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

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 37/32 of 23 November 1982 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 24 of this resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General "to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and other organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution".

2. In letters dated 10 January 1983 the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the executive heads of the following specialized agencies and international institutions forming part of or associated with the United Nations, and invited them to submit the information requested for inclusion in the report referred to in the above paragraph:

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Bank

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

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)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
World Food Programme (WFP)
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
League of Arab States (LAS)
Organization of African Unity (OAU)
Organization of American States (OAS)

3. Given below are the summaries of the replies received by the Secretary-General from the international organizations concerned in response to the above-mentioned letters, as well as of the information received by the Secretary-General from the organizations concerned on action taken or envisaged by them in the implementation of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 37/233 A, C and E relating to the question of Namibia.

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

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

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

[Original: English]

[8 March 1983]

1. General Assembly resolution 37/32 will be brought to the attention of the Council of FAO at its eighty-third session to be held in Rome from 20 June to 1 July 1983. The FAO contribution to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples consists essentially of the assistance accorded by the organization to the African national liberation movements recognized by the United Nations and OAU and to the front-line States of southern Africa.

A. National liberation movements

1. Co-operation between FAO and African national liberation movements is well established. Over the years, FAO has extended material and technical assistance to practically every one of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU and the United Nations. With the recent attainment of independence by Zimbabwe, the only movements currently receiving FAO assistance are the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

3. The principal direct objectives of FAO assistance to the national liberation movements have been and continue to be:

(a) To enable the refugee communities administered by these movements to become self-sufficient in food, and to bring about continuing improvement in their overall level of nutrition;

(b) To provide members of the movements with agricultural skills that would permit them to enjoy a decent livelihood and to contribute effectively to the agricultural development of their home countries after independence;

(c) To build up a cadre of decision-makers, professionals and other skilled workers capable of formulating and managing appropriate agricultural policies and programmes in the post-independence period in the home countries of the various movements;

(d) To make available to the movements the technical information and analyses to guide them in the formulation of food and agricultural policies after independence.

4. In addition, a substantial portion of FAO assistance to the national liberation movements goes to avert or relieve the acute food shortages that these movements occasionally face. Consistently with the general mandate of FAO, however, the objective is to render such emergency assistance increasingly unnecessary through activities designed to promote the food self-sufficiency of the movements.

5. FAO assistance to SWAPO is predominantly, but not exclusively, provided within the context of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. Under this programme, FAO was assigned responsibility for executing nine projects (at a total cost of \$US 1.4 million): one directly funded by the FAO Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP); three by UNDP; and five by the United Nations Fund for Namibia. FAO has waived overhead costs for all projects funded by the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

6. Excluding FAO/World Food Programme (WFP) emergency food aid, FAO assistance to the national liberation movements takes the form of training activities, direct food production support (including the supply of agricultural inputs in emergencies), sectoral surveys and policy preparation and the conduct of occasional studies (and dissemination of resulting information) on those aspects of apartheid of direct concern to the mandate of the organization. As will be seen from the

notes below, even those FAO projects not classified as "training" do usually comprise important training components, since the build-up of skills at all levels is the single most critical need of the movements.

1. Training

Training courses in childcare, nutrition and group feeding

7. FAO is giving assistance to the various national liberation movements in the planning and conduct of training courses and workshops to enhance the basic knowledge and skills of relevant movement personnel in nutrition, childcare and child feeding.

8. Under the project "Training for Food Distribution", FAO provided \$US 107,000 under TCP to support, within the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, a three-month training course in 1981 for 20 Namibian women working in SWAPO refugee camps in Zambia and Angola. Subsequently, some of the trainees undertook a study tour of group feeding programmes in the United Republic of Tanzania and Botswana. Outside the formal framework of the Nationhood Programme, FAO has approved a further allocation of \$US 30,000 under TCP for a workshop to evaluate the effectiveness and relevance of the training provided under the above project, and for the preparation of materials for use by the trainees in future courses to be organized by them in SWAPO camps.

9. In 1982, a course was conducted at Mazimbu/Morogoro, United Republic of Tanzania, for 30 ANC staff with funding amounting to \$US 24,000 provided under TCP. Two additional courses for ANC are under consideration for support (\$US 54,000) through the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development programme.

10. A workshop on similar lines is to be conducted for PAC personnel at Gaborone, Botswana, in 1983, and FAO has allocated \$US 75,000 under TCP in assistance to PAC for this purpose.

11. Longer-term training in group feeding and other aspects of basic nutrition, provided through a nutrition module in each national liberation movement, has been proposed by FAO, and funding possibilities are being explored.

Fellowships in food economics, food science and nutrition (\$US 355,500)

12. Fellowships are under way for degree/diploma courses for a small group of Namibian professionals in agricultural economics, food technology, food analysis, nutrition and nutrition extension. The cost of the fellowships is borne by the United Nations Fund for Namibia under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

High-level fisheries fellowships (\$US 35,030)

13. Two Namibians have received fellowships for diploma-level training in all aspects of fisheries management. The fellowships are funded by UNDP within the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. An increase in the financial allocation to the project is under consideration in order to provide for a longer training period than originally planned and also, possibly, to cater to more trainees.

Training in agricultural project preparation

14. Proposals have been put forward for training courses and study tours to familiarize officials of all national liberation movements with the techniques of agricultural project formulation and analysis as well as with the functions, procedures and methods of the various United Nations bodies operating in the field of food and agriculture. Funds (about \$US 100,000) are being sought for this activity.

