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

Report of the Secretary-General

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INTRODUCTION

1. At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3118 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 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 10 of this resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General:

"(a) To prepare for submission to the relevant bodies concerned with related aspects of the present item, with the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, 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;

"(b) 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 report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session."

2. In identical letters dated 4 February 1974, 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 paragraph 10 (a) of the above resolution:

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)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
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)
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
World Food Programme (WFP)
League of Arab States (LAS)
Organization of African Unity (OAU)
Organization of American States (OAS)

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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, with the active co-operation of OAU and, through it, of the national liberation movements, to the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination, including in particular the populations in the liberated areas of those Territories
- III. Discontinuance of all support to, and the withholding of financial, economic, technical and other assistance from, the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and the Governments of Portugal and South Africa
- IV. Arrangements, in consultation with OAU, to ensure the representation of the colonial Territories in Africa by the national liberation movements concerned, in an appropriate capacity, 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.

5. The report called for in paragraph 10 (b) of resolution 3118 (XXVIII) will be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, as requested.

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

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Original: English/French/Spanish
27 March 1974

Comprehensive information on action taken by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions is contained in the reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions (A/8314, A/8647 and A/9051/Add.1). The present reply updates information contained therein, and should therefore be read in conjunction therewith. It must be stressed from the outset that the corner-stone of ILO policy in the matter continues to be the unanimous decision adopted by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its 173rd session (November 1968), the full text of which appears in document A/8314 (pp. 8-10).

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. Information concerning fields of activities in which the ILO could render assistance, already supplied under this heading in the Secretary-General's last report (A/9051/Add.1) still holds good. Consultations between the secretariats of the ILO and OAU were undertaken with a view to enhancing assistance by the ILO to the peoples of the Territories in question. The Director-General has decided to set aside a number of fellowships in the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training in Turin for that purpose. The Administrative Secretary-General of OAU was apprised of these fellowships and was asked to submit candidatures therefor.

2. From 31 January to 9 February 1974 the Director-General fielded a mission to examine on the spot and with all concerned the possibilities of mounting a pilot project in favour of the peoples of the Territories in question through their recognized liberation movements in consultation with OAU. The four-man mission, led by the ILO Regional Director for Africa, visited Addis Ababa and had discussions with competent officials in OAU, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Office of the Regional Representative of UNDP. It then visited Nairobi where it made contact with the UNDP Resident Representative and the Office of the Inter-Africa Bureau for Animal Research (IBAR) of OAU. In Dar es Salaam the mission held extensive conversations with representatives of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, with the secretariat of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and with representatives of all the liberation movements (FRELIMO, MPLA, FNLA, SWAPO, ZANU, ZAPU) ^{1/} and representatives of some specialized agencies. The mission has recommended that, to begin with, the ILO should embark on a pilot project for the people of Mozambique through their recognized liberation movement (FRELIMO) in association with OAU and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania as host country. The purpose of the project will be to provide vocational training in favour of the liberated areas of Mozambique. The project report, which is currently under active technical examination, provides for basic crafts training facilities, fellowships and seminars. The underlying idea of the project is to train itinerant instructors having regard to multiplier implications. The Director-General has accepted the recommendations of the mission and will seek ways and means of financing and implementing the draft project, once its report becomes finalized.

^{1/} Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO), Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA), Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola (FNLA), South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

3. It may be recalled that the aforesaid decision of the Governing Body (November 1968) had already introduced a measure of flexibility in that applications for assistance may be entertained (and in point of fact were entertained) by the ILO if sponsored by OAU, UNHCR or any regional organization recognized for the purpose. In other words, governmental sponsorship may be waived, except in cases where a host Government must signify sponsorship of a project implemented within its territory. In the same context, one of the findings of the mission was that a similar waiver in respect of counterpart contributions for such projects may become necessary.

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE, WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF OAU AND THROUGH IT, OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS TO THE PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA, NAMIBIA AND TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE DOMINATION, INCLUDING IN PARTICULAR THE POPULATIONS IN THE LIBERATED AREAS OF THOSE TERRITORIES

4. The agreement between the ILO and OAU, which came into force on 25 November 1965, provides that the ILO and OAU may each seek the other's technical co-operation where it is specially equipped to assist in the development of activities in fields of mutual concern (article IV, para. 1). Thus, OAU requested the ILO to send a management consultant to review the structure of work methods of the Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees (BPEAR). In response to that request, the Director-General of the ILO detailed a senior official of the Human Resources Development Department to undertake the assignment under the regular budget of the ILO. The expert carried out the mission during June/July 1973, and submitted a report which was endorsed by the competent OAU organ.

5. In the spring of 1973, a fellowship in favour of a member of SWAPO sponsored by OAU was implemented, and the fellow was recalled and duly returned to Africa. Concerning moral assistance to peoples in Portuguese-held Territories, it may be recalled that the Governing Body, at its session in November 1972, had instructed the Director-General to ensure with all means the widest dissemination, in the areas of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau - as far as possible in the languages of the areas - of information and documentation on the exercise of civil liberties and trade union rights. Accordingly, a statement of the trade union rights and civil liberties upheld by the ILO and of the information available concerning the exercise of trade union rights and civil liberties in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau has been printed and is being given the widest dissemination in English, French, Portuguese and Swahili.

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

6. Information under this heading in respect of Southern Rhodesia, Portugal, South Africa and Namibia, contained in the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (see A/9051/Add.1) still holds good.

7. With regard to South Africa, it may be recalled that, in June 1972, the worker members of the International Labour Conference adopted a unanimous resolution on an International Conference on Trade Unions on Apartheid (see A/9051/Add.1). Subsequently, the Conference was held in June 1973 and unanimously adopted a resolution on action against apartheid. It may also be recalled that consultations between the Chairman of the Special Committee on Apartheid and the workers' group of the Governing Body of the ILO took place in November 1973. Similar contacts and consultations have been scheduled for the eve of the fifty-ninth session of the International Labour Conference at the end of May 1974.

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

8. A new development occurred during the period under review. It may be recalled that the International Labour Conference, at its fifty-seventh session (June 1972, Geneva), adopted a resolution concerning the policy of colonial oppression, racial discrimination and violation of trade union rights pursued by Portugal in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau (see A/9051/Add.1). In paragraph 6 thereof, the Conference invited the Governing Body of the ILO to examine the most appropriate ways of enabling representatives of the Territories concerned to participate in ILO meetings and in particular in ILO African regional conferences. Thus, in a special sitting, the Governing Body decided on 20 June 1973

"to issue to the following bodies which have been affirmed by the General Assembly of the United Nations to be authentic representatives of the aspirations of the indigenous peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), that is to say the National Liberation Front of Angola (FNLA), the People's Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA), the Mozambique Revolutionary Liberation Front (FRELIMO) and the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), 2/ an invitation to designate representatives at sessions of the International Labour Conference and the African Regional Conference who would have an opportunity to participate in accordance with the Standing Orders in the discussions at these Conferences of the Director-General's Report (Fifth Sitting: GB.190/16/34, paragraph 2, as amended)."

9. In pursuance of that decision the representatives of MPLA and PAIGC addressed the Conference in the course of its fifty-eighth session.

2/ The Portuguese title is Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde.

10. At its 191st session (November 1973) the Governing Body of the International Labour Office likewise decided to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to be represented by an observer at the fourth session of the ILO African Regional Conference (Nairobi, November/December 1973). Accordingly, an observer from the Council, together with representatives of FRELIMO and PAIGC, addressed the Conference in connexion with the discussion of the report of the Director-General.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

/Original: English/French/Spanish/
8 March 1974

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

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

1. FAO continues to respond positively to the relevant General Assembly resolutions relating to assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories. As mentioned in its last report (A/9051), up to the end of February 1973, seven FAO/WFP emergency operations (three in the United Republic of Tanzania and four in Zambia) benefiting some 34,000 refugees from Mozambique, Angola and Namibia had been completed, involving over 4,600 metric tons of food commodities at a cost to WFP of more than \$867,000; two quasi-emergency settlement projects had been completed assisting 3,600 Angolan refugees in Botswana and a further 5,000 at Meheba in Zambia, involving food aid amounting to 12,000 metric tons at a cost to WFP of about \$2.4 million; and, under another five settlement projects in Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania, involving a total of 38,000 refugees from Angola and Mozambique, FAO/WFP had assisted in the provision of a total of 17,540 metric tons of food commodities at a total cost to WFP of over \$3.8 million.
2. A FAO/WFP quasi-emergency project (Senegal 2000/Q), mentioned briefly in document A/9051, is making progress. This project involves the provision of food assistance to about 14,300 refugees from the then Portuguese Guinea (Bissau), who are to be settled in five departments located south of the Casamance River in southern Senegal. This food assistance, amounting to 2,475 metric tons, will enable the refugees to prepare land that has been allocated to them and to construct and/or improve houses as well as, in particular, to construct in the settlement areas 10 schools, 70 wells, 43 small bridges, 490 kilometres of access roads and to clear and maintain 370 kilometres of existing tracks and feeder roads. The project is estimated to last about one year, and the total cost to WFP is \$434,000.
3. Another settlement project (Zambia 736) was approved in November 1973. This three-year project covers the quasi-emergency phase of the permanent resettlement in Meheba, Zambia, of the original 5,400 refugees from Angola and Mozambique, already mentioned in document A/9051, plus 8,600 others being transferred to Meheba from other areas of Zambia. The former group will receive FAO/WFP food aid for one year only; the latter will receive aid for three years.
4. The Government of Zambia has allocated 360 square kilometres of land at Meheba for the permanent settlement of the original 5,400 refugees transferred

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there, and for 8,600 now residing in the Western Province, Zambezi District and other areas of Zambia, who are being transferred to Meheba. Each family will be given five hectares of agricultural land for cultivation, and the laying out of the farms of new settlers will be planned by the provincial planning officer, or in consultation with him. The Government will also open a NAMBOARD depot for the purpose of selling fertilizers to, and purchasing the maize crops from, the refugees. The settlers will also maintain the communal irrigated vegetable gardens and the fish ponds, and will benefit from the production.

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE, WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF OAU AND, THROUGH IT, OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS, TO THE PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA, NAMIBIA AND TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE DOMINATION, INCLUDING IN PARTICULAR THE POPULATIONS IN THE LIBERATED AREAS OF THOSE TERRITORIES

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

5. Co-operation between FAO and OAU has continued to increase, and an exchange of correspondence has taken place regarding the possibility of organizing regular intersecretariat meetings between the two organizations, perhaps in conjunction with the FAO African Regional Conference, the FAO General Conference and sessions of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

6. FAO participated actively in the International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid in Southern Africa, held at Oslo from 9 to 14 April 1973, presenting a background paper giving a brief résumé of its activities relating to decolonization and apartheid.

