

K. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

In response to the relevant resolutions of the Special Committee and the General Assembly relating to assistance by the specialized agencies to colonial Territories and their national liberation movements, FAO has extended material and technical aid to the refugees from these Territories and to the peoples living in the liberated areas. With the collaboration of other United Nations organizations, particularly UNDP, UNHCR and WFP, FAO has set up numerous aid projects for refugees from the colonial and white minority régimes of southern Africa. It has also established a close working relationship with OAU, especially in relation to the programmes involving assistance to the liberated areas. In September 1971, FAO sent a mission to OAU to discuss practical and procedural questions relating to assistance to national liberation movements. The mission was able to meet with the leaders of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU who submitted requests for food aid, training, transport facilities for moving food within the liberated areas, and supplies from storage centres.

Apart from FAO/WFP emergency food aid, FAO assistance to national liberation movements has usually involved the granting of fellowships for vocational training of refugees in agriculture; direct food production support; sectoral surveys and policy preparation; and the conducting and dissemination of studies on those aspects of apartheid and colonialism of direct concern to the mandate of this specialized agency. The principal objectives of FAO's aid projects for the national liberation movements have been: (a) to enable the refugee communities administered by these movements to become self-sufficient in food and to improve their overall levels of nutrition; (b) to provide members of the national liberation movements with agricultural skills which would permit them to enjoy a decent livelihood and to contribute effectively to the agricultural

development of their home countries after independence; (c) to form a group of decision-makers, professionals and other skilled workers capable of formulating and managing appropriate agricultural policies and programmes in the post-independence period in the home countries of the various national liberation movements; and (d) to make available to the national liberation movements technical information and analyses in order to guide them in the formulation of food and agricultural policies after independence. 22/

In pursuance of the aforementioned objectives, FAO has rendered assistance to refugees from the Territories under Portuguese administration, to those from Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and to the victims of the apartheid régime of South Africa. With regard to the former Portuguese Territories, FAO granted extensive food aid to the refugees and to the members of the national liberation movements of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. It also assisted in the establishment of an agricultural training programme at the Mozambique Institute in Bagamoyo, United Republic of Tanzania, and, through OAU, made available its publications on a regular and free basis to the Centre of Angolan Studies in Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo. 23/

Before the independence of Zimbabwe in April 1980, FAO rendered substantial support to the Patriotic Front, through which it supplied large quantities of fertilizers, seeds and equipment for refugees in Zambia; organized the purchase of cattle and small stock for refugees in Mozambique; and helped to form a number of agricultural training projects in Zambia. By 1979, FAO, together with WFP, had a total of eight ongoing projects in Zambia for 41,000 refugees, including 6,000 children, at an estimated cost of \$US 3 million.

In Mozambique, one year before Zimbabwe's independence, these two organizations were providing assistance to 42,000 refugees, at a cost of \$US 3.1 million. 24/

As the first specialized agency to admit the United Nations Council for Namibia as a full member, FAO has played a major role in the development and execution of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. FAO has gathered, and transmitted to SWAPO, technical information on various aspects of the agricultural situation and potential of Namibia and has sought to prepare related policy options and contingency plans for the early post-independence period of the Territory. Within the framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, FAO has undertaken studies and carried out a number of projects on such issues as land use for agriculture; animal husbandry and forestry; the development of water resources; agrarian reform options for an independent Namibia; the development of the fisheries sector; and the training of Namibians in agricultural skills and related subjects. In addition, FAO has rendered assistance to Namibian refugees in neighbouring countries and has granted fellowships to a small group of Namibian professionals in agricultural economics, food technology, food analysis and nutrition extension. 25/

