the many people who died in prison or while in detention quite a few belonged to the trade union movement. With regard to the restrictions on advancement in employment and training, the report makes special mention of the rapid growth of unemployment, especially among Africans, and the rigidity with which the policy of job reservation continues to be applied. The report also gives detailed information on the widening gap between white and African wages, and mentions the hardships deriving from the lack of adequate housing for Africans.

10. One chapter of the report is devoted to a careful analysis of the related aspects of the policies of apartheid, labour and the bantustans. This analysis gives an over-all view of the administrative structures and economies of the bantustans, including those established by the South African authorities for the purpose of granting alleged independence, as in the case of the Transkei in October 1976. Matters dealt with in connexion with the bantustans include the lack of satisfactory employment opportunities, and resulting disadvantages with regard to access to particular jobs, educational and training opportunities and wages. Attention is also drawn to the continued application of South African legislation on job reservation, compulsory labour and a whole range of restrictive measures affecting trade union freedom and the right to collective organization. In its conclusion, the report describes South African policy as an attempt to split the black population by creating national homelands which in reality serve as sources of cheap, exploited labour. A chapter of the report devoted to developments in international action against apartheid describes the decisions of various United Nations bodies on the subject, notes the entry into force of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, 2/ refers to the continued work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights and provides information on developments regarding Namibia.

#### Labour problems and discrimination in Namibia

11. With a view to preparing programmes of direct assistance to the peoples of southern Africa, including those of Namibia and Zimbabwe, the International Labour Office must first make a detailed study of the problems in those countries in

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2/ General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973.

fields within the competence of the organization, and in which the ILO could help to find solutions. In May 1977, at the request of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, the International Labour Office published a study on Namibia entitled Labour Problems and Discrimination in Namibia. The opening chapters of the study deal in detail with the status, structures and policies of the Territory, including the institution of a segregated administration of the South African type, and the establishment of bantustans; it also deals with the dual economy which has developed in the Territory as a consequence of the policy of "separate development" and of the dependent relationship of Namibia with the illegal South African administration. The next chapters pay close attention to various aspects of the discriminatory manpower policy, unequal working and living conditions, restrictions on freedom of association and job restriction. The last chapter sums up the extent of discrimination in the Territory (particularly from the point of view of South African control, employment opportunities, migrant labour, incomes and living standards, coercion, job reservation, freedom of association and the right to organize, as well as working conditions and welfare), and calls attention to basic changes which will have to be made when Namibia emerges from its unduly prolonged period of illegal and unjust foreign domination.

#### Labour conditions and discrimination in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)

12. In December 1977, the International Labour Office published a similar study on labour conditions and discrimination in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). The study offers information on the history, status and people of Zimbabwe, and examines in detail the character of the economy and the way in which the control and distribution of resources is designed to benefit the white minority. The extent of discrimination in labour policy and practice is described in terms of the inequality of opportunity for education, the acquisition of technical skills and apprenticeship; the determination of conditions of employment and the regulation of agricultural work, through the Masters and Servants Act and the African Labour Regulations Act; and in terms of the character of the farm labour supply and other aspects of labour policy, particularly with regard to labour migration. The study also gives details concerning the unequal wages and conditions of work, particularly emphasizing wage rates in the industrial, agricultural and mining sectors, the cost of living, conditions of agricultural work, aspects of compulsion, the extent of unemployment, pensions and social security, industrial relations and restriction on freedom of association. The final chapter summarizes the various aspects of discrimination, the pressures for change and current basic requirements for the attainment of equal rights.

#### Towards planned migration in southern Africa

13. In October 1976, the ILO initiated a project entitled "Towards planned migration in southern Africa". This project is being conducted in co-operation with the national University of Lesotho and the University of Swaziland (Project RAF/76/PO3 financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities). The main purpose of the project is to analyse the over-all volume, characteristics and permanency of migratory movements towards South Africa. There will subsequently be a cost-benefit evaluation of the demographic, social and economic aspects of the migration problem as it affects the countries of origin of the

migrants, in order to give these countries expert opinions on the various options open to them and, in particular, on the possibility of institutionalizing a system of planned migration designed to reduce the harmful effects of population movement while increasing its benefits.

International Trade Union Conference against Apartheid

14. In 1977, the second International Trade Union Conference against Apartheid was held on the occasion of the sixty-third session of the International Labour Conference. As a follow-up to a decision of the Workers' Group of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, taken at the sixty-first session of the International Labour Conference, and the consultations held between the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Vice-Chairman of the Workers' Group, this conference was convened by a preparatory committee consisting of representatives of the three international trade union organizations, the Organization of African Trade Union Unity, the Special Committee and the Workers' Group. At the conclusion of the conference, a resolution was unanimously adopted.

B. Discontinuance of all support to, and the withholding of all financial, economic, technical and other assistance from, the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and the Government of South Africa

15. Information concerning Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Namibia, found under this heading in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session (A/9638), remains valid. With regard to South Africa, the contacts and consultations initiated in 1973 between the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Workers' Group were pursued further from 1974 to 1977 and will be continued. As was the case in 1977, the members of the Special Committee were received at the International Labour Office in Geneva, where they discussed the present situation with the Workers' Group.