7. In June 1973, at a meeting of the sponsoring agencies of the Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa, it was agreed, on the suggestion of FAO, that nutrition and health aspects of assistance to the people of liberated areas would be included in the agenda for the first session of the Commission, to be held in September 1974. The possibility of the Commission's taking into account, under its broad terms of reference, the special needs of such groups in its studies and nutritional surveys, has already been referred to in document A/9051.

B. Volume and scope of assistance extended, if any

8. Based upon specific government-supported requests for concrete multidisciplinary assistance projects, FAO is contributing and will continue to contribute, within its field of competence and its constitutional mandate, to activities which can respond to the needs for aid to the populations concerned. As reported in 1973, FAO is assisting in the establishment of an agricultural training component within the framework of the Mozambique Institute in Tanzania,

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which is operated by FRELIMO. The nomination by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania of a project manager is now awaited so that the preliminary phase of the operations can be started.

9. Financed under the United Nations Fund for Namibia, FAO is expected to be the executing agency for a farm school project for Namibian refugees in Zambia, subject to a feasibility study to be undertaken at the request of the Government of Zambia.

10. FAO is also assisting MPLA in providing, through OAU, to the Centre of Angolan Studies in Brazzaville, FAO publications on a regular free basis, as requested by them.

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

A. Relevant constitutional and procedural arrangements

11. On 26 November 1973, the newly proclaimed Republic of Guinea-Bissau was admitted as a member of FAO at the seventeenth session of the FAO Conference.

B. Measures taken or envisaged

12. The FAO Conference, at its seventeenth session in November 1973, adopted the following resolution:

Resolution 13/73

African liberation movements

"THE CONFERENCE,

"Noting with satisfaction that, in keeping with its requests as expressed in its Resolution 8/71, and Resolution 1804 (LV) of 7 August 1973 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the Director-General had pursued his efforts 'to implement the relevant General Assembly Resolutions within the mandates of FAO, and to make periodic reports to the Council ...,'

"Welcoming the participation of African Liberation Movements in FAO meetings, seminars and training centres and other activities undertaken or sponsored by FAO/WFP,

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"Affirming that participation of African Liberation Movements in FAO/WFP meetings and other activities undertaken by FAO/WFP would ultimately contribute to the economic and social development of the territories liberated or under the control of the liberation movements in Africa,

"1. Decides to request the Director-General to make the necessary arrangements through the Organization of African Unity to facilitate the participation of representatives of the liberation movements in Africa, with immediate effect,

"2. Authorizes the Director-General to invite, through the Organization of African Unity, representatives of African Liberation Movements to attend regional and technical conferences and consultations convened in Africa under Article VI-5 of the Constitution including the African Regional Conference and to participate in the deliberations on items dealt with at such conferences and consultations that may be of direct concern to the liberation movements,

"3. Invites the Director-General to report to the Council periodically on the measures taken in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity, to facilitate the participation of liberation movements in meetings convened, and related activities undertaken or sponsored by FAO/WFP."

13. In the light of the above FAO resolution, discussions are presently being held with OAU regarding the participation of representatives of liberation movements at the forthcoming Eighth FAO African Regional Conference, to be held in Mauritius.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/
18 March 1974

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

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

1. In December 1973 a UNESCO mission conducted a study in Senegal to evaluate the educational needs of refugees in the Casamance region. This mission was undertaken by the UNESCO Regional Bureau for Education in Africa, located in Dakar, at the request of the Government of the Republic of Senegal and UNHCR, with their full co-operation. The report of this mission was received in Paris in February 1974, and is at present being studied. It will be taken into account in the execution of the programme and budget for the next biennium.

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

2. The secondment of a senior UNESCO education expert to UNHCR headquarters in Geneva to advise the High Commissioner on the educational aspects of his programme, and to provide liaison between the two organizations, was continued. The two associate experts, appointed by UNESCO and paid by their home countries, to assist the senior expert in Geneva and in the field, were increased to three.

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

3. Nothing to report.

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

4. Nothing to report.

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II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE, WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF OAU AND, THROUGH IT, OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS TO THE PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA, NAMIBIA AND TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE DOMINATION, INCLUDING IN PARTICULAR THE POPULATIONS IN THE LIBERATED AREAS OF THOSE TERRITORIES

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

5. During this period UNESCO and OAU continued their collaboration in accordance with the agreement between the two organizations, and the resolutions of the General Conference of UNESCO. There were continuous consultations with OAU on the implementation of the organization's present programme of assistance to liberation movements and on the preparation of the future programme. This consultation took place both through correspondence and through the representative of UNESCO at OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa. In addition, a project expert was appointed for the regional project of educational assistance to African refugees financed by UNDP and executed by UNESCO. This expert was posted to Dar es Salaam and has improved consultations with the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa based in that city, and with the liberation movements recognized by OAU, which have representatives in Dar es Salaam.

B. Volume and scope of assistance extended, if any

6. A school textbook, a history of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, was printed with the technical collaboration of UNESCO, and a financial contribution from the Government of Finland. An arithmetic textbook was also printed under the UNESCO Regular Programme for PAIGC, and 1 million exercise books were shipped to the liberation movements at the expense of UNESCO. These exercise books were a gift from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The manuscript of a third textbook, also for arithmetic, was sent to Finland for printing with funds-in-trust provided by the Government of Finland. Steps were taken to obtain additional manuscripts for the same purpose. The Government of Finland has placed at the disposal of UNESCO a sum of \$87,500 for this purpose.

7. Under the UNESCO Regular Programme and UNDP, assistance continued to be given to three institutions which are either operated by recognized liberation movements or which admit nominees of such movements: the Bagamoyo secondary school in the United Republic of Tanzania, the Nkumbi International College in Zambia and the Institut de l'Amitié in Guinea. Eleven international and regional fellowships were awarded and the beneficiaries, all of whom had been nominated by recognized liberation movements, have taken up the awards or are in the process of being placed.

8. The total value of assistance for 1973/74 is \$384,500 (UNDP) and \$67,550 (UNESCO Regular Programme). The running and equipment costs of the Angola Institute of Education in Dolisie, People's Republic of the Congo, are being financed from Swedish funds-in-trust administered by UNESCO (\$607,641 in 1975/76, including agency costs).

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

9. No major problems were encountered other than that of co-ordinating the project in the field, and this problem was solved by the appointment of the project expert referred to in paragraph 5 above.

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

10. Action by the governing body or deliberative organ on this problem was not necessary during the period under review.

E. Assistance in the field of youth activities

11. Assistance has been provided, to PAIGC in co-operation with OAU, in the form of a contract (currently with PAIGC for signature) for the provision of the equivalent of \$US 5,000 for the purchase of school furniture and equipment.

12. UNESCO is consulting other national liberation movements with a view to providing in 1974, in co-operation with OAU, further assistance valued at the equivalent of \$7,000.

13. UNESCO is also currently finalizing a study of different methods of co-operation between non-governmental organizations and national liberation movements.

14. Finally, UNESCO is examining the possibility of assisting with the organization of a meeting of selected national and international youth organizations, on the one hand, and various national liberation movements, on the other, with a view to strengthening the assistance of the former to the latter; this meeting would take place later in 1974.

15. Moreover, in several meetings, representatives of the different national liberation movements have been invited to attend literacy operational seminars and meetings on discrimination and racial problems, including the meeting on the use of education and information to fight racism and racial discrimination, to be held in May 1974.

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WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/French/Russian/Spanish/
5 March 1974

1. The Director-General had the honour to transmit to you, on 17 July 1973, the resolution adopted by the Twenty-sixth World Health Assembly following the decision of the Executive Board, to which his letter of 2 March 1973 referred, together with the response to your similar inquiry of last year (see A/9051 and Add.4).
2. The Director-General submitted to the Executive Board, at its fifty-third session in January 1974, a report (EB53/29, see enclosure 1 below) on the steps taken pursuant to the adoption of resolution WHA26.49. The Executive Board also had before it, in document EB53/28 (see A/9051/Add.4, pp. 13-14) the full text of General Assembly resolution 3118 (XXVIII) to which your letter refers, as well as information on some 14 other resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in relation to the problems of decolonization and apartheid.
3. After examining the report on the activities of WHO with regard to assistance to liberation movements in southern Africa, the Executive Board adopted resolution EB53.R58 (see enclosure 2 below). It will be noted that paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive relate to the provision of humanitarian assistance and are based on the consideration by the Executive Board of part I of the Director-General's report (see enclosure 1 below). The Executive Board has endorsed the steps already taken and has asked the Director-General to pursue consultations with a view to the early implementation of the requests received from the host Governments for international assistance in the health field for the populations helped by the national liberation movements recognized by OAU. The Director-General is now taking steps to prepare detailed requests and is actively engaged in consultations with UNDP, UNICEF and possible sources of voluntary support in an effort to ensure early implementation of these programmes.
4. It will be noted from the same resolution (see enclosure 2 below) that the Executive Board, after considering part II of EB53/29 (see enclosure 1 below), recommended that the World Health Assembly "consider the representation of African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in an appropriate capacity in meetings of the World Health Organization in proceedings relating to their countries". The Executive Board also adopted resolution EB53.R48 after considering the Director-General's report entitled "Co-ordination with other organizations: United Nations system: General matters" (EB53/28).
5. In addition to its consideration of the matter of representation referred to it by the Executive Board, the Twenty-seventh World Health Assembly will have before it in May 1974 both of the documents which were considered by the Executive Board. Accordingly it would seem more appropriate to provide the information requested by the Secretary General, along the lines of the schema attached to his letter, after the World Health Assembly has concluded its work.

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Enclosure 1

Document EB53/29

Fifty-third session
28 December 1973

ACTIVITIES OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION WITH REGARD TO
ASSISTANCE TO LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA PURSUANT TO
THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2918 (XXVII)
AND ECOSOC RESOLUTION 1804 (LV)

(Item Proposed by the Swedish Government)

Introduction

Pursuant to the request of the Government of Sweden which is annexed hereto, and to resolution EB49.R45^{3/} of the Executive Board, the Director-General has the honour to report on actions taken by the Organization since adoption of that resolution with respect to assistance to liberation movements in southern Africa recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and to review related legal considerations.

This document consists of two parts. The first describes the steps which have been taken to provide health assistance to the populations helped by the national liberation movements recognized by the OAU in accordance with the resolutions of the Executive Board and the World Health Assembly. The second part deals with legal aspects of the Organization's response to resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. In accordance with customary procedure all of the relevant resolutions addressed to the specialized agencies and adopted by the principal organs of the United Nations in the course of 1973 are reported in document EB53/28 under item 7.1.1 of the Board's agenda on Co-ordination with the United Nations: General Matters.

