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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Economic, financial and technical assistance to the Territories
still under Portuguese domination

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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I. INTRODUCTION

As stated in paragraph 14 of the report of the Secretary-General, additional replies received from other organizations of the United Nations development system on action taken to implement paragraphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly resolution 3340 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on economic, financial and technical assistance to the Territories still under Portuguese domination appear below.

II. REPLIES FROM ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. At the request of UNDP, UNCTAD assistance in shipping and ports is contemplated for Cape Verde, after the first short visit by an interregional adviser.

2. Further to UNCTAD's participation in the UNDP interagency project formulation mission in Lourenço Marques, from 10 to 28 February 1975, a two-year project of assistance in external trade and payments has been presented to the authorities for approval. It will provide the Government of Mozambique with expert consultant services in order to set up targets for exports, to formulate adequate economic strategy, to supply statistics and trade documentation, to introduce legislation on transfer of technology, to improve existing regulations on insurance, and to create a national insurance institution. In the area of shipping and ports, an UNCTAD interregional adviser will visit Mozambique in the autumn to undertake further consultations with the new Government to be established after 25 June, after confirmation of the Transitional Government's request, and in co-operation with the Office for Technical Co-operation. In addition, a project proposed by IMCO would cover the crucial need to train local ports personnel who will be called upon to assume responsibility in the ports of Mozambique with regard to management and organization when the country becomes fully independent.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

In preparation for UNIDO's participation in an interagency mission to Angola and Mozambique, to be organized by UNDP this summer, two preliminary information papers on the two Territories have been prepared by the secretariat.

United Nations Development Programme

Angola

1. The United Nations Development Programme has approved \$385,200 in educational assistance projects for the Angolan liberation movements. A special programme for the National Front for the Liberation of Angola designed to familiarize certain personnel in that movement with the procedures and programmes of organizations of the United Nations system has been implemented. The UNDP Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa visited Angola in May 1975 and met with the members

of the Presidential Council as well as with the Minister of Economy, and the Minister of Planning and Finance. A UNDP office is being opened in Luanda in June 1975, and a resident representative has been designated, who will develop a co-ordinated assistance programme.

Cape Verde

2. The newly appointed UNDP Resident Representative based in Guinea-Bissau has visited the islands and identified some urgently needed projects. The UNDP is presently providing funds from its programme reserve and special trust fund, but the UNDP Governing Council at its twentieth session is expected to assign an indicative planning figure for Cape Verde to assist the Government with long-range development.

Mozambique

3. At the invitation of the President of the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO), the Assistant Administrator of UNDP and Regional Director for Africa visited Mozambique from 23 to 25 November and again from 16 to 18 December 1974.

4. A multiagency project, consisting of representatives of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization and led by the UNDP Resident Representative, visited Mozambique in February and March 1975 and drafted projects in road construction and maintenance, emergency power plants, water supply and well digging, agricultural advisory services, agricultural statistics, livestock and crop protection, nutrition planning, settlement of displaced persons, health manpower development, improvement of living conditions in suburban areas, advisory services in land use and integrated planning, railway and ports training, and assistance in internal and external trade for consideration by the Government. The latter has endorsed many of these, which have since been approved by the UNDP or are being considered for approval.

São Tomé and Príncipe

5. The UNDP Resident Representative in Gabon has had talks with the leaders of the liberation movement of São Tomé and Príncipe which, until recently, had its headquarters in Libreville. These talks, which were held before the formation of the Transitional Government, enabled certain urgent requirements to be identified. In particular, UNDP financed the purchase of vaccines to limit the effects of a cholera epidemic which broke out on the islands in November.

6. The UNDP Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa visited São Tomé and Príncipe in February 1975, after the formation of the Transitional Government, and discussed with the Prime Minister an immediate programme of aid to be financed by UNDP. As a result, FAO and UNESCO sent missions to study some

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assistance needs in the sectors of agriculture and education, and proposals for projects are being prepared by the ILO, the United Nations, the International Telecommunication Union, the Universal Postal Union, and the World Health Organization.

United Nations Children's Fund

The paper prepared for the Executive Board relating to all Portuguese Territories (E/ICEF/P/L.1622) provides additional information. This document should be read in conjunction with paragraphs II.292 to II.308 of the progress report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/637).