2. Support for food production

Assistance to the ANC Comprehensive Educational Training Community Scheme, Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (SOMAFCO), Morogoro, United Republic of Tanzania

15. FAO participated as an associated agency in a UNDP-funded and UNESCO-executed project of assistance to SOMAFCO. FAO's participation, costing about \$US 138,000 over two years, 1980-1981, consisted of the provision of agricultural training and other technical assistance to promote food self-sufficiency for the ANC refugee population settled in the area of the College. A further phase of this project, with a larger agricultural component (\$US 430,000), has been proposed for UNDP funding.

16. Additional FAO assistance, amounting to \$US 100,000 under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development programme, is being actively considered. This would enable the establishment of a dairy enterprise at SOMAFCO and the provision of related training so as, in particular, to ensure adequate milk consumption by children and pregnant women among the refugee community.

Assistance for self-reliance in food production by PAC

17. This FAO/UNDP project was initiated towards the end of 1979 in order to provide PAC with technical assistance training and agricultural equipment and other inputs for the development of a refugee transit site at Bagamoyo, United Republic of Tanzania. External inputs amounted to \$US 297,800 over a three-year period ending in 1982. A major follow-up phase is under preparation as a component of a multi-purpose centre being proposed by PAC.

ANC agricultural project and training centre, Lusaka

18. ANC has expressed an interest in obtaining FAO/UNDP assistance for the development of a 1,500 hectare farm near Lusaka; the establishment of a centre for the agricultural training of ANC refugees on the farm; and the training of staff to manage both the farm and the centre. Final details of the project (estimated to cost close to \$US 1 million) are being worked out by ANC.

Assistance to the Namibia Secondary Technical School

19. SWAPO has requested FAO assistance in the development of agricultural production activities at the Namibia Secondary Technical School located in the Congo. The request covers technical assistance for soil surveys and farm planning as well as the supply of seeds, agricultural equipment and other inputs. Final details of the project are being worked out.

Assistance to refugee farms in Angola

20. Proposals are under consideration for FAO assistance to ANC and SWAPO refugee farms in Angola. Funding sources have not yet been determined.

Supply of agricultural inputs

21. In 1980/81, ANC received, through the FAO Office for Special Relief Operations (OSRO) and TCP fertilizers and seeds valued at \$US 48,000 for its farms in Zambia. FAO is currently processing a request for the supply by OSRO of seeds, fertilizers and weedkiller, estimated to cost about \$US 100,000, for the ANC farm at Mazimbu, United Republic of Tanzania. A project, "Supply of Seeds and Hoses for Emergency Food Production" (\$US 20,000), funded by TCP, was implemented in November 1982. It aimed at providing approximately 26 metric tons of cowpea bean seeds for production in small family holdings around Maputo, as well as irrigation hoses.

3. Sectoral surveys and policy analyses

22. Projects in this category are designed to gather and supply to SWAPO technical information on various aspects of the agricultural situation of Namibia and to prepare related policy options and contingency plans for the early post-independence period. All the projects are components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

Assessment of potential land suitability (\$US 229,712)

23. Under this project, funded by UNDP within the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, all relevant available data were collected and, using satellite imagery, a map and a report were prepared on land potential for various types of agriculture (including animal production) and for forestry. Two Namibians received fellowships for training in the preparation of land-use inventories. The United Nations Commissioner for Namibia has requested FAO to carry out a follow-up phase of the project, consisting of the conduct of further satellite imagery studies to cover the whole Namibian territory, to be used in the preparation of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia being undertaken by the United Nations Cartographic Unit. Detailed proposals for the follow-up phase (\$US 139,000) have been formulated by FAO.

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

24. The immediate objective of this project is to prepare preliminary studies and plans for the development of water resources for agriculture in independent Namibia. About 20 Namibian land and water technicians are also to be trained in neighbouring countries. Funding is to come from the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

Preparation for agrarian reform and resettlement programme (\$US 119,500)

25. The objectives of the project were to prepare possible agrarian reform options and the requirements for their implementation and to formulate proposals for future United Nations assistance in support of agrarian reform for an independent Namibia. Financial support for the project was provided by the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

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

26. The project, funded by the United Nations Fund for Namibia, provided a blueprint for the relief and development strategies necessary in order to satisfy the basic needs for an adequate diet for all Namibians after independence.

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

27. The project will provide a detailed analysis of policy options available for developing the fisheries sector in post-independent Namibia and contingency plans for the continuation of fishing off Namibia. The project is funded by UNDP.

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

28. With funding from the United Nations Fund for Namibia, FAO provided a consultant to determine opportunities for training Namibians in agriculture and related subjects in existing institutions in other African countries and to prepare plans for the placement of Namibians in such institutions.

4. Information

29. FAO has undertaken two major publications relating to racism and racial discrimination in southern Africa. In March 1979, the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development programme published a special issue of its "Ideas and Action" bulletin devoted to apartheid. A major study of FAO on "Apartheid, Poverty and Malnutrition", which was commissioned as part of the organization's contribution to the International Anti-Apartheid Year, was published in 1982, in both English and French. This study is considered a significant addition to the body of knowledge on the deplorable condition of populations subjected to apartheid, and is, thus, an important contribution to the struggle for independence in southern Africa.

B. Front-line States

30. Each of the front-line States of southern Africa benefits from a wide variety of FAO technical co-operation programmes funded by UNDP, trust funds or TCP. The range of activities involved was described in document A/37/177. It will suffice to add that as at February 1983, there were almost 120 on-going FAO field projects, with total budgets of about \$US 100 million, in Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Funds are being sought, or preparations are being finalized, for the initiation of an even larger number of other projects now under consideration, many of them identified and formulated by FAO strategy review and programming missions to these countries over the last two years. In addition, FAO is engaged in a number of intercountry projects of direct benefit to the front-line States, including projects sponsored within the framework of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

[Original: French]

[28 March 1983]

1. The activities of UNESCO relating to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/32 consist mainly of the following: (a) standard-setting activities; (b) participation in meetings, seminars and round tables; (c) activities designed to alert public opinion; and (d) studies and research.