C. 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, which shall be granted appropriate status, when matters pertaining to those Territories are dealt with

16. At its sixtieth session, the International Labour Conference amended its rules of procedure and the rules relating to regional conferences convened by the ILO to enable any invited liberation movements recognized by OAU or LAS to be represented at such conferences and to permit the representatives of such movements to speak during the debate on the report of the Director-General, as well as to participate in discussions in the committees. Under these new arrangements, the liberation movements, including the African National Council of Zimbabwe (ANC (Zimbabwe)) and ANC (South Africa), were represented at the International Labour Conference in June 1976 and June 1977, and at the Fifth Regional African Conference of the ILO, held at Abidjan in September and October 1977.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

/Original: English/

/7 March 1978/

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

1. In November 1977, the Office for Special Relief Operations (OSRO) of FAO provided \$US 13,528 for the procurement of agricultural inputs for farms being run by the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe in Zambia, as part of a drive to achieve self-sufficiency in food production for the benefit of the large Zimbabwean refugee population.
2. In December 1977, OSRO provided \$US 9,925 for the procurement of agricultural inputs for a farm of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa being run for the benefit of South African refugees.
3. Following a request to the Director-General of FAO by the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe in Mozambique for emergency assistance in rehabilitating farms producing food for the refugee camps badly damaged during military incursions by the illegal Southern Rhodesian régime in November 1977, OSRO is currently considering the provision of assistance which will include seeds, fertilizer, farm equipment and implements, stock-feed and animals.
4. During 1977, the Director-General approved the provision by the World Food Programme (WFP) of emergency food aid valued at \$US 2.7 million to vulnerable groups amongst returned refugees in Angola. At the request of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), and with the endorsement of the Government of Angola, emergency food aid (\$US 314,400) was approved by the Director-General for Namibian refugees in that country.
5. In the context of emergency food aid provided by WFP to refugees from Zimbabwe in Mozambique, FAO is planning to send a consultant to that country in early 1978 to demonstrate and teach food preparation methods.

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

6. In 1977, the Director-General approved a project financed by the FAO Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP) for a training programme on agricultural education and land use planning and development for Zimbabwe. The total cost

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is \$US 191,000. In March 1978, 10 Zimbabweans nominated by the Patriotic Front will begin a specially developed training programme of nine months' duration to be held at the University of East Anglia in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This project is designed to have a large multiplier effect. It will both explore and develop agricultural training syllabi for further training programmes run by the Patriotic Front itself and train some of the teachers required to carry them out. The project is expected also to produce a country development brief for Zimbabwe as a practical exercise.

7. FAO has also provided assistance to the Institute for Namibia through the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development (FFHC/AD). In 1976, FAO provided a consultant to help identify and collect all relevant information on agriculture in Namibia. In 1977, as a back-up to this work, FAO arranged a further three-month consultancy to advise the Institute on the establishment of its agricultural faculty. During this consultancy, a number of projects for aiding the Institute and SWAPO were identified and will soon be presented for possible financing by non-governmental organizations.

8. FAO is now preparing to provide a consultant and a small research team for a period of two months to assist the Institute in a food and nutrition research project designed to investigate and suggest food policy options for Namibia after independence, as well as to suggest contingency plans for food supplies during the transition period.

9. Namibia's membership in FAO (see para. 18 below) now opens to it the full rights and prerogatives accorded to any member. The Nationhood Programme for Namibia, launched by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, will serve as the vehicle for providing such assistance until complete independence has been attained.

10. Because of the enormous importance of Namibia's rich fisheries, FAO has set up a working group on fisheries off Namibia to co-ordinate assistance in this field, within the framework of the Nationhood Programme.

11. As a contribution to the Nationhood Programme, FAO has prepared a study on the prospects for future development of Namibia, which was presented to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia in 1977. The document is intended to be a base from which further, more practical, assistance can be launched.

12. In October and November 1977, FAO sent a mission to Africa to discuss with the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and representatives of all the national liberation movements recognized by OAU the needs of the movements and ways in which FAO might be of concrete assistance. A number of projects have been identified, which will be presented in the mission's final report. Two main forms of assistance are envisaged: assistance to emergency food production by the movements for the ever-increasing number of refugees in their charge, and a series of middle-level training projects to be run by the movements themselves parallel to the food production activities. The mission's opinion is that, in the field of agriculture, it is important both to train members of the movements to successfully manage and expand present farming

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activities and to train the necessary personnel, at all levels, to take over and run the agricultural sector of their countries after independence.

13. Another method of training now being used is to admit members of the movements, with the agreement of the host country, to ordinary training courses organized by FAO. Two members of the Patriotic Front have been accepted in an FAO/DANIDA /Danish International Development Agency/ Dairy Training Course in Zambia.

14. In order to respond efficiently to the challenge of the International Anti-Apartheid Year, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/105 B of 14 December 1977 and to begin on 21 March 1978, FAO has set up, at its headquarters, a centre for the co-ordination of such activities. A programme has been prepared which will be partly financed by FAO and partly dependent on additional funds being made available. A series of major studies are planned, similar to the study on Land Tenure Conditions in South Africa prepared by FAO and published by the United Nations Centre against Apartheid in 1976. These studies will lay the necessary foundations for further more precisely directed assistance.

15. FAO has also continued to support, in every way possible, those countries which have recently emerged from colonialism as free nations.

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

16. 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

17. 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 nineteenth session of the FAO Conference held at Rome from 12 November to 1 December 1977: ANC (South Africa); the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania; SWAPO; and the Patriotic Front.