Regarding assistance to refugees from the apartheid régime of South Africa, FAO has participated, often in association with other organizations within the United Nations system, in several aid projects for refugees from ANC and PAC in countries of southern Africa, particularly Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania. Under its Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP), FAO has provided tractor services, fertilizers, seeds, herbicides and general operating expenses for the development of the ANC farm at Chongela in Zambia. Since 1983, this specialized agency has placed a nutrition officer in Lusaka for full-time assistance to the national liberation movements in the field of nutrition training. Both in Zambia and in the United Republic of Tanzania, FAO has conducted courses and workshops for refugees from South Africa on nutrition,

food production, storage and preservation, as well as child care and proper child feeding. It has also supplied the ANC farm at Morogoro, United Republic of Tanzania, with seeds, fertilizers and weedkiller. At a cost of approximately \$US 138,000, FAO has provided agricultural training and other technical aid to promote food self-sufficiency for the ANC refugee population settled around the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College at Morogoro. Similar assistance for self-reliance in food production has been rendered to the PAC refugees at Bagamoyo, United Republic of Tanzania. 26/

FAO has also been involved in a number of aid programmes to Non-Self-Governing Territories in other parts of the world. For example, it has provided assistance in the fields of agriculture, forestry and water resources to Montserrat and it has rendered technical expertise for the establishment of a tannery in that Territory, including the training of personnel and the marketing of products. It has helped to set up a fish-processing and marketing plant in Bermuda and has made available fish aggregating devices to each of the three islands of Tokelau.

L. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNESCO has been one of the specialized agencies more actively involved in the efforts to bring about the end of colonialism and racial discrimination in southern Africa and elsewhere in the world. For many years it has co-operated with other United Nations bodies, particularly UNDP and UNHCR, in the provision of programmes of assistance to national liberation movements and to refugees from colonialism and the apartheid régime of South Africa. Further, it has established close working relations with OAU in a variety of fields related to decolonization and has lent its support to UNETPSA. The United Nations Council for Namibia enjoys full membership status in UNESCO.

Since the 1960s, the areas of assistance by UNESCO to the peoples of the colonial Territories have included the granting of fellowships to refugees and the provision of teachers as well as school equipment to refugee centres; the preparation of a number of textbooks for the national liberation movements; the publication of studies on the situation in southern Africa; the financing of travel and related expenses of representatives of national liberation movements who attend international conferences and other meetings; the launching of literacy campaigns and other training programmes for the refugees and inhabitants of the liberated areas; the dissemination of various educational and cultural materials and the organization of cultural activities; and seeking employment for certain categories of refugees.

At the eleventh session of its General Conference, held at Paris in November-December 1960, UNESCO adopted a resolution concerning its role in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples. The resolution stated, inter alia, that UNESCO had a vital role to play in promoting the freedom and independence of colonial Territories through its programmes in the fields of education, science and culture, and that one of its most urgent tasks was to help the newly independent States and those preparing for independence to overcome any harmful after-effects of colonialism such as economic, social and cultural underdevelopment, illiteracy and the shortage of trained personnel.

At its thirteenth session, held in October-November 1964, the General Conference adopted a resolution which authorized the Director-General of UNESCO "to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the High Commissioner for Refugees in implementing any joint programme of assistance that may be undertaken from extrabudgetary resources for the benefit of refugees from Mozambique and Angola, with a view to enabling them to

receive the education best suited to their needs". On the basis of this and subsequent UNESCO resolutions, the secretariats of UNESCO and UNHCR held consultations to examine the ways and means of co-ordinating their activities with regard to African refugees. In July 1967, the first Memorandum of Understanding between the two organizations was signed, setting forth the methods to be used in their co-operation. Since then, UNESCO has continued to provide advisory services to UNHCR, particularly in the field of education; UNESCO, while not excluding higher education, has chiefly focused its efforts at the primary and secondary school levels. The secretariat of this specialized agency has advised UNHCR on such matters as the most suitable locations for new schools for refugees, school building programmes, teacher training, the recruitment of teachers and the administration of fellowships.

In July 1968, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU signed a co-operation agreement between the two organizations. At its sixteenth session, held in October-November 1970, the General Conference of UNESCO adopted a resolution in which it invited the Director-General to evolve, with OAU, concrete programmes of assistance to refugees and other peoples struggling against colonialism and racial discrimination. A UNESCO mission to OAU in January 1971 resulted in the creation of a substantive programme of training for refugees from the Territories formerly under Portuguese administration. UNESCO was selected as the executing agency for the implementation of this project, whose chief objective was to provide educational assistance to refugees located at the Mozambique Institute in Bagamoyo, United Republic of Tanzania, at the Institut de l'Amitié in Conakry, Guinea, at the Angola Institute of Education in Loubomo, People's Republic of the Congo, and at the Nkumbi International College in Zambia.