A. Standard-setting activities

2. During the period under consideration, UNESCO's standard-setting activities centred primarily on efforts to promote the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session, held in Paris on 14 December 1960.

3. It will be recalled that the General Conference - which at its twentieth session in 1978 had received the third report of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (document 20 C/40) - had invited "Member States which have not submitted a report in the course of the third consultation [on the implementation of the two above-mentioned instruments] to do so as soon as possible", and decided "that the report of the Committee on these reports ... shall be transmitted to the General Conference at its twenty-first session (1980)". In accordance with that resolution (20 C/Res.1.1/2), the results of the follow-up to the third consultation were described in document 21 C/27.

4. Since that time, in preparation for the fourth consultation with Member States, the secretariat has been helping the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations to draft a questionnaire, which was approved by the Executive Board at its one hundred and thirteenth session (decision 5.2.7, doc. 113 EX/37 and annex) and transmitted to Member States on 18 January 1982.

5. The reports which Member States are invited to prepare on the basis of this new questionnaire are to reach the Director-General by 18 January 1983.

B. Participation in meetings, seminars and round tables

6. In this connection, reference can be made to the following meetings, which constitute contributions to the implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 37/32.

United Nations International Seminar on the History of Resistance Against Occupation, Oppression and Apartheid in South Africa (UNESCO, Paris, 29 March to 2 April 1982)

7. This seminar, organized jointly by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid and by UNESCO, produced a particularly promising series of proposals for research in the field of social science and the humanities.

/...

Consultative meeting concerning the preparation of the report of the Director-General on the world situation in the fields covered by the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice (Lisbon, 14 to 17 June 1982)

8. The purpose of this meeting was to consider arrangements and methods for facilitating the preparation of the Director-General's report requested by the General Conference in paragraph 2 of the resolution for implementation of the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice adopted by the General Conference in 1978.

9. The meeting was attended by 54 participants (12 experts appointed by the Director-General, 23 observers from Member States and 19 observers from non-governmental organizations) and produced a number of specific suggestions and proposals for making the Director-General's report original and practical, in particular by using this instrument as an exceptional means of exchanging data and experience among Member States, with more active participation by non-governmental organizations and independent experts.

10. To that end, it was deemed essential to provide Member States with a very brief and very simple frame of reference in order to facilitate their task of data collection. The hope was also expressed that non-governmental organizations would be more extensively involved and consulted and that the Director-General would make use of as many sources of information as possible, in conformity with the spirit of the Declaration.

11. With a view to eliminating duplication of effort as far as possible, particularly with regard to the activities of other organizations in the United Nations system devoted to combating racism and apartheid, the participants expressed the hope that the Director-General's report would concentrate on activities undertaken within the spheres of competence of UNESCO, and particularly on the main conclusions of the research work done in the fields of the humanities and social sciences, with special reference to the underlying causes of racism and the best ways of removing them. The experts emphasized that the role of UNESCO in that domain was, above all, to promote international co-operation by encouraging research, international exchanges of data and experience and by stimulating awareness among the general public and also among political leaders and educators. Greater and better use of the mass media was advocated in that regard, in particular in order to expand the struggle against apartheid.

12. Lastly, it was recalled that it was the duty of UNESCO to encourage the search for innovative solutions, at the administrative and structural as well as the legal levels. The establishment of monitoring committees, special tribunals or ad hoc mediators (ombudsmen) at the national or international level was one of the suggestions made in this connection.

Consultative meeting of experts on the role of human rights in African cultural traditions (Saint Louis du Senegal, 29 to 31 March 1982)

13. The purpose of this meeting was to achieve the two following essential objectives: to explore the history of traditional African thought and social customs to see whether they include rights similar to those already embodied in the

Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and to ascertain whether that traditional thought and those social customs reflected specific kinds of rights which although not yet recognized internationally, might broaden the notion of individual rights.

14. The discussions resulted not only in a better understanding of the principles and practices which guide traditional societies in the protection afforded to individuals and groups (particularly castes) and which derive from the human rights and civil liberties proclaimed in international instruments, but also in the elaboration of theories regarding still unexplored specific rights which might enrich the thinking and the international heritage in the field of human rights. It might be noted that particular interest was expressed in that connection in how protection is, or was, provided for children, women, the aged and the disabled in most traditional African societies. The status of land and that of castes and of women were the subject of often very lively and long debates. The problem of democratic freedoms and the ways and means of power sharing were also examined with great attention.

Meeting of experts on the problems and priorities of university and post-university training in southern African (Maputo, 9 to 13 August 1982)

15. Among the participants in this meeting were refugees from South Africa and a representative of ANC, who submitted important papers on the structure of southern African society.

16. The working papers and the debates centred around the following five major topics: (a) social science priorities for southern Africa and for SADCC; (b) research theory and practice; (c) history and social sciences; (d) research training for social science experts; and (e) co-ordination of research in southern Africa.

Meeting on pre-school education in the United Republic of Tanzania (23 September to 2 October 1982)

17. At the request of ANC, UNESCO organized and funded a workshop on pre-school education in the United Republic of Tanzania. The recommendations of this workshop related specifically to the need to train women and men in the field of pre-school education and care of young children, as well as to the financial assistance needed for reproduction of teacher's manuals to be published in the African languages so as to promote cultural identity.