PART I

1. The Organization's legislative bodies have over many years cleared the way to the provision of assistance of the kind sought in the relevant General Assembly resolutions. By resolution WHA14.58,^{4/} the Health Assembly in February 1961, only two months after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, noted the Declaration and expressed its belief that the World Health Organization:

"has an important part to play in promoting the fundamental and inalienable right of colonial countries and peoples to freedom and independence through assistance in raising levels of physical and mental health, and that one of WHO's urgent tasks is to help newly independent countries, and those preparing for independence, to overcome deficiencies in health programmes and serious shortages in trained medical and health personnel".

Subsequent decisions of WHO's legislative bodies have reinforced this position and the Executive Board and World Health Assembly have been kept fully informed of all matters relating to implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

^{3/} World Health Organization, Handbook of Resolutions and Decisions, Vol. 1, 1948-1972, p. 531.

^{4/} Ibid., p. 8.

2. Pursuant to resolution WHA24.51^{5/} and after consultation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity a special representative of the Director-General visited Addis Ababa, Dar-es-Salaam and Lusaka and consulted with the OAU and through it with national liberation movements recognized by it and with the concerned host governments, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, on the contribution the World Health Organization might make in the health field in the fulfilment of the humanitarian aims referred to in the resolution. The Director-General^{6/} submitted to the Executive Board at its forty-ninth session in January 1972 a special report^{6/} providing detailed information on health activities and requirements for populations helped by national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the position of the host governments, and concluding with a series of recommendations.
3. After^{7/} considering the report of the Director-General, the Executive Board adopted resolution EB49.R45^{7/} concurring in the recommendations and requesting the Director-General to continue his efforts. In its turn the Twenty-fifth World Health Assembly in May 1972, after considering the report of the Director-General on the same subject, adopted resolution WHA25.32^{7/} taking note of the Executive Board's concurrence in the Director-General's recommendations and of the Director-General's report as well as the additional information thereon provided to the Health Assembly.
4. Following the adoption of resolution EB49.R45 the OAU was informed of the Director-General's willingness to send a further mission to work out, in more detail, proposals for programmes of assistance. The Director-General continued his consultations with the Organization of African Unity and through it his contacts with the OAU-recognized national liberation movements and the host governments concerned. The OAU assisted in obtaining the necessary authorizations from the host governments concerned for the mission which took place in August and September 1973 to work out programmes of health assistance to populations helped by the OAU-recognized liberation movements. During this mission, the special representative of the Director-General held consultations with the responsible government authorities in the two host countries, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, and with the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements concerned. He also visited Addis Ababa and consulted with officials of the Organization of African Unity.
5. As a result of these consultations an official request for assistance was received from the Ministry of Health of Zambia in September 1973 and another was received from the Ministry of Health of the United Republic of Tanzania in October 1973. These requests for international assistance in the health field for the populations helped by the OAU-recognized liberation movements and for whom Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania are the host countries, envisage inclusion of the following main categories of assistance in the medical and health fields:

Training

- (a) the establishment in each of the two countries of a health centre with hospital and library facilities for training of health auxiliary personnel at all levels;
- (b) the provision of equipment and supplies for in-service and on-the-job training;
- (c) the provision of stipends and allowances for the trainees where necessary;

^{5/} Ibid., p. 531.

^{6/} EB49/20 Add.1; A25/33 Add.1; Official Records of the World Health Organization, No. 201, annex II.

^{7/} World Health Organization, Handbook of Resolutions and Decisions, Vol. 1, 1948-1972, p. 531.

(d) the provision of kits for the graduates, to take back with them for use in their respective fields on completion of their courses; for example, physicians' kits, nurses/midwives' kits and other forms of first aid kits;

(e) the provision of fellowships and scholarships for a limited number of postgraduates and graduate training in traumatic surgery and rehabilitation as well as health services in general;

(f) the provision of books for use in the training programmes as well as in the rural areas for health campaigns;

(g) the provision of funds to help in reproduction of teaching guides, manuals and text books in conjunction with existing printing facilities.

Books

(a) reproduction of teaching materials in collaboration with existing facilities;

(b) actual provision of books for the teaching of cadres and for work in rural areas.

Mobile service units

(a) the provision of medical equipment and supplies for mobile service units to serve the population in remote areas where health services are not available, with particular attention to supplies in rural areas for mothers and children who are more vulnerable to diseases and malnutrition;

(b) the provision of equipment and supplies to serve the entire mass of the population in rural health social services.

Rehabilitation

(a) the provision of materials for shelter such as tents or prefabricated material;

(b) the provision of equipment and supplies for surgical rehabilitation and vocational training.

Hospitals

The provision of hospital supplies and equipment for the improvement of existing hospital facilities which are available for the population in the areas concerned; to enhance correct treatment and diagnosis and also to ensure a steady flow of medical supplies, foodstuffs and clothing.

Financial support

The provision of financial support to enable the recruitment of high-level specialized personnel as required, to assist in the training programme and the running of specialized services.

Detailed specifications of items and quantities required under the listed general categories will be prepared by the technical committee for each project to consist of representatives from:

(i) The OAU Liberation Committee and Liberation Movements;

(ii) Ministry of Health of the host country;

/...

- (iii) World Health Organization;
- (iv) Any contributing or financing agent, such as UNICEF, UNDP or any voluntary agency providing financial assistance in this programme either bilaterally or internationally.

This committee will make an annual technical review of the requirements, which will be made available to all participating agencies. A complete report of the review will be made available, on request, to any potential donor who may wish to consider providing financial assistance to the programme.

Assistance given to this project programme will be provided on condition that:

- (i) any assistance from the WHO regular budget for the project should not be charged to the assistance that the Government of the host country receives for its health activities from WHO;
- (ii) any assistance provided by UNICEF should be over and above UNICEF's assistance to the host country in the social welfare, rural development and health fields;
- (iii) any budget allocations made by UNDP for participation in this programme should not be deducted from the Indicative Planning Figure agreed for the host country, which shall not be responsible for counterpart contributions.

6. The requests from the host governments have been transmitted officially to both UNICEF and UNDP whose representatives participated fully in the consultations during the field visits of the Director-General's special representative. The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of UNICEF, have been kept fully informed of all developments and have indicated that they are prepared to co-operate in the provision of assistance within the framework of the responsibility of their respective organizations. At the meeting of its Governing Council in January 1974 the UNDP is considering the conclusion of a relationship agreement with the OAU which will considerably facilitate UNDP participation in the health assistance programmes. The Director-General has also made contact with bilateral and voluntary sources who could possibly provide contributions to the health assistance to populations helped by the OAU-recognized national liberation movements and it is hoped that contributions from these sources will be forthcoming.

7. The Government of the Congo has also submitted a similar request for medical and health assistance to populations helped by OAU-recognized liberation movements for whom the Congo is the host country. It is anticipated that similar requests will be received from other host governments concerned.

8. WHO has held discussions with FAO, UNESCO and ILO on the possibilities of co-ordinating certain health inputs into the programmes of assistance to OAU-recognized national liberation movements which those organizations have developed or are planning in consultation with the OAU. Similarly, consultations are continuing on the help that FAO, UNESCO and ILO will be in a position to provide to WHO-assisted health projects.

9. In accordance with the normal procedures for WHO-assisted field projects, the Regional Office will undertake the implementation of programmes of health assistance to the populations assisted by OAU-recognized national liberation movements in response to requests from the concerned host governments. Technical advice and guidance necessary for any field health activities which may be assisted by the UNDP, UNICEF or bilateral and voluntary sources will be provided by the WHO staff in the countries concerned and by the Regional Office.

PART II

10. At its twenty-seventh session in 1972, the General Assembly of the United Nations invited the specialized agencies "to ensure the representation of the Colonial Territories in Africa by the national liberation movements concerned, in an appropriate capacity, when dealing with matters pertaining to those territories". This passage is included in paragraph 7 of Resolution 2980 (XXVII), which follows earlier recommendations on the same subject contained in Resolutions 2874 (XXVI) and 2704 (XXV). At the fifty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council in 1973, the Council adopted Resolution 1804 (LV), in which it commended for action, as a matter of priority inter alia that "With a view to effecting the representation of the colonial territories in Africa by their national liberation movements in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly Resolution 2980 (XXVII), specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system should make appropriate procedural arrangements immediately and, if necessary, amend their relevant instruments to enable the representatives of these liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate in all proceedings relating to their countries, particularly so as to ensure that assistance projects of the agencies and organizations can be carried out for the benefit of the peoples of these territories".

11. Article IV of the Agreement between the United Nations and the World Health Organization dealing with recommendations of the United Nations requires the submission to the Health Assembly, the Executive Board or such other organ of the World Health Organization as may be appropriate, of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

12. As regards the participation in the World Health Organization of representatives of the liberation movements in proceedings relating to their countries the following considerations arise.

13. The WHO Constitution, as in the case of the United Nations Charter, contains no express provision dealing with the granting of representative status in constitutional or other bodies to entities other than Member States, Associate Members and dependent territories and international and national organizations, governmental or non-governmental.

14. In actual practice, the Organization has gone somewhat further in granting representative status than is provided by the express terms of the Constitution.

15. Following the decision of ECOSOC to invite States not being Members of the United Nations as well as Allied Control Authorities to attend the International Health Conference in 1946, provision was made at subsequent World Health Assemblies to invite as observers representatives of States which had signed but not accepted the Constitution and States and territories having made application for Membership or Associate Membership (Rule 3 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Health Assembly).

16. In addition it has been the practice of the Organization to invite to the World Health Assembly with observer status since 1949 San Marino and the Holy See and since 1963 the Order of Malta.

17. At the regional level, while requests for observer status from countries outside a region have not been accepted, on occasion invitations have been extended to newly emergent States in a region that were not in a position to become Members of the Organization in time for the session. This practice is not based on any legislative or procedural texts.

18. It will be observed from the above that in the absence of express constitutional provisions, representative status has been conferred in the Health Assembly and in some regional committees, in varying manners for:

- (1) Non-Member States (including the Holy See)
- (2) States and territories having made application for membership
- (3) Other parastatal entities (military control authorities and the Order of Malta).

19. Both in cases where it has been decided to issue invitations and in those where invitations have been refused, the absence of constitutional provisions has been considered. Although at first sight this would seem to be inconsistent, each case was tested against the facts of the situation and the reasons underlying the invitation and its compatibility with the general constitutional purposes of WHO. Thus there exist precedents suggesting that these invitations were issued on the basis of an implied term that such would be in accordance with the Constitution if its general purposes were respected.

20. In WHO, there are two constitutional bodies in which the national liberation movements in Africa recognized by the OAU would have a prima facie interest, namely, the World Health Assembly and the regional committees involved. In respect of none of these is there any express constitutional or procedural provision to cover the case.

21. The regional committees do not have authority to settle this issue themselves, as it is "of wider than regional significance" (Constitution, Article 50(e)). Any final decision on participation of the liberation movements in regional committees would therefore have to be taken by the World Health Assembly.