Since the independence of Angola and Mozambique in 1975, UNESCO has concentrated its efforts on the formulation of aid programmes for the victims of colonialism and racism in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. It has also organized conferences and seminars and published a substantial number of studies and books denouncing apartheid, the minority régime of Ian Smith in Southern Rhodesia and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. In its capacity as executing agency for projects financed by UNDP in the field of education for the national liberation movements recognized by OAU, UNESCO has continued to provide sports and laboratory equipment and other school materials to the various educational centres belonging to SWAPO, ANC and PAC; has arranged for the training of teachers and for the payment of the salaries of other support staff employed at these centres; and has granted several scholarships for higher education to candidates from the above-mentioned national liberation movements. In the field of communication and science, UNESCO has organized conferences on the role of the communication media in combating racial discrimination and apartheid and has condemned a number of publications propounding pseudo-scientific theories to justify racism and racial discrimination. ^{27/} Finally, in the cultural area, UNESCO has been in contact with the national liberation movements within the framework of its 10-year plan for the study and preservation of African oral traditions and languages. ^{28/}

Apart from its programmes for southern Africa, this specialized agency has also set up a number of aid programmes for Non-Self-Governing Territories located in the Caribbean and in the Pacific. Such programmes have included the providing of consultants to assist these Territories in the formulation of policies on science, technology and cultural development; rendering assistance on the establishment of national information and archives systems; and conducting studies on adult education and literacy in order to improve national adult educational programmes.

M. International Civil Aviation Organization

ICAO has participated in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia by carrying out an evaluation of the civil aviation needs of the Territory. With funding from UNDP, it has also granted a number of fellowships for Namibian refugees in civil aviation training. Prior to the independence of Zimbabwe, ICAO made provision for the aeronautical training of refugees from Southern Rhodesia who had sought asylum in Zambia. In the Caribbean region, ICAO has rendered assistance to Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands by providing fellowships for training in a variety of airport services such as air traffic control, management, fire and rescue and maintenance.

N. World Health Organization

WHO has been fully committed to assisting, in the field of health, national liberation movements recognized by OAU and refugees from colonialism and the apartheid régime of South Africa. In the discharge of its activities, WHO has collaborated closely with the countries of asylum concerned, with other United Nations specialized agencies and institutions and OAU. Representatives of OAU and WHO have regularly held consultations in order to establish closer co-operation in implementing the various resolutions adopted by the Special Committee, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and to call for an end to colonialism and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

WHO's technical co-operation in the health sector with the peoples of the colonial Territories has included the providing of primary health care, especially in the rural areas; the establishing of an acceptable level of health in the refugee communities; assisting the countries of asylum, particularly in building health

infrastructures for the refugees, in evaluating and controlling the epidemiological situation in collaboration with the health authorities of the States concerned and in controlling communicable diseases among the refugees; the administering and training of staff who provide health care in the refugee communities, particularly in areas affected by hostilities; the providing of personnel for teaching and rehabilitation services; the granting of fellowships; the organizing of conferences and seminars on health issues; and the providing of supplies and equipment, including material for the prevention of communicable diseases, for a variety of health-related functions. Such assistance has been rendered with three main objectives: (a) to widen the scope of the programmes of assistance; (b) to enable the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to provide health assistance to the peoples in the liberated areas of the colonial Territories; and (c) to develop primary health care services capable of meeting the needs of the Territories concerned when they gain independence from colonial rule. 29/

WHO assisted the Territories formerly under Portuguese administration and Southern Rhodesia by providing the national liberation movements of Mozambique and Zimbabwe with large quantities of cholera vaccine and by regularly supplying the Movimento Popular de Libertacao de Angola (MPLA) and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe with medicaments and medical supplies. Further, the WHO Regional Office for Africa contributed towards the financing of a medical centre at Lusaka and, in collaboration with UNDP, provided stipends for medical doctors and nurses in Zambia. 30/

Since the independence of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, WHO has focused its attention on meeting the health needs of the national liberation movements and the refugees from Namibia and South Africa. It has also sought to help the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland resolve the acute problems of the Namibian and

South African refugees by providing these countries, which have been the target of the destabilization policies pursued by South Africa, with health assistance, health personnel, pharmaceutical products and financial aid for their national health programmes and for the reconstruction of the health infrastructures damaged or destroyed by the acts of aggression perpetrated by South Africa against the neighbouring States.