18. At the same session, the Conference admitted Angola, Comoros, Djibouti, Mozambique, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles to membership in the organization. FAO became the first specialized agency to grant full membership to Namibia.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/  
/28 March 1978/

1. In May 1977, the Thirtieth World Health Assembly adopted a resolution requesting the Director-General to continue and intensify health assistance to newly independent and emerging States in Africa and to national liberation movements recognized by OAU.
2. During the past year, WHO has made available to the Patriotic Front on Zimbabwe the sum of \$US 21,000 from its regular budget, for the procurement of pharmaceuticals and medical equipment. At the request of the Patriotic Front, WHO allocated \$US 15,000 from its regular budget for the immediate procurement of some of the most urgently required pharmaceuticals and medical supplies.
3. In response to an appeal by WHO to several member States requesting their assistance in meeting the emergency medical requirements of the Patriotic Front in Zambia, the Government of the Netherlands provided medicaments and surgical supplies directly to the Patriotic Front, and the Government of Sweden made a cash donation for provision of requirements in various fields, including health.
4. In January 1976, a UNDP health assistance project was established to provide medical care and health assistance to the Namibians being helped by SWAPO and to train their health personnel. The project was revised in order to provide health assistance at the Namibia Health Centre in Angola, and to incorporate a contribution of \$US 52,000 from the Government of New Zealand for the provision by UNICEF of drugs to SWAPO in Zambia. WHO is the executing agency for this project.
5. The Multinational Liberation Movement Training Centre at Morogoro, for which WHO is the executing agency, was expanded in November 1977 to increase its training capacities. UNDP agreed to provide an additional \$US 50,000 for general improvements and equipment. In January 1978, a WHO consultant medical educator was provided for three months to develop appropriate curricula and teaching material for the expansion of the Centre. To date, the Centre has trained one group of 25 medical assistants, six groups of 30 medical auxiliaries each, and one group of 20 teaching auxiliaries.
6. Negotiations are under way with UNDP and the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) for the provision over two years of three doctors and five nurses, as well as vehicles, medical equipment and supplies at a cost of approximately \$US 15,000.
7. WHO will participate with other specialized agencies in the execution of a UNDP project, at present under discussion, for the establishment of a multipurpose Zimbabwe Institute in Mozambique planned for the training of administrative technicians and vocational workers in different fields, including health. The project cost is approximately \$US 3 million.

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8. In December 1977, UNHCR provided approximately \$US 15,000 for the procurement by WHO of medical supplies for SWAPO refugees.
9. In support of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, WHO has proposed to assist in setting up a health planning unit within the Institute for Namibia and to collaborate in the preparation of a preliminary country health programme. With the assistance of WHO, the unit would prepare information documents on the health situation and needs of the Namibian people and propose a health strategy for this emerging State.
10. WHO will continue its co-operation with OAU, UNDP, UNHCR, other specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in order to assist emerging States in Africa and national liberation movements recognized by OAU in meeting the public health needs of the populations concerned.

WORLD BANK

/Original: English/

/2 March 1978/

1. As stated on similar occasions in the past, although the World Bank can only make loans for projects within the territory of member countries, assistance to refugees continues to be an area of concern to the Bank. The Bank is ready to provide assistance in the preparation and financing of development projects particularly benefiting refugees in member countries of the Bank, at the request of those countries.
2. In anticipation of the planned independence of a number of Territories, for example with Mozambique and Angola, the World Bank has, in the past, made efforts to initiate preparatory work. The Bank hopes that these newly independent countries will soon become members of the Bank and thus become eligible to receive financial and technical assistance for priority development projects. Following contacts with the management of the Institute for Namibia, the Assistant Director of the Institute, spent three weeks at the Economic Development Institute of the Bank at Washington, D.C. He provided the Bank with useful information about the Institute, especially its training plans and programmes. The Bank is exploring ways in which it can be of assistance to the Institute for Namibia. The Bank is also in touch with the United Nations Council for Namibia concerning its plans for economic assistance from the organizations within the United Nations system.
3. In addition to its continued contacts with OAU officials, the World Bank is also in contact with the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions in connexion with the emergency assistance programmes within the United Nations system and ways in which the Bank can help or assist in the implementation of those programmes.
4. As indicated in past communications, the World Bank Group has made no loans, credits or investments to South Africa since 1966, and it maintains no relations with the present régime in Southern Rhodesia.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

/Original: French/  
/3 March 1978/

A. Assistance to refugees from colonial Territories

1. In 1977, UPU stated that it was prepared, in co-operation with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, to consider a programme of courses for nationals of Namibia and other colonial countries. When a decision has been taken in principle to proceed with such a programme, the activities (training scholarships and a consultant's mission) can be financed jointly from contributions to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the resources of UPU itself. UPU will be in a position to pursue its initiative as soon as the response of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia has been received.

2. On the proposal of the Director-General of the International Bureau, the Executive Council agreed to make provisions for the financing of scholarships for specialized training in the postal field for refugees from colonial Territories. Although the offer of UPU has been taken up on one or two occasions, it must be acknowledged that, at present, few refugees are interested in a postal career.

3. On 10 October 1977, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia invited UPU to attend the solemn meeting of the Council held on 27 October 1977 to commemorate the Day of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their Liberation Movement, SWAPO. The International Bureau was represented at the meeting by its Deputy Director-General.