22. Considering what has been said above on the legal aspects of the granting of representative status, a decision on the opening of participation to a new category of participants namely, representatives of the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, would have to be taken by the World Health Assembly in the light of the Assembly's power to interpret the Constitution of the World Health Organization and of the existing precedents and of Article IV of the Agreement between the United Nations and the World Health Organization. At the same time it would be for the Assembly to determine the precise nature and mode of such participation, considering the resolutions and recommendations of the United Nations, to which reference has been made above.

23. Under the present format for the agendas of both the Health Assembly and the Regional Committee for Africa, there is no separate item on the subject of decolonization included as a matter of routine, and this subject is normally included in the documents submitted under the co-ordination item. It is also moot whether participation, if it were to be decided on to deal with assistance programmes, would take place under the discussion on programme at the regional or the Health Assembly level or both. This is a matter that would have to be considered.

24. In concluding these references to constitutional meetings, it may be noted that observer status has never been extended on a general basis to States or other parastatal entities at the Executive Board. The only arrangements for representation of States are those provided for under Rule 3 of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, permitting their representation in cases where a "matter of particular concern" is to be discussed.

25. Finally, it would seem that any arrangements made to cover the participation of representatives of national liberation movements in Africa recognized by the OAU in constitutional meetings would have the effect ipso jure of rendering possible their participation in other forms of meeting, supposing always that there were valid reasons of a technical or administrative nature for inviting them to such meetings.

SWEDISH COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL HEALTH
RELATIONS

PREMEMORIA
1973-10-31

NJH
A5/4-1301-734/73

Socialstyrelsen
S-105 30 Stockholm

Dr H. Mahler
Director-General
World Health Organization
CH-1211 GENEVE 27

Dear Sir,

Upon instruction of my Government I have the honour to request in accordance with rules no 4 and 5 of the rules of procedure of the World Health Assembly the inscription of the following item on the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the World Health Assembly: "Activities of the World Health Organization with regard to assistance to liberation movements in Southern Africa pursuant to the UN Assembly Resolution 2918 (XXVII) and ECOSOC resolution 1804 (LV)". In order to prepare the discussions of the item in the WHO Assembly i.e. mainly to ensure a comprehensive documentation to the WHO Assembly, the Swedish Government would in accordance with rules 8 and 9 of the procedure of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization also propose that the same item be included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the Executive Board.

The United Nations General Assembly has on several occasions appealed to the Specialized Agencies to extend assistance to the peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde, and Mozambique in accordance with the declaration of granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. Last year the Assembly adopted two resolutions, 2918 and 2980, where it is noted that many Agencies have not yet extended their full cooperation to the United Nations in the implementation of the above-mentioned declarations and other relevant resolutions relating to providing assistance to national liberation movements. In resolution 2980 as well as in another resolution recently adopted by the ECOSOC 1804 (LV) the Specialized Agencies are requested as a matter of urgency to render all possible assistance to people under colonial rule in Africa and to work out and implement, with the active cooperation of the Organization of African Unity, and, through it, of the national liberation movements concrete programmes for such assistance.

These appeals have been actively supported by the Swedish Government because we regard them as important prerequisites for the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence. For many years the Swedish Government has given humanitarian aid to liberation movements and according to our experience their needs as well as their absorptive capacity for further assistance are great and increasing. As pointed out in GA resolution 2980 the need for assistance from the Specialized Agencies is great especially in the fields of education, training, health and nutrition. Against this background it seems particularly important that the WHO develops and strengthens substantially its programme for assistance in the field of health to the liberation movements which already have assumed responsibility for health care in liberated areas and among compatriots in exile and we feel that this important humanitarian task ought to be discussed by the World Health Assembly and the WHO Executive Board.

We think such a debate would be greatly facilitated if the Secretariat could supply the Assembly and the Executive Board with a comprehensive document on the legal and administrative aspect. the matter as well as the initiatives and actions already taken by the WHO.

Yours sincerely,

Bror Rexed, M.D., Professor
Director-General

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Enclosure 2

Resolution EB53.R58

Fifty-third session
24 January 1974

ACTIVITIES OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION WITH REGARD TO
ASSISTANCE TO LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA PURSUANT TO
UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2918 (XXVII)
AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1804 (LV)

The Executive Board,

Having considered the report of the Director-General^{8/} pursuant to resolutions EB49.R45 and WHA24.51 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and other institutions of the United Nations system; and

Having also considered United Nations General Assembly resolutions 2918 and 2980 (XXVII), Economic and Social Council resolution 1804 (LV), General Assembly resolution 3318 (XXVIII) and other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations^{9/}

1. ENDORSES the steps taken by the Director-General, which it considers a constructive response to the requests in the resolutions referred to above;
2. CONSIDERS that the fulfilment of the requests of the host governments for international assistance in the health field for the populations helped by the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity constitutes humanitarian assistance as envisaged by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;
3. REQUESTS the Director-General to pursue consultations with the United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF, and possible sources of voluntary support for the programmes that have been requested, with a view to their early implementation; and
4. RECOMMENDS to the Twenty-seventh World Health Assembly that it consider the representation of African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in an appropriate capacity in meetings of the World Health Organization in proceedings relating to their countries.

Seventeenth meeting, 24 January 1974
EB53/SR/17

^{8/} EB53/29.

^{9/} EB53/28.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

/Original: English/
26 February 1974

1. On the subject of assistance to refugees, the President repeats that the Bank Group stands ready, in consultation with and at the request of member Governments concerned, to assist in the preparation and in the financing of development projects which would particularly benefit refugees in their countries. Because Bank Group projects entail substantial financial commitments on the part of the borrowing Government, it is clear that the decision about the importance of the benefits to refugees as compared to the other benefits expected from Bank Group financing is for the Government to make in the first instance.
2. As the President has indicated in earlier replies on the subject of the Bank's relationship with the Organization of African Unity, the Bank is convinced that contacts with the OAU can only lead to better understanding concerning the Bank's position in respect of General Assembly resolutions and of the Bank's particular efforts to develop, quantitatively and qualitatively, its technical and financial assistance to its African member countries. The President believes that the contacts which took place in 1973 between the delegations of OAU and of the Bank at the United Nations have produced such a clarifying effect. The Bank would welcome further meetings should OAU feel they would be beneficial.
3. Finally, as indicated in past communications on the subject matter, the Bank Group has made no loan, credit or investment to South Africa or Portugal since 1966 and it maintains no relations with the present régime in Southern Rhodesia. The resolutions of the General Assembly on decolonization that are relevant to the institutions of the Bank Group are brought to the attention of the Executive Directors as soon as received.

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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

/Original: English/
26 February 1974

1. The International Monetary Fund has given careful study to the resolution and particularly to the attached schema suggesting headings for a response by the Fund to the request for information contained in paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 3118 (XXVIII). An analysis of these headings indicates that they are mainly concerned with information about project assistance to population groups and movements. Under the Articles of Agreement, the Fund's financial transactions conducted through the General Account are limited to transactions for the benefit of its member countries. Moreover, the Fund must deal in these transactions only with or through the treasury, central bank, stabilization fund, or other similar fiscal agency of its member countries. In these transactions, member countries may purchase currencies from the Fund for a temporary period in order to meet balance of payments problems and not for specific projects. This point was made to OAU during a visit of the Managing Director of the Fund to the President and Secretary of OAU in September 1972.

2. The Fund also provides technical assistance to the fiscal and monetary institutions of member countries, particularly in the developing world in order to contribute to the optimal functioning of these institutions. Included in the Fund's technical assistance are the activities of the IMF Institute, which provides training courses in financial analysis and policy, public finance and balance of payments methodology to participants who are drawn mostly from developing countries. Candidates are proposed by the authorities of the Fund's member countries. One OAU staff member also has attended the IMF Institute.

3. The present situation is that Southern Rhodesia is not a member of the Fund, and the Fund has no dealings with the régime in that Territory. South Africa is an original member of IMF and Portugal has been a member since 1961. General Assembly resolutions and discussions on 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 have been brought regularly to the attention of our Executive Board.

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UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

/Original: French/
11 March 1974

1. In accordance with the request of the Secretary-General, and in order to enable him to carry out the instructions in General Assembly resolution 3118 (XXVIII), paragraph 10 (a), I am transmitting to you the following information, which supplements that communicated in previous years (see A/8314 and Add.2, A/8647 and Add.1, A/9051 and Add.4).
2. Under article IV of the UN-UPU Agreement, the Director-General submitted to the Executive Council of UPU, at its February 1974 session, the following resolutions, which address themselves to the specialized agencies with a view to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Economic and Social Council resolution 1804 (LV); General Assembly resolutions 3055 (XXVIII), 3061 (XXVIII), 3118 (XXVIII), 3113 (XXVIII), 3115 (XXVIII), 3151 (XXVIII). These resolutions were submitted to the Council as documents CE 1974-Doc 5/Add.2 and Supplements 1 and 2 When the Council considered this matter, its attention was drawn to the most relevant provisions of these resolutions, especially those which directly concern the measures to be taken by the specialized agencies.
3. The Executive Council took due note of these United Nations resolutions and approved the approach proposed by the International Bureau, namely, that the report to be submitted to the seventeenth Universal Postal Congress (Lausanne, 22 May-4 July 1974) should indicate the measures already taken in UPU in this field and should include the texts of the most recent and most important resolutions, noting which of their provisions call for special attention from the Congress.
4. The Secretary-General will certainly be kept informed concerning the action taken in this matter, and particularly concerning the decisions adopted by the forthcoming UPU Congress.

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WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/
27 February 1974

1. A full account of the action taken by WMO in implementation of the Declaration and other related United Nations resolutions is included in the previous report of the Secretary-General on the item (A/9051).
2. In addition, as reflected in the related statement by the Secretary of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session (see A/C.4/SR.2070) and in consequence of a series of measures taken following the sixth World Meteorological Congress of 1971, fellowships for training in meteorology were awarded to four refugee candidates utilizing WMO funds.
3. Further, an offer of employment for one of the trainees mentioned above, after successful completion of his training in 1974, has been received from an African country. The possibility of offering a fellowship for meteorological training to another refugee candidate is at present being examined in consultation with UNHCR.
4. The question of the representation of the national liberation movements was considered by the twenty-fifth session of the Executive Committee of WMO, held at Geneva in September 1973, in the context of General Assembly resolutions 2918 (XXVII) and 2980 (XXVIII). No specific decision was taken by the Committee, but the question will be considered again at the twenty-sixth session of the Committee, in May/June 1974.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/
15 February 1974

I. Assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories

1. In view of the highly technical nature of the activities of IMCO, the only possibility of extending assistance would be to grant fellowships for maritime training to those refugees who might have such a vocation.
2. The IMCO secretariat discussed this matter with the Department for Refugees at OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa in 1972. The Secretary-General of IMCO has been to Addis Ababa to consult further with OAU officials on this matter.
3. This question was brought to the attention of the IMCO Assembly at its eighth session in November 1973 which took note of the above information.