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

1. Pursuant to the decision of the Executive Committee at its twenty-fifth session 1/ and General Assembly resolution 3271 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 and upon the specific requests of the Governments of the Territories concerned, UNHCR formulated programmes for the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of refugees from Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique. This was done after close consultation with the national authorities and liberation movements concerned and the Organization of African Unity, and taking into account the findings of the joint missions to Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique, in which UNHCR and most United Nations programmes and organizations participated. It is hoped that similar action can be taken in respect of Angola.
2. The essential aims of the assistance programmes were to permit the speedy return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes, and to provide for their urgent needs while helping them to become self-supporting.
3. Information on the UNHCR programmes and on the progress made in their implementation up to the end of April 1975, is given below.

Angola

4. On 15 January 1975, an agreement was reached at Alvor between Portugal and the liberation movements on the procedure and timing of Angola's accession to independence. This agreement makes explicit reference to the problems of refugees and displaced persons. It also deals with the establishing of mixed parity commissions responsible for preparing the necessary arrangements for the reception of refugees.
5. In February 1975, UNHCR sent a mission to Luanda to discuss problems of repatriation and resettlement of refugees with the Transitional Government and with

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 A (A/9612/Add.1), para. 80 (m).

the Portuguese High Commissioner in Angola. This mission also took the opportunity of going to the north of Angola, together with the mixed parity Commission, for the purpose of examining the actual situation.

6. In March 1975, the High Commissioner for Refugees informed the Portuguese High Commissioner in Angola and the Presidential Council of his readiness to allocate an initial amount of \$US 1 million to help the authorities in solving the most urgent problems facing 50,000 to 100,000 refugees returning to Angola. Of this amount, it is foreseen that \$US 500,000 will be available from regular UNHCR Programme funds. Should further funds be required before special contributions are made available by donor Governments in response to an appeal from the High Commissioner, it may be necessary to make an allocation from the Emergency Fund.

7. At the same time, the High Commissioner for Refugees suggested to the authorities that a joint UNHCR/UNDP mission should be organized, which could also include other members of the United Nations system. A programme officer was assigned to Angola at the end of March 1975. Since then developments in Angola have hindered further progress.

Mozambique

8. With the establishment in Lourenço Marques in September 1974 of a Transitional Government pending the attainment of full independence on 25 June 1975, the refugees who had received asylum in neighbouring countries began to return spontaneously to Mozambique. By March 1975, some 35,000 refugees had already returned from Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe and were resettling mainly in the Tete Province; in addition, approximately 15,000 of those who had sought asylum in the United Republic of Tanzania also returned to Mozambique to resettle in the Provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassa. In order to meet the immediate needs of the first returnees and pending the formulation of a programme of repatriation and resettlement, the High Commissioner allocated in December 1974 an amount of \$100,000 from the Emergency Fund.

9. Meanwhile, a United Nations interagency mission, similar in composition to that for Guinea-Bissau, visited Mozambique in February 1975, in response to a request for assistance from the Transitional Government of Mozambique. A UNHCR assistance programme in an amount of \$7.15 million was then drawn up for the repatriation and resettlement of the refugees who had already returned or were expected to repatriate. The programme also covered some of the specific and immediate needs of the displaced persons living in settlements within Mozambique who were facing acute material difficulties. Provision was made in the budget to cover food and health facilities as well as seeds, tools and essential agricultural equipment to allow the returnees to take advantage of the next planting season.

10. An appeal to Governments for financial support for the Programme was made by the High Commissioner on 16 April 1975. At the time of writing this report, only \$513,171 ^{2/} had been contributed or pledged by Governments and additional funds are

<u>2/</u>	Denmark	\$452,899
	Norway	40,817
	Switzerland	<u>19,455</u>
		\$513,171

therefore urgently required. In order not to delay implementation, the High Commissioner may need to make available from the Emergency Fund \$500,000 to enable his Office to respond to requests for the most urgent needs and thus to ensure that the largest possible number of refugees and displaced persons can receive the assistance needed, in the form of agricultural implements and seeds, in time for planting before the next rainy season.

11. Pending the arrival in Lourenço Marques of the UNHCR representative designate, a Senior Programme Officer was dispatched to Lourenço Marques in late April.