Regional seminar of the Associated Schools Project (Dakar, 9 to 12 June 1981)

18. As part of UNESCO's Associated Schools Project putting into effect a programme of education for international co-operation and peace, a regional seminar was held at Dakar in June 1981. The study of human rights was one of the factors considered. During the seminar, and in order to show how various historical aspects of the observance of human rights must be taught, a primary school in Dakar organized a simulated UNESCO general conference on the history of the island of Gorée and of slavery in general and the black slave trade in particular.

International symposium of experts on solidarity rights and the rights of peoples
(San Marino, 4 to 8 October 1982)

19. This symposium, attended by 25 experts from different parts of the world, was organized by the Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of San Marino and the San Marino Commission for UNESCO, with financial support from UNESCO.

20. During their discussions, the experts considered the following topics: (a) human rights and the rights of peoples; (b) the rights of peoples and participation; (c) the rights of peoples and the right to peace; (d) the rights of peoples and the right to development; (e) the rights of peoples and the right to communication; and (f) thoughts on a new international instrument dealing with the rights of peoples. The symposium provided an opportunity to assess the current situation with respect to the concept of the rights of peoples with regard to both its content and its scope.

21. In this respect, the experts took into account existing positive international law on the subject, notably United Nations texts and the African Charter of Human and People's Rights. This gives the conclusions reached in San Marino a solid legal foundation that should further their promotion at both the intergovernmental and non-governmental levels.

C. Activities to alert public opinion

Activities aimed at young people

22. By its adoption at its twenty-first session of resolution 3/05 on the role of youth, the General Conference invited the Director-General to "continue to pay due attention in all future programmes to promoting the education of young people in respect for human rights and in a spirit of peace and disarmament, and to associating young people with the peace movement striving for national independence and against colonialism, racism, apartheid and facism".

23. UNESCO youth programme activities are concerned with: (a) informing and alerting young people to the situation of young people in southern Africa and the struggle against apartheid and mobilizing young people for solidarity campaigns and individual acts of solidarity with liberation movements; and (b) direct assistance to the youth organizations of national liberation movements.

24. Reference may be made to the following:

(a) co-operation with the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid to support non-governmental youth organizations in organizing two international conferences of youth and students in solidarity with the struggle by its peoples, youth and students of southern Africa, at the request of SWAPO and ANC. The first conference was held at UNESCO headquarters, Paris, in 1979, and the second at Luanda from 13 to 15 November 1981. The latter conference provided an opportunity for the 166 delegates, representing 100 national, regional and international youth and student organizations, to look at the situation in southern Africa in depth

with representatives of SWAPO and ANC and to consider possible displays of solidarity in the period ahead. A programme of action was adopted at the end of the Conference, calling for acts of specific support and political and material assistance for SWAPO, ANC and the front-line States and moves to isolate the South African régime at the economic, cultural, sporting and various other levels;

(b) On the seventieth anniversary of ANC, in January 1982, the youth section of ANC was given technical and financial assistance for the publication of a youth bulletin (four issues in 1982) which will serve as an instrument of information and co-ordination for an international solidarity campaign;

(c) The SWAPO Youth League will be given financial assistance (\$5,000) in 1982 to reinforce its intake structures for young people. Finally, negotiations are in progress with ANC, SWAPO and UNDP on how to get results from operational projects designed to make young people more involved in combating racism and apartheid and laying the foundation for a more just society.

Activities aimed at public opinion as a whole

25. The Office of Public Information has continued its campaign to make human rights known and respected.

26. In its May 1981 issue, the UNESCO Courier published, in 26 languages, an article by Mr. Albert Jacquard entitled "Science, Pseudo-Science and Racism", which summarizes the main points raised during the debates at the Athens Symposium on a critical review of the pseudo-scientific theories invoked to justify racism and racial discrimination (Athens, 30 March to 3 April 1981).

27. In 1981, UNESCO Features devoted a special issue (No. 770) to Namibia and the problem of apartheid and included an article entitled "Racist theories are unfounded, scientists declare". The problem of discrimination against women was dealt with in issue No. 765 of UNESCO Features in the article entitled "Women's Day in South Africa".

28. Some 43 radio programmes and news features on the struggle against racism were broadcast in all Member States in different languages (Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish). More than 20,000 copies of documentation on apartheid, together with the text of the UNESCO Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice and the Declaration of Athens issued at the time of the above-mentioned symposium (see para. 26) were distributed to Member States. The 2,500 UNESCO clubs established in 80 countries joined in this information campaign.

D. Studies and research

29. The studies and research done in 1982 by UNESCO on the struggle against apartheid include the publications listed below.

Publications issued

30. Racism, Science and Pseudo-Science (UNESCO, 1982, 162 pp). Can science, which has been accused of many evils, be held responsible also for the development of a

new type of racism inspired by work done in fields as varied as biology and genetics, ethnology and socio-biology, psychology and sociology? This publication tries to answer that question by presenting studies conducted by eminent international scientists together with the report and main conclusions of the Athens Symposium (see para. 26) in order to make a critical review of the pseudo-scientific theories and data sometimes invoked to justify racism. One of the main conclusions of the scientists was that they concurred in deploring and denouncing any attitudes and strategies that used scientific research for purposes of racist propaganda. They recalled that regardless of the diversities observed, biology in no way made it possible to establish a hierarchy among individuals and populations. They arrived at identical conclusions with respect to the other disciplines considered, such as psychology, and they consequently appealed to scientists to try to maintain the kind of objectivity in their research and conclusions that would keep their work from serving as pretexts for falsifications and interpretations that could be used against people.

31. In its Educational Studies and Documents series, UNESCO devoted issue No. 41 in 1981 to the theme "World problems in the classroom". One of the chapters is entitled "Problems related to human rights and fundamental freedoms" and includes a section on apartheid in South Africa. Copies of this issue are available in English, Spanish and French.