II. Relations with OAU

4. A co-operation agreement has been approved by both IMCO and OAU. This agreement is expected to be signed on 20 February 1974.
5. This agreement will probably pave the way towards a closer and more fruitful relationship between the two organizations; IMCO will be better able to consider the kind of assistance it will be able to provide.

III. Discontinuance of collaboration with Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal

6. IMCO has no relations of any kind with the Government of Southern Rhodesia.
7. South Africa and Portugal are not members of IMCO and no assistance of any kind has been granted to them. At its eighth session, the IMCO Assembly adopted resolution 310, dated 23 November 1973, in which it decided to exclude the Government of Portugal from the eighth session of the Assembly and from any other conferences or meetings of IMCO. The IMCO Assembly further decided not to allow any participation of representatives of the Government of South Africa in conferences or meetings of IMCO.

/...

IV. Representation by national liberation movements

8. At its eighth session, the IMCO Assembly decided to amend rule No. 4 of its Rules of Procedure, concerning invitations to IMCO meetings and conferences. Rule No. 4 now reads:

"The Secretary-General with the approval of the Council may invite States having made applications for membership, States which have signed but not accepted the Convention, States which are Members of the United Nations or of any specialized agency and liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to send observers to sessions of the Assembly, and such observers upon invitation by the President and with the consent of the Assembly or its subsidiary body concerned, may participate without vote on matters of direct concern to them."

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

/Original: English/
7 March 1974

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

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

1. The operations of IAEA are highly specialized. Its training programme, for example, is designed to provide opportunities for the training of the necessary personnel to undertake the development of atomic energy applications for peaceful purposes in their own countries. The programme is consequently confined to scientific or engineering disciplines basic to nuclear technology. It is no doubt due to the technical nature of the activities of IAEA that while it has continued to make known to the United Nations its willingness to provide assistance, within its mandate and available resources, to persons from the areas concerned, no requests for such assistance have been received.

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE, WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF OAU AND THROUGH IT, OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS TO THE PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA, NAMIBIA AND TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE DOMINATION INCLUDING IN PARTICULAR THE POPULATIONS IN THE LIBERATED AREAS OF THOSE TERRITORIES

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

2. Since the conclusion of the co-operation agreement between IAEA and OAU in September 1968, OAU has generally been represented at the annual regular sessions of IAEA's General Conference. It is also invited to be represented at IAEA's scientific meetings.

3. Informal contacts are maintained, as opportunity offers, on the occasion, for example, of meetings of other United Nations bodies such as the Economic Commission for Africa and regional representatives of UNDP. Co-operative discussions are held on fellowships and the placement of fellows.

/...

B. Volume and scope of assistance extended, if any

4. A symposium was held by OAU, with the advice and assistance of IAEA, at Kinshasa in 1969 on the peaceful uses of atomic energy in Africa.

5. IAEA has responded to the appeal for assistance to the stricken areas in the Sudano-Sahelian region. The contribution of IAEA again must be limited by the nature of its functions, but it is foreseen that it will be able to contribute its expertise, particularly in projects related to water resources development and agriculture, in collaboration with OAU, the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned.

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

A. Measures taken so far

6. The IAEA has continued to follow procedures and policies for providing assistance under its own technical assistance programme which are in general conformity with those of UNDP. Thus, assistance is given by IAEA only to those States that are eligible for assistance under that programme.

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

7. Member States of IAEA retain the rights and obligations of membership.

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

8. Such arrangements would not be appropriate in the case of meetings of IAEA in view of the highly specialized scientific and technical nature of its activities referred to above.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

/Original: English/
28 February 1974

The Secretary-General of UNCTAD will draw the attention of the Trade and Development Board at its fourteenth session, in August-September 1974, to General Assembly resolution 3118 (XXVIII). In this connexion, it should be noted that the resolution calls for action by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, with respect to the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to the refugees and populations in the liberated areas. UNCTAD has not so far been requested to carry out any such work because the operational activities of UNCTAD, which are mainly financed by UNDP, aim at facilitating the solution of specific international trade problems that do not involve considerations of the kind envisaged in the above-mentioned resolution. UNCTAD will, however, keep this question under review in the light of any future developments.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/
26 March 1974

Although fully sharing the concern expressed in General Assembly resolution 3118 (XXVIII) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, UNIDO has no operational activities to report in this respect.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Original: English
9 April 1974

1. Following are brief descriptions of two projects supported by UNDP to assist refugees from colonial Territories. The first project, entitled "Educational Assistance to African Refugees (RAF/71/297)", was approved by the Governing Council in January 1972. UNESCO was designated as the executing agency and the cost to UNDP was estimated at \$353,600, with counterpart contributions by the Governments of Guinea, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia amounting to \$2,116,000. The project activities consist of primary teacher-training, secondary education, secondary technical education and vocational training. In the three host countries, the three sections of the project aim at meeting the most immediately urgent needs of the refugees from adjoining Territories.
2. UNESCO, as the executing agency, has brought to the attention of UNDP the practical difficulties which have been encountered in implementing a project of this type. First, the Governments are understandably highly sensitive regarding the refugee problem and therefore take much longer to approve the international volunteers who, apart from the project manager, are the only non-African staff of the project. Second, the refugee students require stipends for maintenance, clothing and other necessities since they have no independent source of income in the countries where they are presently located. Third, counterpart contributions, which help with the construction of required buildings and office facilities and with the procurement of various supplies, are often slow in being made available in host countries which are themselves in need of assistance. In addition, the language barrier has also contributed to the difficulties to the extent that textbooks and other training materials in Portuguese have to be obtained from Brazil.
3. Because of the difficulties in carrying out the work planned, UNESCO has already written to UNDP requesting an extension of the project time-table by one more year within the already approved amount of \$353,600. Meanwhile, an expansion of the project, requiring more funds, is now being studied. In the circumstances, firm estimates are impossible to make at this stage; however, during the period 1972-1976, the cost of the external assistance required is likely to be of the order of \$1 million or more (including the original \$353,600).
4. A second project supported by UNDP, entitled "Agricultural Training for African Refugees (RAF/72/119)", has had \$53,000 approved for preliminary operations. Initially, the approval of a preparatory budget of \$4,700 in January 1973 enabled FAO, as the executing agency, to send a two-man expert team to Africa. In close consultation with the host Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, and with the co-operation of OAU as well, a project request was drawn up calling for UNDP expenditures of \$351,300 over a two-year period, with government counterpart contributions totalling \$230,000.
5. The project proposals cover training in crop husbandry, production techniques,

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seed multiplication, storage, use of draught animals and agricultural hand implements. Project activities will be situated at Tunduru in southern Tanzania, where some 2,500 refugee families will be involved, and at Bagamoyo near Dar es Salaam. Soil conditions and climate at these sites resemble those of northern Mozambique.

6. The real needs indicate that in both places there should be agricultural production by the refugee population sufficient to meet their own daily requirements, and not simply demonstration and experimental work of the classic UNDP project type. Such production will call for the purchase of various agricultural implements including hoes, ox-drawn ploughs, axes and the like. Since the rules governing UNDP assistance do not permit production or manufacture except for purposes of demonstration, there may be scope here for bilateral assistance co-ordinated with the work financed by UNDP.

7. In view of the unique circumstances surrounding these projects, moreover, a maximum degree of flexibility has been introduced into their implementation in the following ways: stipends are paid to trainee students; local counterpart costs are waived; assistance is provided, where appropriate, in connexion with the construction of modest residential quarters and class-rooms; and international volunteers are hired by the executing agencies without rigid insistence on internationally recognized degrees and/or diplomas.

8. With regard to the provision of assistance to the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination, UNDP has been in close consultation with OAU for some time with a view towards finalizing a formal agreement between the two organizations which would, inter alia, facilitate UNDP's providing assistance to these peoples and to the respective liberation movements as well. In the latter connexion, one of the severe constraints in organizing such assistance is the lack of suitable project proposals. Thus, the Administrator of UNDP pointed out to the members of the seventeenth session of the Governing Council (see enclosure) that UNDP could be particularly helpful by financing appropriate missions to assist OAU and the liberation movements in the preparation of technical assistance and other pre-investment projects for subsequent submission to UNDP or other donors. It is the intention of UNDP to approve such preparatory assistance missions in appropriate cases.

9. Following discussion of this question at its seventeenth session, on 28 January 1974, the Governing Council:

(a) Took note with appreciation of the statement by the Administrator on 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;

(b) Requested the Administrator to submit to the eighteenth session of the Governing Council a written report on progress made in this respect, including financial, administrative and practical aspects, and on the results of ongoing consultation with OAU; and

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(c) Requested that, in accordance with the recommendation of the General Assembly in its resolution 3118 (XXVIII), counterpart obligations normally required of sponsoring Governments be waived in respect of projects beneficial to the peoples concerned.

10. Regarding arrangements to ensure representation of the colonial Territories when matters pertaining to them are dealt with, the proposed UNDP/OAU agreement provides for mutual representation at meetings of the two organizations.

11. Since the adoption by the Security Council of the relevant resolutions, there has been no further participation in the activities of UNDP by the Governments of Portugal and South Africa. The UNDP has never given economic, technical or other assistance to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. This is the situation that obtains at present.

Enclosure

Extract from a statement made by the Administrator of UNDP at the
395th meeting of the Governing Council, on 14 January 1974 10/

1. At our last session, there was a discussion on the role UNDP could play in assisting the peoples in liberated areas of Africa and on its relationship with OAU. The subject of assistance to the liberation movements and liberated Territories was also quite prominent at recent sessions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. As it was impractical to present a paper at this session, I wish to report to you at some length on these matters.
2. UNDP has taken a number of initiatives to reach formal agreement on co-operation with OAU. There have been consultations both in person and by correspondence. Taking into account the views expressed in this Council and in the course of the consultations, I forwarded a draft agreement to the Secretary-General of OAU in November. I hope to receive OAU's concurrence in the near future.
3. The Council will recall that two years ago, in January 1972, it approved guidelines for UNDP/OAU co-operation. Three types of assistance were envisaged: (a) training for OAU headquarters staff, not to exceed \$50,000 per year; (b) financing of large OAU-identified projects of a regional or subregional nature; and (c) programmes, primarily in the field of education, for persons displaced from Territories under colonial rule or subject to racial discrimination. These guidelines are incorporated in the draft agreement now awaiting the approval of OAU. The Council of Ministers of OAU indicated that they wished to add a clause stating that UNDP would assist liberation movements. In response, we added a clause to the draft referring to the pertinent General Assembly resolutions and to UNDP's sphere of competence. The OAU Council also expressed the wish that UNDP assistance to liberation movements should not constitute a claim on UNDP regional funds under its Indicative Planning Figure, but that special resources should be found for this purpose. In the draft UNDP has submitted, this point has not been incorporated since this Council is still considering the matter.