B. Assistance provided to the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa in consultation with OAU and with the active participation of the national liberation movements concerned

4. Through OAU, UPU offered the national liberation movements technical assistance for training in the multinational or national schools and institutes in East African countries. The UPU offer was brought to the attention of the Executive Secretary of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa. So far, UPU has not received any requests in connexion with this offer.

5. It should be noted that OAU was authorized to participate in all meetings of UPU as an observer (decision C 92 of the 1974 Lausanne Congress) and was represented by Mr. D. Sehoulia, Deputy Executive Secretary for Political Affairs and Information, at the first joint meeting of UPU, restricted African postal unions, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and OAU which was held at UPU headquarters on 18 November 1977 with a view to establishing a pan-African postal union. OAU was also invited to attend the May 1978 session of the Executive Council.

C. Assistance to the Palestinian people

6. In its resolution 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, the Economic and Social Council urged the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to consult and co-operate closely with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), with a view to establishing and fully implementing concrete projects to ensure the improvement of the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

7. Since PLO is a member of the Arab Postal Union (APU) <sup>3/</sup> the International Bureau of UPU approached APU with a view to identifying possible means of assisting Palestine refugees, for example by providing fellowships to Palestinians wishing to embark on a postal career. APU stated that membership in the restricted postal union entitled PLO to all types of technical assistance that it might obtain directly or indirectly through APU. With regard to vocational training in particular, 10 Palestinian students nominated by PLO were accepted by the Arab Higher Postal Institute in Damascus for the school year 1977/78, where they enjoy the same advantages as the other students.

8. In addition, the International Bureau of UPU has held discussions with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and made some suggestions concerning the possibility of providing assistance to Palestine refugees wishing to receive postal training, for example by making financial provision for the granting of several fellowships each year. The International Bureau of UPU will be in a position to take the necessary action when the secretariat of UNRWA makes known its specific needs in respect of postal training.

D. Assistance to newly independent countries

9. Of those countries which have recently become independent, three, namely Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles and Grenada, joined UPU on 22 August 1977, 7 October 1977 and 30 January 1978 respectively. Two other countries (Djibouti and Mozambique) have initiated formalities with a view to becoming member States in the near future.

10. The International Bureau is also concerned with the development of the postal services of newly independent countries. In 1977, an official from the International Bureau of UPU visited Angola. This mission, to identify the country's most urgent needs, resulted in the preparation of a technical assistance project financed by UNDP.

11. Consultant missions financed under the budget of UPU were also sent to Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles; the consultants' work had to do with postal planning and forecasts the reorganization of the postal service, vocational training and philately, respectively.

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<sup>3/</sup> APU is a restricted Union established in conformity with article 8 of the UPU Constitution.



12. Under its 1978 programme, UPU plans to send consultant missions and to provide various other types of assistance to these countries; these activities will include multiple missions related to the establishment of postal tariffs and the provision of training of specialized training for senior personnel in the countries concerned.

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

13. The International Bureau pursued the consultations begun in 1976 concerning approaches to be considered in order to resolve the problem of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Bureau will submit a new report on this question to the Executive Council at its 1978 session.

14. In addition, it should be noted that, parallel with the action taken by France and the United States of America concerning the Territories for whose international relations they are responsible, Portugal unilaterally renounced the status of member State enjoyed by "Portuguese provinces in Asia and Oceania", with effect from 28 December 1978. Accordingly, the only remaining problem facing UPU concerns the dependent Territories of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands.

F. Resolutions to be submitted to the Executive Council,  
to be held at Berne from 5 to 11 May 1978

15. Under article IV of the Agreement between the United Nations and UPU, General Assembly resolutions 32/9, 32/35, 32/36, 32/41, 32/42, 32/43 and 32/116 A, which concern the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and parts of which relate to the specialized agencies, have been received and will be submitted to the Executive Council of UPU at its May 1978 session. The same will apply to any similar resolutions that may be received before that session.

16. The attention of the Council will be drawn to the more relevant paragraphs of the above-mentioned resolutions, particularly to those which contain appeals or recommendations addressed to the specialized agencies or require action on their part.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

/Original: English/  
/20 February 1978/

1. General Assembly resolution 32/36 will be brought to the attention of the Administrative Council of ITU at its thirty-third session in May 1978.
2. Although ITU undertakes no activities specifically concerned with decolonization, in carrying out its mandate as the specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, the Union observes the decolonization policies established by the General Assembly as far as possible and appropriate. As a member of the Co-ordination Committee for the Pan-African Telecommunication Network (PANAFTEL), together with OAU, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Development Bank (AFDB), ITU maintains regular contact with OAU on telecommunication developments in Africa.
3. As an executing agency of UNDP, ITU is currently assisting SWAPO in the training of Namibians in various telecommunication subjects. During 1977, under project SWP/77/001, which is implemented at the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation Staff Training College, Ndola (Zambia), 35 Namibians followed 14 training courses totalling 626 weeks. Upon completion of their training and in order to gain experience in their fields of activity, trainees are absorbed by the Zambian administration.
4. In addition to the above project, ITU has recently proposed that SWAPO and the other African liberation movements nominate a small number of high school graduates for long-term university level fellowships in telecommunication engineering, whilst for candidates with medium or lower level educational background arrangements could be made for their placement at one of the various telecommunication training centres sponsored by ITU.
5. The position of ITU with regard to the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia has been reported in previous years and remains unchanged. This position is in compliance with the policies established by the General Assembly.
6. The Union has taken the appropriate action to admit representatives of national liberation movements as observers to all conferences and meetings of ITU concerning colonial Territories in Africa. These actions have been fully reported in previous years.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/

/7 February 1978/

The questions raised in General Assembly resolution 32/36 will be considered at the forthcoming thirtieth session of the WMO Executive Committee, to be held at Geneva from 25 May to 15 June 1978. The decisions taken by the Committee will be communicated to the Secretary-General in due course.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/

/1 March 1978/

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

1. Assistance to refugees is not a matter within the competence of WIPO, which deals with government authorities requesting assistance in the organization or modernization of their intellectual property legislation and administrative institutions or in the training of persons who exercise or who are likely to exercise official functions in that respect.