32. Antidesarrollo, Sudafrica y sus Bantustanes, by Donald Moerdijk (222 pp., a joint UNESCO/Serbal publication, Paris and Barcelona), was published in Spanish in November 1982 (a translation into Spanish of the original English work entitled Anti-Development: South Africa and its Bantustans, UNESCO, 1981).

Subjects of forthcoming works

33. Future publications include the following:

(a) Apartheid, its Effects on Education, Science, Culture and Information (third edition);

(b) A comparison of the principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the actual situation in South Africa;

(c) The right to combat violations of human rights;

(d) History in Black and White: An Analysis of South African School History Textbooks;

(e) "The Apartheid system, Militarization and Conflict Formation";

(f) Studies on the Foundations of Human Rights, a compilation of texts that will include a study by Mr. B. J. Hountondji (Benin);

(g) Sayings of the Master - Remarks on the problem of human rights in Africa.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[1 March 1983]

The ICAO Council continues to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of its mandate and to invite it to participate in ICAO meetings dealing with matters pertaining to the relevant region. ICAO is participating actively in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia; in that context an adviser has carried out an evaluation of future civil aviation needs and the UNDP-funded programme of civil aviation training fellowships initiated about two years ago has just been substantially increased by decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[28 March 1983]

1. WHO is fully committed to assisting the national liberation movements recognized by OAU and the refugees in Africa, as well as the front-line States and Lesotho and Swaziland, in improving the health conditions of the countries' populations, as well as those of the refugees coming from South Africa and Namibia.

2. In May 1982, the thirty-fifth World Health Assembly, by resolution WHA35.21, requested the Director-General to continue collaboration with the United Nations agencies and the international community in order to obtain the necessary support in the health sector for national liberation movements recognized by OAU. It also urged the Director-General to accelerate the implementation of the plan of action contained in the report of the International Conference on Apartheid and Health.

3. By resolution WHA35.20, the thirty-fifth World Health Assembly resolved that WHO would take emergency measures to help the front-line countries solve the acute health problems of Namibian and South African refugees; and would provide countries attacked by South Africa with medical assistance, health personnel, medical teams, pharmaceutical products and financial assistance for their national health programmes and for such special health programmes as were necessary as a consequence of the military operations. The Assembly also called upon the member States, according to their possibilities, to provide adequate medical assistance to the front-line States and to Lesotho and Swaziland.

4. WHO collaborates closely with the countries concerned, the United Nations agencies and institutions, OAU and other agencies:

(a) To provide an acceptable level of health for refugees;

(b) To assist the countries to settle or resettle refugees, in particular by setting up health structures for them;

/...

(c) To assist the health authorities to evaluate and control the epidemiological situation in the refugee communities;

(d) To organize the training of staff to provide care in the refugee communities, particularly in areas affected by hostilities;

(e) To assist the national liberation movements recognized by OAU which are struggling against racism and racial discrimination.

5. WHO continues to provide technical and material support to the Multi-National Liberation Movement Training Centre at Morogoro, United Republic of Tanzania, in collaboration with OAU and UNDP. During the biennium 1982-1983, \$US 311,375 have been allocated to this project. The training centre receives students from Namibia and South Africa.

6. The three national liberation movements, ANC, PAC and SWAPO, continue to play an active role in meetings of the organization, i.e. the World Health Assembly, working groups on technical co-operation for developing countries and the Regional Committee for Africa.

7. During 1982, assistance was provided to SWAPO for its health programme and fellowships, as well as for the continuation of the intercountry training project for health personnel. Consultant services in mental health and ophthalmology have been provided. A health programme based on SWAPO's national strategy has been planned and the Regional Office for Africa has allocated \$US 232,200 from its regular budget for the period 1982-1983 and \$US 547,500 for the period 1984-1985.

8. WHO co-operation with PAC and ANC continued through intercountry project activities. WHO provided emergency assistance (vaccines, supplies and medicines) to refugees of national liberation movements based in Angola, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The Regional Office for Africa has awarded nine medical and public health fellowships in 1982 to these liberation movements. A mental health consultant has made a study of the situation of South African refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

WORLD BANK

[Original: English]

[22 and 25 February 1983]

1. In previous communications to the United Nations on this subject, the World Bank has pointed out that institutional constraints limit the Bank's ability to participate in implementing a number of provisions of General Assembly resolution 37/32. In particular, the Bank's Articles of Agreement require that loans be extended to or guaranteed by member Governments. This precludes the Bank from considering assistance to entities which are not Governments members of the Bank, such as national liberation movements. Notwithstanding this institutional constraint, in order to expedite its development assistance to newly independent and emerging States that express the intention of becoming members, the Bank will

/...

take steps in advance of membership to initiate high-level discussions on development policy with government authorities, to send economic missions and to provide Bank materials to the countries concerned. Accordingly, the Bank would be prepared, in the case of Namibia, to consider providing development assistance when conditions for independence have been agreed upon and interest in Bank membership has been indicated by the new authorities. Under similar circumstances involving Zimbabwe, for example, the Bank moved swiftly to support the Government's development efforts, and to date, its loan and credit commitments to Zimbabwe amount to \$US 314 million.

2. Concerning South Africa, the situation described on previous occasions remains unchanged. The Bank has made no loans to South Africa since 1966, and all loans made to the country up to that date have been fully repaid. Furthermore, South Africa has not participated in an election for executive directors of the Bank Group since 1972, and accordingly, is not represented on the boards of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA) or the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

[Original: English]

[7 and 16 March 1983]

1. General Assembly resolution 37/32, in particular, paragraphs 8, 20 and 21, which deal with relations with South Africa and the inclusion of the item in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund, have been brought to the attention of the Executive Board of the Fund so that due consideration may be given to the proposal.