4. The situation has changed since the whole question was discussed last year. Special resources for assistance to peoples living in Territories under colonial rule in southern Africa have been pledged by one country and the possibility of additional resources have been mentioned by others. UNDP still lacks, however, concrete information from OAU on the needs to be satisfied and the estimated cost of the desired assistance from UNDP. In keeping with the wishes of the Governing Council, expressed last June, this information was requested from OAU in August. It is hoped to receive it soon in order to prepare a formal paper for the Council's consideration by June of this year.

5. You have seen, I am sure, the report of the Committee of 24 dealing with decolonization matters. I had looked forward to meeting personally with the members of the Working Group set up by that Committee and very much regret that they could not find the time during the period I made myself available. The Working Group had been fully briefed previously, however, by the Directorate of the Regional Bureau for Africa.

6. I now wish to say a few words about UNDP assistance to liberation movements. So far UNDP action has been limited to refugees from colonial Territories, and has had two aspects. The first one is assistance to those refugees who are recommended by the liberation movements recognized by OAU. The Council approved in January 1972 a regional project for execution by UNESCO, on educational assistance to African refugees. This project involves three separate activities. One is based in the Institut de l'Amitié, organized at Conakry by PAIGC which, as you know, recently proclaimed the independence of Guinea-Bissau. Another is in the Mozambique Institute at Bagamoyo in the United Republic of Tanzania, which has the support of FRELIMO, the liberation movement for Mozambique. The third is in Zambia at the Mkushi Agricultural Training Centre and at Nkumbi International College where refugee students are offered secondary education and agricultural training.

7. The second aspect of the assistance provided so far by UNDP to refugees from colonial Territories consists in the financing of missions to help prepare projects. Thus, in response to OAU and African Member States, UNDP has financed a mission to the United Republic of Tanzania in connexion with the preparation of a project in agricultural training at the Mozambique Institute.

8. I am prepared to recommend for the approval of the Governing Council, or to approve for subsequent reporting to the Council, other projects dealing with assistance to refugees from colonial Territories. Actually, UNDP has two such projects under preparation, one in the field of health and the other in agriculture, already mentioned. In order not to cause delay, UNDP has given the Director General of WHO the assurance that it is willing to recommend the health project for the Council's approval, when its scope and content are defined, and I have just approved preparatory assistance for the agricultural project, to be executed by FAO in order to help the project get off the ground.

9. The assistance to refugees which I have described has also been an assistance to liberation movements, although of course of a very indirect kind. In fact, UNDP has not given direct assistance to any liberation movement. And here it should be recognized that one severe constraint, among others, in organizing assistance to liberation movements, is the lack of suitable project proposals. At this stage,

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it therefore seems to me that UNDP can be particularly helpful by financing appropriate missions to assist OAU and the liberation movements in the preparation of technical assistance and other pre-investment projects for subsequent submission to UNDP or other donors. UNDP intends to continue giving approval for such preparatory assistance missions in appropriate cases.

10. I further consider that assistance to the liberation movements should be administered by UNDP with the same degree of flexibility as is assistance to least developed countries, and specifically that UNDP should finance the types of input normally provided by a requesting Government.

11. I now wish to comment briefly on the problem of assistance to populations in the liberated areas. Since December 1971, all the organizations of the United Nations system have been requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 2874 (XXVI) "to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, to work out, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and, through it, of the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese administration, including in particular the population in the liberated areas of these Territories". Other resolutions have reinforced this appeal.

12. In the case of Guinea-Bissau, now a member of FAO and thus eligible for UNDP assistance, we have recently held consultations at Headquarters with their delegate to the General Assembly and have agreed that for the time being exploratory missions or experts provided to the Government should proceed to Conakry where the new Government is based. The Government of Guinea-Bissau will arrange that assistance provided be made available to the population of the liberated areas in an appropriate manner.

13. As regards the other Territories mentioned in the resolution just quoted, UNDP has not yet received specific requests for assistance in liberated areas. To the extent requests are forthcoming, and suitable projects can be formulated, UNDP will attempt to make an appropriate contribution, in co-operation with the executing agencies, and has already initiated discussions on this subject.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

/Original: English/French/Russian/Spanish/
13 March 1974

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. Over the past year there has been no change in the basic policies and procedures for UNICEF aid afforded these special groups. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 57 (I), all UNICEF activities in a country must have the consent of the Government, while UNICEF aid is made available on the basis of plans of operations mutually agreed upon between the Government and UNICEF. Assistance relating to refugees is usually provided in co-operation with UNHCR, either supplementing its assistance or as part of the expansion of national services which UNICEF is already assisting in the country and which the Government desires or agrees to make available to the refugee population.

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

2. During 1973, through its normal programme channels, UNICEF continued to extend assistance to refugee mothers and children from several colonial Territories in each of the countries in Africa which are affected: United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Senegal, Guinea, People's Republic of the Congo and Zaire. Within the context of regular programme aid, UNICEF does not normally apportion specific amounts of direct assistance for all the groups of refugees in a country; it is therefore not possible to identify the precise value of the assistance from UNICEF which actually reaches them. As an indicator of the magnitude of regular UNICEF aid to these seven countries, it may be noted that the approved commitments for UNICEF assistance during 1973 amounted to \$2,259,000; this is almost three times the level for 1972. In each country, UNICEF is providing aid directly related to the national economic and social development plan, the benefits of which are being extended by the host Government to the refugees.

3. During 1973, discussions were undertaken between UNICEF field staff and government authorities in each of the seven affected countries, with special reference to the needs of mothers and children attached to the various liberation movements. These discussions included follow-ups on the negotiations which took place during 1972 between the Executive Director of UNICEF and the Director-General of WHO in regard to possibilities of assistance in meeting the health needs of the populations of the liberation movements. The discussions were carried out in close consultation with the representatives of OAU and with representatives from UNDP and a number of liberation movements. A report on the steps which UNICEF has been able

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to take during the year in each of these seven countries has been prepared by the Executive Director for the Executive Board. Since this report gives specific details of the scope and volume of assistance extended or proposed, a copy of the report is attached (see enclosure).

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

4. UNICEF arrangements are already very flexible and the needs in respect of special action for refugees from colonial Territories have not raised any procedural questions. Should special steps be needed, the UNICEF secretariat is free, and is encouraged by its Executive Board, to adapt itself to the situation appropriately. In 1973, regular and close contacts continued to be maintained with UNHCR, OAU and government representatives.

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

5. No practical problems were encountered during 1973. At the April 1973 session of the UNICEF Executive Board, the Executive Director submitted a brief report, in addition to information provided in his general progress report, on the subject of implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and specifically concerning liberation movements. As noted in paragraph 3 above, a further report is being provided for the May 1974 session of the UNICEF Executive Board (see enclosure).

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

6. No specific action has been needed but a report has been prepared for the Executive Board.

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE, WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF OAU AND, THROUGH IT, OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS TO THE PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA, NAMIBIA AND TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE DOMINATION, INCLUDING IN PARTICULAR THE POPULATIONS IN THE LIBERATED AREAS OF THOSE TERRITORIES

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

7. No formal agreement has been established between UNICEF and OAU. Regular informal contacts have continued. During 1973, these included discussions on the subject of UNICEF assistance to host Governments and refugees from the colonial

Territories. As noted in the report to the Executive Board (see enclosure), the outcome of these discussions was the preparation of specific proposals for assistance by UNICEF which are being submitted to the May session of the UNICEF Executive Board.

B. Volume and scope of assistance extended, if any

8. The assistance described in the report to the Executive Board will be extended through the Governments concerned, in co-operation with OAU and the various liberation movements.

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

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

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

10. No specific action has been needed.

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

A. Measures so far taken

11. As previously reported, UNICEF has discontinued its contacts with Southern Rhodesia and has no open commitments for assistance to that country. No assistance agreements have been entered into with Portugal or South Africa and none is contemplated.

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

12. No participation.

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

13. No problems have been encountered and no action has been necessary.

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

14. No action has been necessary.

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

A. Relevant constitutional and procedural arrangements

15. None is needed.

B. Measures taken or envisaged

16. So far none has been required. Should a situation develop requiring such action, UNICEF would consult OAU and make appropriate arrangements for representation in accordance with the relevant resolutions.

Enclosure

Document E/ICEF/632/Add.2

1974 session
11 March 1974
/Original: English/

GENERAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

UNICEF aid for mothers and children from liberation movements
and refugees from colonial Territories

Introduction

1. At the last session of the Board a report was provided in connexion with General Assembly Resolution 2980 (XXVII) concerning the implementation of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Territories and Peoples.^{11/} In noting the steps that UNICEF had been able to take thus far, the Board requested the Executive Director to continue his efforts to assist mothers and children of liberation movements in Africa wherever possible, including the training of staff for children's services as had been outlined in the conference room paper E/ICEF/CRP/73-11. The Board also requested that further information should be provided at the 1974 session on what UNICEF had been able to do, and on any problems that had been encountered (E/ICEF/629, para. 120).

2. During 1973 UNICEF field staff discussed this subject with government authorities in each of the countries in Africa which are affected: Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Senegal, Guinea, Congo and Zaire. A brief report on the status and developments in each country is given in paragraphs 3-13 below. In all cases close consultation was maintained with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and with other members of the United Nations family, both in the field and at the Headquarters' levels. As far as OAU is concerned, UNICEF has an office in Addis Ababa which maintains regular contacts and exchanges with the section of OAU dealing with liberation movements. Discussions at country level have been carried out with the participation of local representatives of OAU or of visiting staff wherever appropriate. Where local participation has not been possible OAU has been kept fully informed and their agreement secured.

^{11/} Resolution 3118 (XXVIII) adopted by the General Assembly on 12 December 1973 updates the 1972 Resolution in similar terms.

Tanzania and Zambia

3. As was intimated at the last Board session, a consultant visit to these two countries was arranged from WHO Headquarters with which UNICEF field staff co-operated. Exploratory consultations were held with the Ministries of Health and Foreign Affairs, as well as representatives from OAU, UNDP and from a number of liberation movements. While the main purpose of the WHO visit was to discuss assistance in the health field, opportunity was taken to review other fields of possible assistance in which UNICEF might help.

4. In the case of Tanzania, negotiations resulted in a proposal for UNICEF assistance at the level of \$500,000 for a two-year period which is summarized in a recommendation which is submitted to the Programme Committee and Executive Board at the 1974 session (included in E/ICEF/P/L.1597), and \$400,000 of which it is hoped will be financed by a special contribution. The situation in Tanzania has been complicated by a large influx of people, particularly women and children, from areas in Mozambique which are at present disturbed by conflict. It is estimated that some 350,000 people are affected. Because of language problems and the need to provide immediate accommodation and services for these people, the Government of Tanzania has already taken extensive steps to deal with the situation. A Technical Committee has been established which includes representatives of the OAU, UNDP, WHO and UNICEF as well as of other interested bilateral and international groups. Large settlements have been established within reach of existing rural health units but additional facilities are urgently needed and the local infrastructure must be developed to provide at least minimal services for mothers and children in respect of health, sanitation, education and welfare. Working in close co-operation with the local and central governments, the liberation movements themselves are taking responsibility for the development of these services.