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

2. Following the entry into force on 24 May 1977 of the Cooperation Agreement between OAU and WIPO (see also A/32/87/Add.2, WIPO, para. 3), consultations took place at Addis Ababa and Geneva between the secretariats of the two organizations. These included a meeting between the Director General of WIPO and the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU at Geneva in October 1977, at which time they reviewed the programme of co-operation between the two organizations, in particular possible projects of assistance and collaboration with national liberation movements recognized by OAU.

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 REGIME IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

3. Neither the Government of South Africa nor the régime in Southern Rhodesia has requested, nor have they received, any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the International Bureau of WIPO. In addition, as regards Southern Rhodesia, it may be noted that through the intermediary of the Embassy of the United Kingdom, a declaration of continuity and an instrument of accession to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property were deposited in the name of the Government of Southern Rhodesia with the Swiss Confederation, which on 6 March 1965, notified this deposit and the fact that the accession would take effect on 6 April 1965. As a consequence, Southern Rhodesia has, since that date, been listed by the International Bureau as a member of the Paris Union. By its communication of 6 December 1968,

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the Government of the United Kingdom requested the International Bureau to transmit in the future all communications intended for the Southern Rhodesian authorities to the Government of the United Kingdom. The International Bureau has given, and continues to give, full effect to the said request.

4. General Assembly resolutions 31/30 of 29 November 1976, and 31/6 H and 31/6 J of 9 November 1976, as well as the Programme of Action Against Apartheid (resolution 31/6 J, annex), including paragraph 22 of that Programme, which calls upon the specialized agencies to exclude the racist régime of South Africa from any participation in their organizations, was brought to the attention of the WIPO Coordination Committee at its last session in September/October 1977.

5. The WIPO Coordination Committee decided to request the Director General "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'".

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

6. Paragraph 9 of resolution 31/30 and paragraph 22 (c) of the Programme of Action Against Apartheid, which deals with this question, were brought to the attention of the WIPO Coordination Committee at its last session in September/October 1977 (see para. 4 above). The WIPO Coordination Committee noted that discussions between the Administrative Secretariat of OAU and the International Bureau of WIPO had also extended to arrangements for observer status for the national liberation movements recognized by OAU and that in the light of those discussions, which are still in progress, the Director General of WIPO would be in a position to submit to the governing bodies concerned, proposals on observer status for such movements, including possible changes in the WIPO General Rules of Procedure.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

/Original: English/  
/10 February 1978/

IFAD became operational on 16 December 1977 and therefore does not have any concrete information to report on at this time. The management of IFAD has taken note of General Assembly resolution 32/36, however, and will bear it in mind when implementing the programme of work of IFAD in the coming years.

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INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

/Original: English/

/10 February 1978/

1. Owing to the highly specialized and technical nature of IAEA and its programmes dealing only with peaceful uses of atomic energy, the kind of help that it could give would not be relevant to the primary needs of refugees and the peoples of the colonial Territories. Moreover, under the rules of IAEA, it can only provide technical assistance from its own resources to its member States.
2. Regarding the discontinuance of all support to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, it should be noted that for over 10 years, South Africa has not been the beneficiary of the IAEA programme of technical assistance; Southern Rhodesia is not a member State of IAEA, which has no contacts with it.
3. So far, no matters pertaining to the colonial Territories in Africa have been discussed by IAEA.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

/Original: English/

/31 January 1978/

UNCTAD has taken note of General Assembly resolution 32/36 and looks forward to an exchange of views on the matter at the spring session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

/Original: English/

/16 March 1978/

Action carried out by UNEP in implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/36 relates to point IV of the Secretary-General's letter whereby UNEP, at United Nations expense, has invited representatives of the liberation movements recognized by OAU to attend sessions of the UNEP Governing Council as observers. UNEP has also established a \$US 50,000 regional fellowship programme to finance travel and per diem of those representatives of the above liberation movements who wish to attend regional seminars dealing with environment matters.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/

/16 March 1978/

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

1. The Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, adopted by the Second General Conference of UNIDO in 1975, stated the "firm intention to promote industrial development through concerted measures at the national, subregional, regional, interregional and international levels with a view to modernizing the economies of the developing countries, and in particular those of the least developed countries, and eliminating all forms of foreign political domination and socio-economic exploitation wherever they might exist".

2. On the basis of this declaration and other United Nations resolutions, UNIDO is exploring the possibilities of collaboration with UNHCR in providing assistance to refugees in colonial Territories through such activities as industrial training and assistance in the establishment of small scale and rural industries.

