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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

Addendum

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

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

[Original: English]

[31 August 1983]

1. The present report updates information on action taken by the ILO in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, which has been a matter of record over the years.
2. The ILO has consistently addressed the twin objectives of the elimination of apartheid and the provision of material assistance to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia through their national liberation movements.
3. As regards the mobilization of public opinion, ever since 1965 the Director-General of the ILO has annually submitted a special report on the application of the ILO declaration on apartheid in South Africa to the annual International Labour Conference. Over the years, this report has been recognized as one of the most authoritative and comprehensive analyses of developments in apartheid in labour matters available to the international community. In 1981, the ILO adopted an updated Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid in South Africa calling for more systematic and comprehensive reporting procedures, and formulated a range of new initiatives, both financial and technical, to assist liberation movements in close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the front-line States, the United Nations and international and African workers' and employers' organizations. Special attention is paid in this connection to Namibia. A permanent Conference committee on apartheid was set up to review the implementation of the Declaration. At its annual session in 1983, the Conference committee called on the members of the ILO to improve their reports on action taken against apartheid, and addressed a number of specific recommendations for action to employers and trade unions on such questions as training, employment and promotion of black workers; non-co-operation with South Africa's influx-control policies; and active participation in campaigns against investments by companies in, and emigration by workers to, South Africa. Following an initiative undertaken by the Workers Group of the International Labour Conference and the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, an international conference of trade unions on sanctions and other actions against the apartheid régime in South Africa was held at Geneva in June 1983.
4. The sum of these measures is a systematic and comprehensive process to mobilize public opinion against apartheid, which operates in the ILO on an institutionalized and continuous basis.
5. With reference to material assistance through technical co-operation to the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia, since the adoption of the updated Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid in South Africa in 1981, the existing technical co-operation programme of the ILO in the region has been

considerably expanded. This programme is carried out in support of the front-line and neighbouring States and the liberation movements recognized by OAU, and with the active co-operation of OAU.

5. To implement its programme of technical assistance, in addition to funds already committed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Fund for Namibia to projects for which the ILO is the executing agency, the ILO has increased the regular budgetary resources devoted to these activities as well as obtained extrabudgetary resources to finance a number of projects.

In 1982, the Governing Body of the ILO allocated an additional \$US 500,000 million for 1982-1983 to strengthen the new programme. The Director-General of the ILO has also doubled the amount of regular budget funds committed to national liberation movement development activities. To introduce greater flexibility in procedures for the formulation and implementation of assistance programmes, the ILO has strengthened its field offices in southern Africa with the appointment of associate experts, financed by donor countries, whose exclusive responsibility is to assist the national liberation movements in the preparation and implementation of technical co-operation projects.

7. In addition, the ILO has provided a number of fellowships in various fields to the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). The ILO has received a commitment of \$US 300,000 from Finland over the course of three years towards the creation of a pilot vocational training centre for ANC in the United Republic of Tanzania. Practical training facilities in employment and development are now available to PAC and ANC in Lusaka, and assistance is being provided to ANC in upgrading clerical and secretarial staff.

8. ILO projects in favour of SWAPO and the Namibian people are set out below.

9. The UNDP-financed "Training of Junior-Level Labour Administrators from Namibia" started under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in 1981 with the training of a first group of 16 junior labour inspectors who will contribute to the establishment of a labour administration service at independence. The first course has been completed and a second six-month course began in February 1983. Negotiations are under way for the placement of the best trainees from these courses in nine-month internships for practical training with a labour administration in a front-line country.