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5. The assistance proposed by UNICEF, while mostly in the health sector, will also include extension of primary education by teacher training and the provision of classrooms. Training in simple craft and nutrition activities, including the growing of basic foods will be provided as well as day-care centres for which specialized child care staff will be trained. In the case of health, safe water supply systems and sanitation will be emphasized; mobile units will extend health services including immunization and preventive action in the various camps with major attention to the improvement of training facilities for auxiliary health staff. Agreement was reached with UNDP that its aid and UNICEF's will be complementary and that both will work in co-operation with WHO, whose technical support will be an important element in aspects affecting health and related training.

6. In the case of Zambia, while there is an overflow of refugees in some of the eastern areas of the country from Mozambique, there is also a complex situation in the western areas due to the influx from Angola and Namibia with smaller groups from southern Rhodesia. A number of liberation movements are involved and have been assisted by the Government of Zambia in taking care of the populations which have been afforded shelter in the host country.

7. Until recently no specific request for assistance from UNICEF to these groups had been made by the Government but it has been recognized that UNICEF aid to the national health services programme (which has amounted to some \$200,000 over the past four years) can be regarded as an element of indirect aid, inasmuch as health centres, mission hospitals and the training and use of auxiliary staff in a number of areas have benefited the refugee populations. In June 1973 UNICEF participated in meetings with the Director of the Office for the Commission of Namibia and with other United Nations representatives, under the chairmanship of the UNDP resident representative in a review of possible action for the benefit of Namibians in Zambia. UNICEF's willingness to extend assistance,

in collaboration with the appropriate specialized agencies and in co-operation with the host government, was explained and it was agreed that questions relating to Namibians would be considered at the time of the visit by the WHO consultant, which took place in September 1973. At that time a more extensive review was made of needs and possible lines of action, with representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Health as well as of OAU, MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), ZAPU (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union), SWAPO (South West African People's Organization), ANC (African National Congress of South Africa) and the WHO consultant, as well as the UNDP resident representative.

8. Subsequently, a proposal for UNICEF assistance for a two-year period amounting to some \$500,000 was developed in co-operation with the Zambian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the representatives of OAU (liberations movements). The proposal envisages the provision of a number of health and welfare centres to benefit mothers and children in settlement areas and two mobile health service units on the pattern of what is proposed for Tanzania, to serve scattered populations, giving particular attention to preventive immunization, disease control and malnutrition. Equipment and supplies for training will also be provided for the government health units in the proximity of the groups of refugees, so as to increase their impact upon these populations and to provide special facilities for increased training of auxiliary health staff. Initial UNICEF assistance of \$100,000 is foreseen to launch the scheme and it is hoped to finance the larger part of the programme by special contributions on the basis of a "noted" project submitted to the Executive Board at the 1974 session (included in E/ICEF/P/L.1597).

Botswana

9. During 1973, UNICEF field staff reviewed with the Government ways in which the assistance already provided by UNICEF to Botswana for the development of its health services (E/ICEF/P/L.1590) could be

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extended to some of the Namibian population in the country. In addition to the inclusion of the Namibian mothers and children as beneficiaries of the normal government services in the areas of the country concerned, it was agreed that some additional supplies and equipment will be provided to health units which are already operating in the areas so as to increase their effectiveness. The value of this assistance is estimated at about \$10,000.

Senegal

10. The situation in Senegal was referred to in the Executive Director's report on aid to liberation movements at the last session (E/ICEF/CRP/73-11 and 73-14). Some 81,000 persons originating from Guinée-Bissau have been given refuge and assistance in Senegal; most of them are spread out in a large number of villages in the Casamance province; 5,000 of them are in the Dakar area. In 1973, as reported by the Executive Director to the Board and in agreement with the Senegalese Government and representatives of the Portuguese Guinea Liberation Movement (PAIGC) as well as voluntary agencies working in Casamance, UNICEF provided assistance to the value of \$60,000 on a semi-emergency basis, to complement aid being given by UNHCR and WFP, in the fields of health and education. Equipment and supplies were provided for a rural maternity clinic in Simbandi-Balante and medical supplies for a number of dispensaries in the Bignona district (Casamance). Two mobile health teams were also established and the Teranga School in Ziguinchor was upgraded in order to provide increased facilities for primary education as well as kindergartens for young children. As a result of further negotiations during the year, a new proposal, submitted as a "noted" project to the 1974 Board session (included in E/ICEF/P/L.1597) was developed, which it is hoped to finance with special contributions received for the purpose. The proposal includes upgrading a health centre in Dakar to act as a referral unit for the health centres in Casamance where also 4 new maternity clinics and new mobile health

teams will be established. In education, 9 additional primary school units will be equipped, 11 new kindergartens will be opened and facilities for pre-vocational training will be attached to the Teranga School. At the same time help will be given to advance the digging of wells for safe drinking water in Casamance accompanied by the training of local personnel for immediate and future needs. The value of the new assistance would be about \$115,000 phased through 1974 and 1975 and the close participation of WHO, UNESCO, UNHCR and WFP is foreseen.

Guinea

11. Some tens of thousands of Portuguese-speaking population from Guinée-Bissau have been given accommodation in Guinea and humanitarian assistance has been rendered by the Government in close co-operation with the Liberation Movement (PAIGC) and with the OAU. While no direct assistance has as yet been requested from UNICEF, the Government has extended aid through its normal services in the fields of health and education, including environmental sanitation, to the Guinée-Bissau population and, in agreement with the UNICEF field office at Dakar, has made use of the assistance in these fields which UNICEF is already giving to the National Plan, as was described in the last recommendation to the Board (E/ICEF/P/L.1453). It is expected that in the course of developing a new long-term proposal for UNICEF aid to Guinea, which is at present under study, specific considerations will be given to the needs of the Guinée-Bissau population remaining in the country.

Congo

12. Early in 1973, the UNICEF field staff in Brazzaville was requested by the Government and representatives of UNESCO and the Swedish and Danish Aid Agencies (SIDA and DANIDA) to explore ways

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in which UNICEF might give assistance to the development of a programme to benefit populations in the Congo belonging to the liberation movement of Angola. A special training centre for the liberation movement was being constructed at Dolisie in the southern Congo. The centre is being constructed, equipped and staffed with bilateral financial aid on land made available by the Congolese Government in order to provide professional training in agriculture and practical subjects for the children of refugees from Angola. As a result of these negotiations, UNICEF purchased and shipped supplies and equipment, on a reimbursable procurement basis, to be provided for this training programme by the World Council of Churches and the World University Service, both of whom are working in close collaboration with UNESCO and the Scandinavian bilateral aid groups.

Zaire

13. It is estimated that there are some 500,000 people originating from Angola now living in Zaire, most of them attached to the liberation movements. The greater part has been accommodated in the southern provinces of the country. The Government has given considerable assistance to these movements as well as the use of land and the provision of medical and educational services. Considerable assistance has also been given for these population groups by UNHCR. This has been particularly directed towards improving living conditions by consolidating settlements in specific rural areas and by extending health and educational efforts. The International Organization for Rural Development has also co-operated in assistance for the improvement of farming and cattle raising techniques as well as promotion of community development activities. Until 1973 no direct participation was requested of UNICEF by government authorities other than nominal agreement that UNICEF assistance provided in a general way to health, education and community development programmes would be extended to the Angolan population in the areas concerned. During 1973, however, the problem

was reviewed in greater detail with the government authorities in the context of the programme for long-term aid by UNICEF which was approved by the Executive Board at its last session (E/ICEF/P/L.1587). It was agreed that within the framework of this assistance, which covered the fields of social services, nutrition, health and education, the Government would apply some \$40,000 during the next two years for the improvement of these services specifically for the populations of the liberation movements. This aid will take into consideration needs for training of auxiliary personnel in these fields as well as the improvement and establishment as necessary of water points in the vicinity of educational and health units. The assistance would supplement the impact upon the refugee population of the general improvement in services which UNICEF aid is supporting for mothers and children, through implementation of the long-term National Plan.

Liberated areas

14. During contacts with a number of liberation movements in the various countries and with representatives of OAU UNICEF staff has discussed the possibilities of UNICEF support to programmes within the liberated areas themselves in accordance with the requests of the General Assembly resolutions that members of the United Nations family should render all possible moral and material assistance to peoples in those territories. So far nothing has been possible in this direction, although consultations have been undertaken with non-governmental and missionary groups who are already providing education and health services within some of these areas, particularly in Angola. UNICEF has expressed readiness to augment the supplies, equipment and transport needed by such groups if suitable plans of action can be developed and agreement with the various authorities can be reached. It is evident that since UNICEF has no representation in the areas concerned, nor relations with the respective colonial governments, that active involvement in programmes benefiting mothers

and children in the liberated areas can only be organized through the OAU and liberation movements themselves (who so far have not produced plans of action), or through the pioneer voluntary agencies already working and who so far have not been able to make use of UNICEF support.

15. It is also evident, however, that programmes for assistance to the populations of the liberation movements such as are exemplified in the foregoing paragraphs, particularly the training elements of programmes for Tanzania, Zambia and Senegal, will contribute towards building up an infrastructure of trained personnel who may later play their part in serving the needs of mothers and children in the liberated areas.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

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1 May 1974

- I. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES FROM THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES, INCLUDING ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED, IN THE PREPARATION AND EXECUTION OF PROJECTS BENEFICIAL TO THESE REFUGEES, AND INTRODUCTION OF THE GREATEST POSSIBLE MEASURES OF FLEXIBILITY IN THE RELEVANT PROCEDURES
- A. Scope and volume of assistance extended, including assistance to Governments in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to refugees

Introduction

1. In accordance with the terms of its mandate and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, UNHCR has continued in 1973 to give assistance to refugees from colonial countries. Most of this assistance, for which \$1,108,783 was committed in the course of the year, was provided for projects drawn up at the request of, or in consultation with, the Governments of Botswana, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia, which offer asylum to almost all refugees in this category, estimated at some 500,000, who are the concern of UNHCR. This number represents an increase of over 10,000 compared with 1972, owing mainly to continued influx and natural population growth, and in part to upward revisions of estimates of the refugee population in certain countries (see tables 1 and 2 below).
2. Most of the beneficiaries were helped to establish themselves in rural areas, mainly in agriculture. Aid was also provided to refugees in urban areas, mainly in the form of temporary assistance to persons faced with problems of subsistence, health and accommodation. Many refugees were also helped to follow educational or vocational training courses, or benefited from counselling. Details of assistance provided to the different refugee groups, according to origin, are given in paragraphs 5-9 below.
3. Complementing UNHCR assistance to the rural settlements, supplies of food and equipment were made available respectively by WFP and UNICEF, while a number of specialized agencies, including FAO, UNESCO and WHO, provided technical advice. Also in co-operation with UNHCR, fellowships were made available to individual refugees by WMO and UPU for specialized training in the fields covered by these organizations. Other United Nations agencies also offered their co-operation.
4. In the frame of its functions of international protection, the Office of the High Commissioner intervened on behalf of a number of individual refugees who had encountered considerable difficulties in establishing their refugee status and regularizing their position; in a number of instances, UNHCR facilitated their resettlement in other countries of asylum which were ready to accept them.