12. Negotiations have been started with the Transitional Government and in particular its working group for international co-operation. In the talks, a first list of urgently required supplies have been worked out, which will require a UNHCR contribution of some \$US 1.7 million.

13. Furthermore, UNHCR is contributing over \$US 100,000 in response to a request from PRELIMO in Dar es Salaam for the urgent repatriation of certain groups of Mozambican refugees from Tanzania.

World Food Programme

1. In the Territories still under Portuguese administration, WFP has one operational project for the feeding of vulnerable groups in Angola (total WFP cost \$2,016,960). There are two projects under preparation in São Tomé and Príncipe for feeding in schools and health centres, and for the resettlement of returning citizens. There are two operational projects in Cape Verde, at a total WFP cost of \$1,010,400, for the feeding of vulnerable groups and another for food for work at a total WFP cost of \$1,142,000.

2. With respect to Mozambique, information contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/10080) is still valid. There is no further WFP aid approved, but a WFP Officer is now permanently assigned to Lourenço Marques and is assisting the UNDP Resident Representative in the reassessment of food needs in the northern provinces where the food situation is reportedly serious and deteriorating. On the basis of this reassessment, a government request for further aid is anticipated. That request will be sympathetically considered. Seventy-five per cent of WFP food aid described in document A/10080 for Mozambique has already arrived or is en route and the balance is now being called forward. The total value is \$4.4 million.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

1. A UNDP/FAO complementary mission to cover crop protection and livestock development was sent to Cape Verde in June 1975. The Action for Development (formerly the Freedom from Hunger Campaign) has launched a two-year action research programme on the role and training of rural development workers. The final report will provide guidelines for the planning of rural development action and their training components.

2. In the case of Mozambique, at the request of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the Office for the Sahelian Relief Operation provided technical assistance in supplying maize and bean seeds for flood affected farmers in the Limpopo Valley. Except for one large-scale project, all projects identified by FAO during the UNDP interagency programme formulation mission are expected to be operational soon. FAO is currently engaged in preparing two additional resettlement projects, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The Action for Development has been in touch with donors for giving assistance in rural development.

3. With regard to São Tomé and Príncipe, a FAO mission to that Territory in May 1975 made a thorough survey of the whole agricultural sector, identifying projects for UNDP as well as other assistance.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

1. Following the resident representative's request for assistance to establish a library for Cape Verde, UNESCO intends to set up a depositary collection service by which Cape Verde would automatically receive UNESCO publications.

2. A three-week, one-man mission went to Cape Verde in May 1975 to finalize project documents for two fellowships started under a former regional project. UNESCO sent a one-man mission in April 1975 to São Tomé and Príncipe to identify immediate steps to be taken in order to launch a three-month in-service training course for primary school teachers in the summer, and to recruit, before September 1975, UNESCO OPAS experts to replace Portuguese teachers who are expected to leave the country after independence in July 1975. UNESCO participated in a UNICEF mission to Mozambique in March 1975, following which UNESCO proposed a project for the reorientation of primary education at a total cost of \$265,000 for 18 months as from July 1975. UNESCO experts will participate in a UNDP interagency mission to Angola on the resettlement of refugees, scheduled for June. Although at present there are no important projects in Mozambique and Angola, UNESCO continues to give substantial assistance to liberation movements from these countries.

International Civil Aviation Organization

A technical assistance project for development of a national civil aviation department in Cape Verde is now under approval by the Government. Eight fellowships for pilots training and air traffic controllers have been offered to nationals of São Tomé, for which nominations are being awaited from the Government. The ICAO manning and training requirements team in South Africa is awaiting a request by the Governments of Mozambique and of Angola to start survey missions and complete recommendations for training in aviation specialties.

World Intellectual Property Organization

The International Bureau of WIPO has entered into consultations with the Administrative Secretariat of OAU with a view to determining the ways and means by which WIPO could contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations decisions, as well as to decisions of the General Assembly calling upon the specialized agencies to provide, in co-operation with OAU, assistance to peoples of colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements. Discussions between the International Bureau of WIPO and the Administrative Secretariat of OAU have also taken place concerning the possibilities of concluding a co-operation agreement between WIPO and OAU.