3. Discussions are under way with OAU concerning the development, in those countries where refugees exist, of programmes in the area of industrial and technological training for the benefit of these refugees, and the preparation of skilled manpower cadres in colonial areas which may hope to be independent soon.

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

4. In compliance with General Assembly resolutions 31/30 and 31/153, the secretariat of UNIDO has had, in the course of 1977, extensive discussions with other United Nations agencies, UNDP, ECA, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Institute for Namibia, SWAPO and OAU with a view to developing coherent suggestions for technical assistance to the Namibian people. On the basis of these discussions, UNIDO has prepared a report with recommendations for assistance in the pre-independence period as well as short-term and long-term assistance for the post-independence phase. Training is considered as the basic form of assistance to be provided to the Namibian people during the pre-independence period and it should continue to be an essential and indispensable component of assistance after the country becomes free. A great part of this training will be imparted with assistance from the ILO.

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5. The UNIDO proposals for short-term and long-term assistance are now being transmitted to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, and will be submitted to the next session of the Industrial Development Board in accordance with paragraph 11 of resolution 31/30.

6. As far as the pre-independence period is concerned, one of the urgent and pressing requirements of assistance which should have priority over all others would be to prepare a nucleus of Namibians who may be called upon to hold positions of high responsibility in the future ministry of industry at levels of permanent secretary or in intermediate positions. Financing has thus been secured under the United Nations Industrial Development Fund for the following assistance to be implemented in 1978:

(a) A study tour to selected countries in Africa and Asia for four persons from Namibia who are likely to be entrusted with responsibilities in the future ministry concerned with industrial development;

(b) Secondment of 10 students from the Institute for Namibia for periods of one to three months to selected projects executed by UNIDO in African countries in the field of industrial development, in particular small-scale industry promotion, small-scale industry extension services and related aspects;

(c) A one-month study visit to UNIDO by one of the future officials of the ministry of industry.

7. With the same purpose in mind, UNDP financing is being sought to organize, with the assistance of a UNIDO expert, a workshop where all important questions which have a bearing on the evolution and development of a coherent policy of industrial development will be brought out and discussed.

8. It is also proposed that the Centre for Industrial Studies at UNIDO headquarters make a desk study, on a continuous basis, of the industrial situation of the illegally occupied Territory of Namibia until it attains freedom.

9. For the post-independence period, an important recommendation contained in the blueprint of assistance to Namibia prepared by UNIDO is to keep in readiness a nucleus of politically acceptable expatriate personnel who may be called upon at short notice to move into Namibia at the time of independence. It has also been suggested that an advisory group drawn from different disciplines might be constituted and appointed to work in the ministry of industry. Moreover, the establishment of an industrial development corporation which might conceivably be called upon to help in the preparation of feasibility studies, evaluation of comparative merits of technologies, procurement and supply of machinery and planning and construction of industrial estates, among others, has also been suggested. The draft blueprint of technical assistance to Namibia is being forwarded to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia. It will also be submitted to the Industrial Development Board for its consideration.



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

10. During 1977, as in earlier years and in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 3280 (XXIX) and 3412 (XXX) UNIDO invited OAU to extend invitations to African liberation movements recognized by OAU to attend as observers the eleventh session of the Industrial Development Board and the ninth session of the Permanent Committee. Similar invitations were also sent for the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Whole to Draw Up a Constitution for UNIDO as a Specialized Agency. However, none of the African liberation movements responded to these invitations in 1977.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

/Original: English/

/10 March 1978/

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

1. As mentioned in previous reports, up to 1974, WFP had assisted eight emergency operations, three quasi-emergency projects and six resettlement development projects at an over-all cost to WFP of \$US 8.3 million, to benefit some 125,000 refugees from the former colonial Territories under Portuguese administration in Africa who had sought asylum in the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana and Senegal.

2. Since then, six more projects have been approved for a total cost to WFP of \$US 5.2 million. These projects, together with three which are still under consideration, are listed in the enclosure.

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

3. In compliance with the decision adopted at the twenty-fifth session of the Intergovernmental Committee, now the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, WFP, after developing a set of criteria for granting aid to liberation movements in Africa recognized by OAU, and having undertaken an exchange of letters of understanding between the Executive Director and the Administrative Secretary of OAU, aided one project in Angola worth \$US 2 million, one in Mozambique worth \$US 1.5 million and one in Guinea-Bissau worth \$US 1.3 million. In 1975, WFP approved two projects in Cape Verde for a total of \$US 2.6 million, and two emergency operations in Mozambique for a total of \$US 5 million.

4. Now that these countries have gained their independence from colonial rule, their requests for food assistance are made directly to, and are considered by, WFP in accordance with its established priorities.

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

5. WFP does not provide assistance to, or collaborate with, the Government of South Africa, or 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

6. Since the twenty-fifth session of the Intergovernmental Committee (see para. 3 above) held at Rome in April 1974, WFP has invited OAU to participate as observers at sessions of its governing body.

7. 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 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 as and when an approach is made for or on behalf of a liberation movement recognized by OAU.