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Refugees from Angola

5. Most of these refugees reside in Zaire, where their number is estimated at 400,000, concentrated mainly in the province of Bas-Zaire, with smaller numbers scattered along the south-western border with Angola. In view of the socio-economic repercussions which result from the presence of such large numbers of refugees, consultations are under way with the Government and the liberation movement on assistance which could be provided by UNHCR and other sources to the region as a whole.

6. Some 22,250 Angolan refugees reside in Zambia and about 4,300 in Botswana. Although UNHCR assistance to the latter group was marginal in 1973, more than \$440,000 were expended for Angolan refugees in Zambia. This assistance mainly benefited the estimated 6,500 refugees living in the rural settlement at Meheba. This expenditure included some \$214,000 for primary educational facilities; the remainder was used to finance health services, the transport of refugees to the settlement and agricultural and community development.

Refugees from Mozambique

7. In 1973, UNHCR assistance to this group of refugees was directed largely to the organized rural settlements in Tanzania, accommodating some 51,000 of the 59,200 Mozambiquan refugees who live in this country. Of the over \$580,000 committed in 1973, some \$250,000 were used to improve educational facilities mainly at the primary level; some \$140,000 were devoted to the purchase and transportation of food; and the balance served mainly to provide health services.

8. Some assistance was provided in 1973 to Mozambiquan refugees in Zambia, who number 10,200. Negotiations are under way concerning the opening of a new settlement at Sessare, for which UNHCR assistance is foreseen.

9. Educational assistance was also granted to individual refugees in Kenya.

Educational assistance

10. As in previous years, educational assistance was again a major feature of UNHCR activities for the benefit of the refugees from colonial Territories (see also paras. 6, 7 and 9 above). The running costs of several primary schools, which are attended by a considerable number of these refugees, were met under the regular programme, which also financed the construction costs of several new schools.

11. At the post-primary level, assistance amounting to \$251,627 in 1973 was again given through the Refugee Education Account. This assistance included scholarships (88), awarded in conformity with the terms of the agreement between UNHCR and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) which came into effect in 1972.

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

12. Careful consideration has continued to be given by UNHCR to the question of its relations with liberation movements in Africa, in the light of the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council, by the General Assembly and by other competent bodies of the United Nations, and of the general trends followed in this respect in other United Nations organs. Existing contacts have been strengthened with a number of these movements, in consultation with OAU, taking fully into account the humanitarian and non-political character of the work of UNHCR. It is also proposed that aid to refugees through institutions linked with liberation movements, as described in this report, be increased and become part of the UNHCR regular assistance programme. It is further proposed that the scope of this assistance be increased and that it should include appropriate measures to ensure the legal protection of refugees, where necessary.

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE, WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF OAU AND, THROUGH IT, OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS TO THE PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA, NAMIBIA AND TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE DOMINATION, INCLUDING IN PARTICULAR THE POPULATIONS IN THE LIBERATED AREAS OF THOSE TERRITORIES

A. Relationship agreement with OAU

13. Efforts have continued throughout 1973 to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions for co-operation and regular consultations embodied in the agreement between UNHCR and OAU, signed in 1969.

14. In the context of this co-operation, the High Commissioner attended the OAU Summit Meeting held in Addis Ababa in May 1973.

15. The relationship between UNHCR and OAU was further strengthened with the entry into force on 26 November 1973 of the 1969 OAU convention governing specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa. This legal instrument represents an important complement to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees.

16. Support, including financial assistance, has continued to be given to the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees (BPEAR). A seminar organized by the Bureau in November and attended by representatives of UNHCR examined further measures to be taken for the benefit of refugees in Africa.

B. Volume and scope of assistance extended

17. In addition to substantial aid provided from the regular programme, assistance, financed from trust funds, has been provided to refugees from the colonial Territories through institutions linked with the liberation movements. This

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support, given in close consultation with OAU, included a contribution of \$26,000 made available to the Mozambique Institute in the United Republic of Tanzania for the purchase of medicines and food, and for equipment of the Institute's hospitals at Mitwara and Tunduru.

Table 1

Expenditure incurred by UNHCR during 1973 for assistance
 to refugees from colonial Territories
 (United States dollars)

| <u>Country of asylum</u> | <u>Country of origin</u> | | | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <u>Angola</u> | <u>Mozambique</u> | <u>Namibia</u> | |
| Botswana | 2,545 | - | 872 | 3,417 |
| Kenya | - | 16,918 | - | 16,918 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | - | 580,550 | - | 580,550 |
| Zaire | 50,000 | - | 10,000 | 60,000 |
| Zambia | <u>440,120</u> | <u>7,778</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>447,898</u> |
| Total | 492,665 | 605,246 | 10,872 | 1,108,783 |

Table 2

Numbers of refugees from colonial Territories by origin
 and location, as at 31 December 1973 a/
 (rounded figures)

| <u>Country of asylum</u> | <u>Country of origin</u> | | | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | <u>Angola</u> | <u>Mozambique</u> | <u>Namibia</u> | |
| Botswana | 4,300 | - | - | 4,300 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | - | 59,200 | 50 | 59,000 |
| Zaire | 400,000 | - | - | 400,000 |
| Zambia | <u>22,250</u> | <u>10,200</u> | <u>3,300</u> | <u>36,000</u> |
| Total | 426,550 | 69,400 | 3,350 | 499,300 |

a/ Most of the figures shown in the table are based on estimates and are subject to revision. Only numbers equal to or above 50 in any one country are shown.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

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1. With regard to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 3118 (XXVIII), WFP has frequently given food assistance to many refugees coming from countries under colonial rule. This food has been given in co-operation with UNHCR and the host countries, either as emergency feeding operations or in support of settlement projects. Such assistance can be summarized as follows:

Seven emergency operations in Tanzania and Zambia

2. All of these projects, which have now been terminated, involved over 34,000 refugees from Mozambique, Angola and Namibia. The food given amounted to 4,600 metric tons of various commodities at a total cost to WFP of \$1,021,900.

Three quasi-emergency projects

3. One of the projects, which included a settlement scheme in Botswana for 3,600 refugees from Angola, has since been terminated, but vulnerable groups among the refugees still receive milk from an operational development project assisted by WFP. Another of the projects is a settlement scheme in Zambia for 5,400 refugees from Angola and Mozambique. The third project, approved in February 1973, i.e., before Guinea-Bissau declared its independence, will benefit a group of about 15,000 refugees from Guinea-Bissau, who are now being resettled in Senegal. The food given or committed to these three projects amounts to 16,985 metric tons at a cost to WFP of over \$2,874,000.

Three terminated settlement projects and three operational ones

4. The three terminated projects, in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, involved 28,000 refugees from Angola and Mozambique. The three projects still in operation involve 18,000 refugees from Mozambique in the United Republic of Tanzania and 13,400 refugees from Angola in Zambia. A total of 22,194 metric tons of commodities were given or are committed to these six projects at a total cost to WFP of \$5,190,300.

5. With regard to paragraph 6 of resolution 3118 (XXVIII), WFP does not collaborate with or provide assistance to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa or to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. It may, however, be pointed out that to supply its aid to the landlocked countries of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland, WFP has from time to time utilized the South African as well as Southern Rhodesian railways for onward carriage of commodities to the countries concerned. Pending completion of the motorway and railway which will connect Zambia with the Tanzanian coast, the port of Beira and Mozambique rail facilities are similarly used to transport WFP food aid to the landlocked countries of Zambia and Malawi.

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6. With regard to paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of resolution 3118 (XXVIII), WFP deals only with Governments and can only provide assistance at the request of a State Member of the United Nations or a member or associate member of FAO. WFP has participated in informal meetings between the Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and officials of OAU to find ways of increasing assistance to the liberation movements in Africa. WFP is willing to consider viable food aid projects which Governments of asylum countries, with the assistance of OAU, are able to submit to it.

7. The Permanent Observer of OAU to the United Nations, Geneva, has had discussions with the WFP secretariat. It appears that OAU is planning to request the WFP Intergovernmental Committee to introduce a procedure in its method of work by which food aid could be made available to liberated areas in colonial Territories. The Secretary-General will be kept informed if this approach leads to action by the Intergovernmental Committee.

8. With regard to the question of the participation of African liberation movements in meetings convened by WFP, the resolution 13/73 adopted by the FAO Conference at its seventeenth session in November 1973 (see page 15 above), is intended to facilitate the participation of African liberation movements in meetings at which matters of direct concern to the colonial Territories are dealt with. As far as WFP is concerned, the only relevant meetings in this connexion would be sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee. In the event that it is decided by that Committee that WFP assistance should be extended to liberation movements and populations in liberated areas of colonial Territories, arrangements might be envisaged to enable liberation movements to be invited, in consultation with OAU, to participate in the deliberations of the Committee-of-the-Whole of the WFP Intergovernmental Committee when projects pertaining to liberated areas of colonial Territories are examined.

9. At its twenty-fifth session held at Rome, in April 1974, the WFP Intergovernmental Committee decided as follows:

"(a) To authorize the Executive Director and to invite the Director-General of FAO, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 3118 (XXVIII), and particularly paragraphs 4 (a), 8 and 9 thereof, to begin immediately through OAU an interim programme of assistance to peoples in the liberated areas of the colonial Territories in Africa and their national liberation movements, such assistance to be carried out on an emergency or quasi-emergency basis;

"(b) To request the Executive Director to initiate without delay consultations with OAU with a view to working out projects for assistance on a regular basis to peoples in the liberated areas in the colonial Territories in Africa and their national liberation movements in accordance with WFP priorities and procedures for aid in economic and social development efforts; and

"(c) To request the Executive Director, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO, to

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submit recommendations to the twenty-sixth session of the Intergovernmental Committee in respect of any changes in the general regulations of the programme that may be required in order to enable WFP to extend assistance on a regular basis to peoples in the liberated areas in the colonial Territories in Africa and their national liberation movements.

"The Committee also decided that due to the special conditions to be met in the case of assistance to the peoples in the colonial Territories of Africa and their national liberation movements, the Executive Director, while being guided by the provisions of the general regulations of the programme, should evolve adequate procedures to carry out such assistance effectively and should report thereon to the twenty-sixth session of the Intergovernmental Committee."