2. The attention of the Executive Board has also been drawn to General Assembly resolution 37/233 A-E, in particular to paragraph 31 of resolution 37/233 A.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

[Original: French]

[17 March 1983]

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

Palestinian people

1. As in the previous year, UPU assistance took the form of the granting of fellowships to two Palestinians whose training continues at the Arab Postal Faculty (formerly the Higher Arab Postal Institute at Damascus).

2. UPU participated in the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, which was marked by a ceremony at the Palais des Nations in Geneva on 29 November 1982.

Caribbean Territories

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

(a) For Anguilla, Monsterrat, St. Kitts-Nevis and the British Virgin Islands, a two-month fellowship for a middle-level training course financed by UPU at Kingston, Jamaica;

(b) For the Cayman Islands, a three-month mission on international postal accounting under project CAY/80/003.

B. Assistance to newly independent countries

4. The International Bureau contacted the two countries which recently became independent, Vanuatu and Belize, with a view to facilitating their admission to UPU and their participation in the international postal service regulated by the organization by providing them with all the desired documentation and assistance. It may be noted that these two countries have become full members of UPU.

5. The International Bureau also concerned itself with the development of postal services in newly independent countries, including those indicated below.

African countries

6. For Angola, country project ANG/79/017, "Postal services", includes an expert mission up to June 1983 (postal operations) and a six-month fellowship in accounting. A two-month consultant mission on the establishment of the Regional Postal Transit Centre at Luanda took place in July and August 1982. The mission was financed from UPU resources.

7. For Cape Verde, country project CVI/81/002, "Development of postal and financial services", which started in 1981, was completed in 1982 with a four-month expert mission on financial services and the participation of a woman fellowship-holder in the training course for planners at Dakar. In addition, two women were granted fellowships from UPU resources which enabled them to attend a meeting of national counterparts on the organization of sorting centres and a follow-up meeting on postal laws and regulations, respectively.

8. For Comoros, a one-month consultant mission on the organization of the Moroni sorting centre, financed by UPU, took place in February-March 1982. The following fellowships were also financed by UPU: (a) two one-week fellowships for the follow-up to a seminar on postal laws and regulations, held at Lomé in February 1982; (b) a six-week fellowship for a retraining course for postal instructors in Senegal in June-July 1982; (c) a one-week fellowship for a follow-up meeting on postal laws and regulations in February 1982; (d) a three-week fellowship for a seminar on international postal accounting, transit charges and terminal charges at Rabat; (e) a two-week fellowship for a meeting of national counterparts on sorting centres held at Lomé in July 1982 and (f) a one-month fellowship for a course on postal statistics held at Ouagadougou. Postal equipment valued at SwF 10,000 was supplied in 1982 from UPU resources.

9. A fellowship financed by UPU was granted to Djibouti for the purpose of participation in a training course on postal money orders held at Niamey, Niger, in February and March 1982.
10. A three-week consultant mission to Guinea-Bissau on the organization of sorting centres was held in June-July 1982. The mission was financed by UPU. Postal equipment valued at SwF 10,000 was supplied in 1982 from UPU resources.
11. A one-month consultant mission to Mozambique on rate-setting (March-April 1982) and purchases of postal equipment valued at SwF 10,000 were financed from UPU resources. Two 10-day fellowships for the follow-up to a seminar on postal laws and regulations, in February 1982, and a three-week fellowship to attend a seminar on international postal accounting, terminal charges and transit charges, in August and September 1982, were also granted by UPU.
12. A one-month consultant mission to Sao Tome and Principe on rate-setting, financed from UPU resources, took place in May-June 1982. A fellowship for the follow-up to a seminar on postal laws and regulations held at Luanda, a three-week fellowship for a course on international money orders held at Nairobi, a three-week fellowship for a seminar on international postal accounting, terminal charges and transit charges at Rabat and a one-month fellowship for a course on postal statistics, held at Ouagadougou in March 1983 were granted by UPU. Under country project STP/79/002, "Assistance for postal services", a one-month fellowship for the retraining of postal instructors was used in Senegal in June-July 1982. The project, which started in 1979, will be completed in 1983 with the training of an inspector of postal and financial services (nine-month course).
13. The above-mentioned countries are also participating in the activities of the following regional projects:
- (a) Regional project RAE/78/026, "Improvement of postal services and exchanges among countries of the same economic grouping and among neighbouring countries", which will continue until 1985;
- (b) Project RAE/77/027, "Organization of education and training services for postal instructors" in French-speaking and Portuguese-speaking African countries, which will continue until 1984.

South America

14. UPU has undertaken a mission to Suriname financed by UNDP under a sectoral support project in the field of postal services (INT/81/X41).

Caribbean subregion

15. Assistance was provided to the following countries:
- (a) For Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Grenada, a mission financed by UNDE under a sectoral support project in the field of postal services (INT/81/X41);
- (b) For Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, a two-month fellowship for a middle-level training course financed by UPU at Kingston, Jamaica;

(c) For Dominica, a travelling fellowship and a fellowship for a postal management course (February-June 1982) financed by UPU and a fellowship for a postal management course (February-June 1983) under project DMI/83/001.

Pacific countries

16. Assistance was provided to the following countries:

(a) Vanuatu and Tuvalu each received an operational mission under regional project RAS/81/036, "Postal services: training and advisory services";

(b) Kiribati and Vanuatu each received a fellowship, and Solomon Islands received two fellowships, for courses organized by the Asia and the Pacific Postal Training Centre (APPTC) at Bangkok; two of the fellowships were financed by UPU and two by UNDP under regional project RAS/81/036.