Resources from the WHO regular budget as well as from UNDP have been provided to improve health centres for Namibians in Angola and Zambia. WHO has awarded a number of fellowships for Namibian refugees to study medicine, pharmacy and laboratory-related work; it has organized a mental health workshop for SWAPO/Namibian health personnel based in Angola and Zambia; and has provided free ophthalmological consultations. WHO has supplied SWAPO with emergency medical aid during attacks by South Africa on Namibian refugee settlements in southern Angola. Further, the WHO Regional Office for Africa has participated in the preparation of a health programme for an independent Namibia based on SWAPO's national health development strategy. The United Nations Council for Namibia is an associate member of WHO.

WHO has provided assistance to the victims of the apartheid régime of South Africa and to their national liberation movements. As in the case of the refugees from Namibia, it has undertaken a number of projects for the improvement of the health services and the training of health personnel from ANC and PAC; has granted fellowships to members of these national liberation movements to study different health-related subjects; and has contracted a mental health consultant to examine the situation of South African refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. WHO has also rendered emergency medical assistance in the form of vaccines, supplies and medicaments to ANC and PAC members based in Angola, Mozambique, the

United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia and has organized workshops on primary health care for ANC health personnel in the United Republic of Tanzania.

In co-operation with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), WHO has set up aid programmes for Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific. These programmes have included assistance in the management of health services, particularly in the area of health care delivery; granting of fellowships for training of medical personnel; and assistance in the fields of dental health and environmental health. WHO has also been involved in the provision of emergency medical aid - in late 1982, for example, it helped put an end to a cholera outbreak on the island of Truk in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

O. World Bank

In a number of communications to the United Nations, as well as in the statements made by the representatives of the World Bank to the Special Committee and the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, it has been pointed out that there are institutional constraints that limit the Bank's ability to implement provisions of the General Assembly resolutions dealing with the implementation of the Declaration. In particular, it has been repeatedly noted that the Bank's Articles of Agreement require that loans be extended to or guaranteed by member Governments only, and that this precludes the Bank from considering assistance to entities which are not Government members of the Bank, such as national liberation movements. In relation to refugees, representatives of the World Bank have indicated at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa and to UNHCR the Bank's willingness to extend financial aid to refugee-related projects that fit into the overall development planning of host Governments.

In light of the constraints referred to above, the World Bank has pointed out that it is not in a position to extend financial support to SWAPO, ANC and PAC. It also did not render any aid to the national liberation movements from the former Portuguese colonies. Before the independence of Zimbabwe, the Bank, recognizing that ultimate authority in Southern Rhodesia rested with the Government of the United Kingdom, did not maintain any relations with the Ian Smith régime.

In response to the numerous calls by the Special Committee and the General Assembly for the World Bank to discontinue links with South Africa, the Bank has indicated that it has not granted any loans to South Africa since 1966; that South Africa has not participated in an election for executive directors of the Bank Group since 1972; and that it is not represented in the Board of the Bank, the International Development Association (IDA) or the International Finance Corporation (IFC). However, South Africa remains a member of the World Bank.

P. International Monetary Fund

The position which IMF has put forward is that the Fund's activities are governed by its charter and that therefore it cannot act on the basis of recommendations which would require actions inconsistent with its charter.