10. "Assistance to Establish a Pilot Vocational Training Centre for Namibians in Angola", which is the largest single project under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, was formulated in 1978 on the basis of a request from SWAPO to the ILO and the United Nations Council for Namibia, and the approval by the Government of Angola to locate the centre in southern Angola. The project began in 1980 and the construction of the centre's buildings started in 1981. The centre is expected to officially open in 1983 after some delays caused by a number of external factors, although training began as early as October 1982. The main objective of the project is to help overcome the discriminatory and inferior education provided for Namibians under the South African-administered educational system by making training assistance available at the operative, supervisory and managerial levels. The training programme is geared to providing a core of trained Namibians to avoid

disruption of essential services in the period immediately following independence. Once fully operational, the centre should be capable of training 100 semi-skilled workers a year. Funding for the project is provided by UNDP and the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

11. "Strengthening of the Secretarial Training Programme at the United Nations Institute for Namibia": This project is designed to follow up a previous ILO project to assist the United Nations Institute for Namibia in establishing a secretarial training programme for Namibians through the provision of equipment and fellowships. The project is funded by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

12. "Emergency Assistance to Zimbabwe and Namibia in the Fields of Technical and Vocational Training" began under a UNDP-funded project in 1978 and was completed in 1981. A number of SWAPO trainees successfully completed instructor training courses at the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training in Turin, and 10 SWAPO trainees completed a 20-month railway training programme in Egypt.

13. "The Preparation of Plans for Non-Discriminatory Labour Legislation" was the subject of a UNDP-financed Nationhood Programme project; it included the preparation of a comprehensive study on changes necessary in an independent Namibia to eliminate discrimination in existing legislation and practice. As part of the project, two Namibians nominated by SWAPO held fellowships at the ILO and at a university in the United Kingdom. The study was examined at a seminar held in 1981 with the participation of the SWAPO Secretary of Labour and a number of SWAPO members, and together with the seminar discussions, provided recommendations for future action. In a continuation of ILO assistance in this field, a Namibian woman nominated by SWAPO held a seven-month fellowship at the ILO and a university in the United Kingdom to further examine non-discriminatory labour legislation in light of the previous study and seminar. Her studies are continuing under SWAPO sponsorship.

14. In 1980 UNDP sponsored a Regional Seminar on Equality of Treatment for Women Workers in Southern Africa which was held in the United Republic of Tanzania with the participation of women members from the national liberation movements, including SWAPO. The seminar's conclusions serve as a basis for further actions by the ILO, the liberation movements themselves and other interested bodies, to improve the working conditions and social status of women workers in southern Africa faced with dual discrimination on the basis of race and sex. As follow-up to this seminar in 1982, the ILO organized and financed a three-month fellowship programme for a woman member of SWAPO (in association with fellows from other liberation movements) to study means by which discrimination against women can be countered or eliminated. The programme included study tours at the ILO and in selected European and African countries.

15. Since the onset of the liberation war led by SWAPO for the independence of Namibia, the ever-increasing number of disabled combatants and non-combatant refugees as a result of war activities or raids on camps has made the development of rehabilitation programmes a priority item within the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. In 1981 the ILO was requested to assist in this development and a

ationhood Programme project, funded by Norway, began operations in Angola and Zambia in 1982. By mid-1983 it was expected that 40 trainees would begin training in Zambia while SWAPO established a provisional training camp in Angola. The project's short and medium-term objective is to vocationally train as many disabled Namibians as possible to enable them to undertake productive activities. In the long term this project should contribute to the development of a national rehabilitation programme.

16. In October 1983 the ILO will conduct a workshop on agrarian reform policies in Namibia. This two-week meeting, organized in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Namibia, with financing from the Government of Spain, will be attended by about 20 SWAPO officials who will be in charge of the agrarian reform administration after independence. The purpose of this workshop is, first, to analyse and discuss alternative agrarian policies for the rural areas of Namibia and, secondly, to evaluate agrarian reform policies in other developing countries. The meeting will also serve to identify future programmes of ILO assistance.

17. Under a project financed by SIDA, provision is made for the attachment of a SWAPO trainee to the Southern African Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP) of the ILO in Lusaka, Zambia. The six-month training period is designed to provide practical on-the-job experience in employment and manpower planning in preparation for employment planning in an independent Namibia.

18. In addition to the assistance provided to the Namibian people and to SWAPO, the United Nations Council for Namibia is a full member of the ILO.

19. In conformity with United Nations resolutions, the ILO provides no assistance to the South African Government. South Africa withdrew from the ILO in 1964 prior to the adoption of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa.