C. Resolutions to be submitted to the Executive Council at its session at Berne from 28 April to 13 May 1983

17. In accordance with article IV of the United Nations-United Postal Union agreement, the Director-General of UPU will submit to the Executive Council of UPU, at its April-May 1983 session, the resolutions concerning implementation of the Declaration, drawing attention to those parts which concern the specialized agencies.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[4 February 1983]

Previous resolutions on this matter and related questions have been submitted for the consideration of the WMO Executive Committee or the World Meteorological Congress. General Assembly resolution 37/32 will be submitted to the Ninth Congress of WMO to be held at Geneva in May 1983.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[15 March 1983]

The measures outlined in IMO's reply of 26 March 1982 (see A/37/177/Add.1) are still applied by IMO in appropriate cases. These measures are as follows:

(a) The resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly concerning implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, are reported routinely to the Council of IMO for information and action, as appropriate;

/...

(b) IMO maintains co-operative relations with OAU within the framework of a co-operation agreement concluded on 21 February 1974. Under these arrangements, IMO and OAU are expected to consult each other in respect of co-operation, including assistance in appropriate fields to the newly independent countries and to the peoples of the countries still fighting for their independence. In the implementation of the agreement, consultations have been held on possible provision of maritime training to refugees from African countries fighting for their independence;

(c) IMO is co-operating with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia in two projects entitled "Transport Survey for Namibia" and "Maritime Training and Harbour Survey";

(d) The IMO Assembly and the Council have decided that national liberation movements recognized by OAU should be invited to attend as observers at IMO meetings and conferences and invitations to such meetings and conferences are sent to the liberation movements concerned.

2. As requested, General Assembly resolution 37/32 will be reported to the IMO Council at its fiftieth session in May 1983 and any decisions taken thereon will be communicated to the Secretary-General.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[16 February and
3 March 1983]

1. WIPO activities to ensure the implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/32 will be brought to the attention of the governing bodies of WIPO at their sessions to be held at Geneva from 26 September to 4 October 1983.

A. Assistance to refugees from colonial Territories

2. The Director-General OF WIPO invited the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee against Apartheid, UNHCR, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), OAU and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to propose candidates for training in 1982 in the fields of industrial property and copyright through arrangements to be made by WIPO. In response to that invitation, UNRWA proposed nine candidates in the fields of industrial property and copyright, which resulted in the award of one fellowship; and UNHCR proposed two candidates in the fields of industrial property and copyright, which resulted in the award of one fellowship.

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

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

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

C. Assistance to newly independent countries and emerging States

5. The Director-General of WIPO invited the Governments of newly independent countries and emerging States to propose candidates for training in 1982. In response to that invitation, Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe proposed 20 candidates and were awarded 10 fellowships in the fields of industrial property and copyright.

6. At the request of the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the International Bureau of WIPO prepared draft legislation on industrial property and on copyright and neighbouring rights, a revised draft of which was transmitted to the Government of that country in March 1982.

7. In 1982, a mission was undertaken by WIPO staff for discussions with the Government authorities of the Solomon Islands on international co-operation in the strengthening of industrial property systems.

8. A symposium on trademarks in developing countries was organized by WIPO and the Government of Sri Lanka in 1982. The following newly independent and emerging countries participated in the meeting: Papua New Guinea, Tonga and Vanuatu.

9. In response to the circulation of an announcement by WIPO concerning the services of an interregional sectoral adviser, the International Bureau of WIPO received requests for such services from the following countries: Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu.

10. In response to a request, a state-of-the-art search report was furnished to Zimbabwe in 1982.

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

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

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

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

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

14. The Director-General of WIPO has informed the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia of the possibility for the Council to propose candidates for WIPO training in 1982.

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

16. With regard to the front-line States, fellowships in the WIPO Training Program were awarded to candidates from Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia in the fields of copyright and industrial property in 1982.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

[Original: English]

[24 February and
2 March 1983]

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

2. The operative paragraphs of General Assembly resolution 37/233 C specifically addressed to IAEA were brought to the attention of the Board of Governors of IAEA in February 1983.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

[Original: English]

[2 March 1983]

1. A report on "Review of the economic conditions in Namibia and South Africa" (TD/B/869 and Add.1) prepared in response to the request contained in Conference resolution 109 (V), with the assistance of a consultant, was submitted and discussed in the first part of the twenty-third session of the Trade and Development Board held from 28 September to 12 October 1981.
2. On that occasion, the Board adopted resolution 238 (XXIII), by which it requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, inter alia, within the context of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, to consult and prepare with other United Nations agencies and bodies, in collaboration with a comprehensive and in-depth social and economic survey of Namibia, along the lines of the study on Zimbabwe, conducted by UNCTAD as executing agency for UNDP, to continue studies on economic and social conditions of South Africa initiated pursuant to Conference resolution 109 (V) and to provide assistance to the national liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by OAU on the most immediate issues facing the Territories in the fields of development, including an opportunity for the leadership of the national liberation movements to be more fully acquainted with the activities of UNCTAD in the area of international economic relations and negotiations. By the same resolution, the Board also invited UNDP to make available to UNCTAD additional resources, with a view to achieving the objectives contained in the resolution.
3. In accordance with paragraph 4 of Trade and Development Board resolution 238 (XXIII), the UNCTAD secretariat contacted UNDP with a view to securing the additional financing required. So far, it has not been possible to secure UNDP financial support.
4. Participation of UNCTAD in the Sectoral Planning Workshop on Mining, Industries, Trade and Economic Planning of Namibia, held within the framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia at Harare from 29 March to 2 April 1982 should also be mentioned.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

[Original: English]

[18 February 1983]

In accordance with usual procedures, General Assembly resolutions 37/32 and 37/233 will be brought to the attention of the Executive Board and the staff concerned.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