Enclosure

WFP assistance to refugees  
at 16 February 1978

Country	No.	Project title	Date of approval	Total cost to WFP  (United States dollars)
Angola	1102	SWAPO food aid to refugees from Namibia in Angola	20 September 1977	314 100
	1102 Exp.	SWAPO food aid to refugees from Namibia in Angola	Not yet approved	(628 000)
	1127	Food aid to refugees from South Africa	Not yet approved	(38 500)
Botswana	324 Exp.	Feeding of primary school children and vulnerable groups <u>a/</u>	1 January 1977	400 000
Mozambique	2406/Q	Settlement of Zimbabwean refugees (Patriotic Front)	22 August 1977	1 289 000
	2428/Q	Assistance to displaced (Patriotic Front) Zimbabweans	Not yet approved	(1 500 000)
Zambia	2402/Q	Assistance to Namibian displaced persons in Zambia through SWAPO	4 July 1977	253 000
	2411/Q	Assistance to Zimbabwean (Southern Rhodesia) displaced persons in Zambia through the Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU))	4 July 1977	1 401 000
	2444/Q	Assistance to displaced Zimbabweans (Patriotic Front)	16 February 1978	1 579 000
				<u>5 236 100</u> <u>b/</u>

a/ Assistance to Zimbabwean refugees in Botswana has been provided since January 1977. This group of beneficiaries was incorporated into existing project 324 Exp. The number of refugees, originally estimated to average 2,500, fluctuates considerably, and has now reached 4,800. The refugees are located at two centres in Francistown and Selebe-Pikwe, where they are in transit for countries further north, particularly Zambia. The estimated value of food provided in 1977 in terms of local food costs was \$US 90,000. The estimated cost for an average of 2,500 refugees for 2-1/2 years is \$US 400,000.

b/ Pending requests have not been included in the total.

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UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

/Original: English/

/27 April 1978/

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

A. Introduction

1. Assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories represented a major component of UNHCR assistance programmes in Africa, undertaken according to the terms of its mandate and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. As indicated in table 1 below, expenditures for this purpose totalled \$US 4,146,444 in 1977, a substantial increase by comparison with the previous year. Indications of beneficiaries are given in table 2, which shows that the number of refugees from Namibia and Zimbabwe in various African countries had reached 18,058 and 94,297 respectively by the end of March 1978.
2. The assistance projects, of which details are to be found in the relevant paragraphs below, were established in each case in consultation with the Governments of countries of asylum and with the national liberation movements concerned. Close contact was also maintained with OAU, in particular with the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.
3. The forms of assistance provided included relief aid to meet immediate needs of new arrivals and measures to facilitate their local settlement mainly in agriculture. Since many of the refugees were students, special importance was given to educational projects. It is recalled in this connexion that the High Commissioner was appointed by the Secretary-General in 1977 as Co-ordinator within the United Nations system for assistance to South African student refugees, and appealed in June to the international community for financial support for programmes totalling \$US 16 million. The programme forming the basis of this appeal (see A/32/65) was also designed to meet the over-all needs of Zimbabwean and Namibian refugees, as well as those from South Africa. Concurrently, the High Commissioner appealed to African countries to offer places in schools and universities for student refugees from southern Africa.
4. In providing assistance to refugees from colonial Territories, UNHCR has continued to benefit from the support of other members of the United Nations system, notably WFP, WHO and UNICEF, as well as with the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, with which close contacts have been maintained throughout the year. Generous contributions have been provided by voluntary agencies, which have also acted as implementing agents for certain projects. Mention must also be made of the role played by the Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees (BPEAR) of OAU, with which UNHCR has consistently maintained contact.

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B. Assistance provided by UNHCR during 1977 to refugees from  
Namibia and Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)

Refugees from Namibia

5. By the end of March 1978, the number of refugees from Namibia was estimated to be some 18,000 mainly in Angola (15,000) and Zambia (2,700).

6. In Angola, UNHCR provided assistance in the form of medicaments and equipment for a hospital run by the health division of SWAPO in the Cassinga region. In 1977, UNHCR expenditure for assistance to Namibian refugees in Angola amounted to \$US 309,346. A number of the Namibian refugees in Zambia were accommodated in the rural settlement at Meheba, for which UNHCR provides assistance, while others living in urban areas were given relief aid, medical care or educational assistance according to their individual needs, at a cost of \$US 115,134 in 1977. UNHCR assistance to Namibian refugees in Ghana and Nigeria for the 1977/78 academic year amounted to \$US 256,114 and \$US 171,239 respectively, mainly for educational assistance. Counselling services for the benefit of refugees were also made available in those countries and in Sierra Leone.

7. In 1977, total UNHCR expenditure for assistance to refugees from Namibia amounted to \$US 981,878.

Refugees from Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)

8. There was a substantial increase in the number of refugees from Zimbabwe reported to UNHCR in the course of 1977, reaching 94,297 by the end of March 1978, of whom 60,000 were in Mozambique, 30,000 in Zambia, and smaller groups in other African countries, notably Botswana (see table 2 below).

9. Those in Mozambique were accommodated for the most part in three rural settlements established by the Government at Doroi (Manica Province), Tronga (Sofala Province) and Mavudzi (Tete Province). Some 7,000 refugees were transferred to Doroi and Mavudzi from transit centres run jointly by the Government and the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) wing of the Patriotic Front following the destruction of two of the centres by Southern Rhodesian forces. The sudden increase led to urgent needs, particularly of enriched food to overcome malnutrition, medicines, clothing and blankets. Items which could not be obtained locally were flown into the country by charter flights organized in conjunction with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and UNICEF, financed principally by UNHCR. Assistance measures were also oriented towards improving the scanty infrastructures of the settlements through the construction of classrooms, warehouses, kitchens, latrines, dispensaries and other communal buildings. Progress was hindered by the remote locations of the settlements and poor access conditions. Important progress was, however, recorded with respect to agricultural production. In Doroi settlement, which accommodates 24,000 refugees, the surface of land under cultivation increased from 150 to 600 hectares, while at Tronga and Mavudzi a variety of crops were grown in efforts to achieve self-sufficiency. In addition, 500 Zimbabweans from urban centres were resettled in a rural centre in Gaza Province.