Q. Universal Postal Union

In co-operation with UNHCR and OAU, UPU has offered fellowships in postal training for refugees from colonial Territories. This specialized agency, which has been represented in some of the meetings of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, has also made

available to Namibian refugees fellowships in postal training at the Posts and Telecommunication Corporation Staff Training Centre in Ndola, Zambia. With regard to the Non-Self-Governing Territories of the Caribbean, UPU has granted fellowships for training courses in postal services management to postal employees from Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands. In addition, it has rendered technical assistance on the organization and operation of the postal services of these Territories.

R. International Telecommunication Union

ITU, which has admitted the United Nations Council for Namibia as a member, has undertaken a number of programmes to assist SWAPO in the field of telecommunications. Within the framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and in collaboration with UNESCO, this specialized agency has provided training for Namibians in radio programme production and equipment maintenance. It has also offered consultancy services to help prepare plans for setting up a telecommunications administration and a broadcasting authority for Namibia. In close consultation with OAU and with funding from UNDP, ITU has also assisted SWAPO by organizing training courses for Namibians in various fields, including electronics and basic telephony and telegraphy. After completing their training, many of the Namibian students have been employed at the Posts and Telecommunication Corporation in Zambia, where they have been able to acquire valuable practical experience.

S. World Meteorological Organization

With the assistance of UNHCR, WMO has made available to refugees from colonial Territories fellowships for training in meteorology and hydrology, and has sought to find suitable employment for these refugees after the completion of their studies. WMO has also participated in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia with a view to preparing qualified Namibians in the above-mentioned subjects.

T. International Maritime Organization

Within the framework of a co-operation agreement concluded between IMO and OAU on 21 February 1974, the two organizations have held consultations on arrangements for the possible provision of maritime training to refugees from colonial Territories. Since 1980, IMO has been collaborating with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia on two projects entitled "Transport survey for Namibia" and "Maritime training and harbour survey". In the past, IMO has also provided assistance in the preparation of draft legislation on navigation in Namibian waters.

U. World Intellectual Property Organization

Following consultations between representatives of WIPO and OAU in February 1978, this specialized agency offered to make two fellowships available on an annual basis to members of each of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU; as a result, refugees from these national liberation movements have received training in the fields of industrial property and copyright. WIPO has also indicated its willingness to provide assistance in these fields to the Non-Self-Governing Territories of the Caribbean.

Notes

- 1/ See A/PV.1583.
- 2/ E/ESCAP/445/Rev.1, sect. E.
- 3/ A/35/178, UNCTAD reply, para. 5.
- 4/ A/10080, UNICEF reply, enclosure 1, second paragraph.
- 5/ A/9638, UNICEF reply, enclosure, para. 10.
- 6/ DP/1985/17, para. 1.
- 7/ A/36/154/Add.2, UNDP reply, para. 3.
- 8/ A/AC.109/L.1558, para. 7.
- 9/ DP/1985/17, para. 14.
- 10/ A/10080, UNDP reply, enclosure 1, para. 44.
- 11/ A/9051/Add.1, UNDP reply, paras. 5 and 6.
- 12/ A/34/208/Add.2, UNDP reply, para. 43.
- 13/ A/39/293, UNDP reply, enclosure 1, para. 10.
- 14/ A/31/65/Add.3, UNHCR reply, para. 9.
- 15/ A/10080/Add.3, UNHCR reply, para. 5.
- 16/ Ibid., para. 11.
- 17/ A/40/318/Add.1, UNHCR reply, para. 5.
- 18/ Ibid., paras. 10-21.
- 19/ A/9051/Add.1, ILO reply, para. 13.

- 20/ Ibid., ILO reply, para. 18.
- 21/ A/40/318, ILO reply, paras, 5-8.
- 22/ A/40/318/Add.1, FAO reply, paras. 1-6.
- 23/ A/9638, FAO reply, paras. 8-10.
- 24/ A/AC.109/L.1320, para. 15.
- 25/ A/40/318/Add.1, FAO reply, para. 14.
- 26/ Ibid., paras. 11-19.
- 27/ A/38/111, UNESCO reply, paras. 29-33.
- 28/ A/31/65/Add.3, UNESCO reply, para. 7.
- 29/ A/10080/Add.1, WHO reply, para. 8.
- 30/ A/AC.109/L.1320, para. 29.