[Original: English]

[23 February and
29 March 1983]

1. At 31 December 1982, total aid commitment of WFP for liberation movement refugees and displaced persons amounted to \$US 64.3 million for 23 projects of which \$US 19.0 million (5 projects) are still current (see enclosures 1 and 2). There were new commitments in 1982 of \$US 6.5 million for project assistance in Angola for Namibians (SWAPO).
2. Since the last report (see A/37/177), no change has been made in the WFP procedure concerning assistance to peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa. Certain former Territories, having gained their independence from colonial rule, made their requests for food assistance directly to the Programme, in accordance with the established procedures.
3. As mentioned in previous reports, WFP does not provide assistance to, or collaborate with, the Government of South Africa.
4. Since 1974, WFP has invited OAU to participate as an observer at sessions of its governing body.
5. At its fourth session held in October/November 1977, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes took the following decision:
 - (a) That as and when an approach is made by or on behalf of a liberation movement recognized by OAU, specific approval may be given by the Committee to the Executive Director to invite it to attend in an observer capacity;
 - (b) That the attendance cost of a liberation movement whose attendance is approved by the Committee may be met by the Executive Director.
6. Action is taken in accordance with the above as and when an approach is made for or on behalf of a liberation movement recognized by OAU.

Enclosure 1

WFP assistance to national liberation movement refugees
and displaced persons in Africa a/

(At 31 December 1982)

	Beneficiaries	No.	Date approved	Duration (months)	Cost to WFP (United States dollars)
<u>ent aid commitment</u>					
wana 2478/Q/Rev. b/	Originally Zimbabweans	18 000	30/10/79	36	2 861 100
la 2506/Q	SWAPO	61 500	30/10/79	33	6 695 300
la 2506/Q/Exp.	SWAPO	61 500	29/4/82	12	6 492 000
e 2455/Q/Exp.II	Angolans	20 000	24/7/78	18	1 755 700
ia 2620	SWAPO/United Nations Institute for Namibia	4 400	21/12/81	24	<u>1 178 000</u>
					18 982 100
<u>ects under consideration</u>					
la 2566/Q	Zairian refugees	16 000	Expected for March 1983	12	<u>1 953 900</u>
<u>tribution completed</u>					
la 2154/Q	MPLA c/ and FNLA d/	50 000	19/6/74	12	2 017 000
la 1161/E	SWAPO	30 000	18/4/79	6	951 000
la 1102/E	SWAPO	10 000	20/9/77	6	314 000
la 1102/E/Exp.1	SWAPO	20 000	23/3/78	6	711 000
la 1102/E/Exp.2	SWAPO	10 000	26/5/78	6	371 000
la 1127/E	Angolans	1 140	16/3/78	6	42 000
la 1269/E	Angolans	131 000	12/10/81	6	3 281 000 e/
wana 324/Exp.1 b/	Zimbabweans and Angolans	2 500 f/	17/2/77	24	400 000
wana 2478/Q	Zimbabweans and South African refugees	30 000	27/9/78	12	2 083 000
ea-Bissau 2157/Q	PAIGC g/	90 000	10/7/74	6	1 318 000
mbique 2155/Q	Frelimo h/	50 000	19/6/74	17	1 547 000
mbique 2406/Q b/	Zimbabweans	60 000	22/8/77	2	1 586 000
mbique 2454/Q b/	Zimbabweans	60 000	10/5/78	6	1 667 000
mbique 2466/Q b/ and D	Zimbabweans	150 000	1/9/78	15	13 064 000
mbique 2428/Q and Rev.	Patriotic Front (ZANU) i/	20 000	7/3/78	18	2 020 000
ia 2402/Q	SWAPO	2 000	4/7/77	22	185 000
ia 2411/Q	Patriotic Front (ZAPU) j/	12 000	4/7/77	9	1 245 000
ia 244/Q and D and Rev.	Patriotic Front (ZAPU)	45 000	16/2/78	12	9 966 000
ia 1244/Exp.I	Namibians and Angolans	72 000	6/3/81	9	<u>2 513 000 e/</u>
					45 281 000

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

b/ Aid requested and distributed by the host Government.

c/ Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola.

d/ Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola.

e/ Final budget to be established.

f/ Exclusive of WFP food aid to non-refugee beneficiaries in the same project.

g/ Partido Africano da Independência de Guiné e Cabo Verde.

h/ Frente de Libertação de Mozambique.

i/ Zimbabwe African National Union.

j/ Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Enclosure 2

Total WFP aid committed at 31 December 1982

(United States dollars)

A. By movement (country or origin)

Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe)		13 231 000
ZAPU	11 211 000	
ZANU	2 020 000	
Host Government (Zimbabwe)		21 661 100
Botswana	5 344 100	
Mozambique	16 317 000	
SWAPO (Namibia)		16 897 300
Angola	15 534 300	
Zambia	1 363 000	
MPLA and FNLA (Angola)		2 017 000
Displaced Angolans in southern Angola		3 281 000
PAIGC (Guinea-Bissau)		1 318 000
Frelimo (Mozambique)		1 547 000
ANC (South Africa)		42 000
Host Government (Zambia)		2 513 000
Angolans and Namibians	2 513 000	
Host Government (Zaire)		1 755 700
Angolans	1 755 700	
		<hr/>
		64 263 100

B. By emergency and project

Emergency		8 183 000
Project (including quick-action)		<u>56,080 100</u>
		64 263 100

C. By country

Angola		20 874 300
Botswana		5 344 100
Guinea-Bissau		1 318 000
Mozambique		19 884 000
Zambia		15 087 000
Zaire		<u>1 755 700</u>
		<hr/>
	Total	64 263 100