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10. In 1977, UNHCR expenditure for assistance to Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique amounted to some \$US 1.6 million (see table 1 below). It was supplemented by food rations valued at over \$US 2.5 million from WFP supplies, as well as medicines, education supplies and vocational training equipment valued at over \$US 68,000 from UNICEF. Refugees were included in vaccination programmes organized by WHO. Major contributions in cash and kind amounting to a value of \$US 922,000 were also made available by non-governmental organizations, notably Swedish International Development Aid (SIDA), the Lutheran World Federation, Caritas and ICRC.

11. In Zambia, where there was also a considerable influx of Zimbabwean refugees in 1977, UNHCR has provided funds to cover the construction of an essential unit of an emergency school being built near Lusaka by the ZAPU wing of the Patriotic Front. When completed, this unit is expected to accommodate 3,000 pupils. Many individual refugees from Zimbabwe, especially those in urban areas, received assistance to meet urgent needs and to find suitable educational opportunities in institutions in Zambia, including the Nkumbi International College, or elsewhere in Africa. Some of the new arrivals of rural background were transferred to the Meheba rural settlement, where they were helped to become self-sufficient. In 1977, UNHCR expenditure for assistance to Zimbabwean refugees in Zambia amounted to \$US 867,316, including an allocation of \$US 500,000 for the emergency school unit.

12. In Botswana, the influx of some 22,000 Zimbabweans recorded in 1977 was largely offset by the departure of 18,000 to other African countries, mostly under the auspices of their respective liberation movements. It thus became necessary urgently to construct a new transit centre for 1,000 Zimbabwean refugees at Selebi-Pikwe, and to improve the existing Francistown Centre, as recommended by the Secretary-General in his notes to the Security Council on assistance to Botswana (S/12307 and S/12421-A/32/287). Other assistance measures benefiting individual refugees from Zimbabwe included care and maintenance costs, counselling, travel costs to enable them to benefit from educational opportunities in other countries, scholarships at various levels and expansion of classrooms and facilities in schools and the university. In 1977, UNHCR expenditure for the construction projects and various other forms of assistance totalled \$US 538,900.

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

13. In accordance with its practice of past years, appropriate arrangements were made by UNHCR, in consultation with OAU and the Special Committee, to ensure the participation in observer capacity of the following national liberation movements at the twenty-eighth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme in October 1977: ANC, PAC, ZANU and ZAPU.

14. As already indicated, regular contacts were also maintained throughout the year with the liberation movements concerned on all matters pertaining to UNHCR assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories.

Table 1

UNHCR: expenditure incurred for assistance to refugees from  
Namibia and Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), 1977  
(United States dollars)

Country of asylum	<u>Country of origin</u>		Total
	Namibia	Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)	
Angola	309 346	-	309 346
Botswana	35 000	538 900	573 900
Ghana	256 114	90 493	346 607
Mozambique	-	1 605 752	1 605 752
Nigeria	171 239	-	171 239
Sierra Leone	57 900	53 000	110 900
United Republic of Cameroon	14 400	-	14 400
Zambia	115 134	867 316	982 450
Other countries in Africa	22 745	9 105	31 850
	<u>981 878</u>	<u>3 164 566</u>	<u>4 146 444</u>



Table 2

UNHCR: number of refugees from Namibia and Southern Rhodesia  
(Zimbabwe) by origin and location at 31 March 1978 a/

Country of asylum	Refugees from Namibia	Refugees from Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)	Total
Angola	15 000	-	15 000
Botswana	70	4,000	4 070
Ghana	54	21	75
Mozambique	-	60 000	60 000
Nigeria	50	-	50
Sierra Leone	50	118	168
United Republic of Cameroon	9	-	9
Zambia	2 700	30 000	32 700
Other countries in Africa	125	158	283
	18 058	94 297	112 355

a/ Where no precise information is available, the figures shown are based on estimates or on the number of individuals who reported to UNHCR offices for assistance.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

/Original: English/

/22 May 1978/

1. With regard to paragraph 15 of resolution 32/36, UNITAR has devoted special studies to the evolving political and economic situation in southern Africa. In July 1977, at its Conference on Africa and the Problematique of the Future, organized at Dakar jointly with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, UNITAR presented for discussion a set of papers on southern Africa by experts and members of African liberation movements. The papers included the following:

- "Reflections on some scenarios for southern Africa";
- "Transnational corporations in southern Africa";
- "The political economy of Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)";
- "The Political economy of sanctions and implications for future economic policy";
- "Capitalist economy of colonial Zimbabwe";
- "The present economic situation in Namibia and SWAPO plans for the future".

These papers are being edited for publication.

2. Several members of national liberation movements from Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe attended the conference as active participants.

3. Advice, when sought, has been given to the Institute of Namibia at Lusaka and UNITAR publications have been offered to the Institute and the liberation movements. The Executive Director held continuing discussions with leaders of the liberation movements during the year.