



**General Assembly**

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/42/422/Add.1  
17 September 1987

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-second session  
Item 87 of the provisional agenda\*

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Special assistance to front-line States and bordering States

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

CONTENTS (continued)

Annexes

	<u>Page</u>
I. Assistance to front-line States and other bordering States provided by Governments .....	2
Australia .....	2
Nigeria .....	3
United States of America .....	4
II. Assistance to front-line States and other bordering States provided by bodies of the United Nations system .....	6
International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT .....	6
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees .....	6

\* A/42/150.

6p

ANNEX I

Assistance to front-line States and other bordering States  
provided by Governments

AUSTRALIA

Table 1

Australian bilateral assistance to front-line States 1986/87

	<u>Australian dollars</u>
Angola .....	109 000
Botswana .....	295 000
Mozambique .....	5 637 000
United Republic of Tanzania .....	2 978 000
Zambia .....	457 000
Zimbabwe .....	931 000

Table 2

Australian bilateral assistance to States not  
considered front-line States

	<u>Australian dollars</u>
Lesotho .....	161 000
Malawi .....	483 000
Swaziland .....	178 000

Australia contributed \$A 320,000 to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and contributed \$A 1,000,000 to the Special Programme for black South Africans and Namibians.

NIGERIA

1. Information in respect of assistance given by the Federal Republic of Nigeria through its Southern African Relief Fund (SARF) to the front-line States between 1986-1987 is as follows:

(a) The sum of \$66,900 was made available by SARF in 1986 to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia in Angola for the construction and equipping of a clinic at the United Nations Vocational Training Centre for Namibia at Cuacra Sumbe in the Kwanza Sul Province of Angola for the use of Namibians and Angolans in that area;

(b) A total sum of N 300,000 (three hundred thousand naira) was approved in early 1987 for the purchase of food items for the front-line States of Botswana and Mozambique and blankets and plastic buckets for use by the displaced people in southern Angola. These items are in the process of being dispatched to the front-line States;

(c) The sum of 100,000 (pounds sterling) was made available early in 1987 to the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa;

(d) The above information does not include assistance to the national liberation movements in the form of relief materials and scholarships and cash donations.

2. Consequent to a Presidential directive on Mozambique's request for aid, the first consignment of relief materials was airfreighted to Maputo on 24 December 1986. The consignment was made up of the following items: (a) 10,000 blankets; (b) 10,000 underpants; (c) 10,000 undershirts; (d) 5,000 brown canvas shoes; (e) 5,000 mattresses; (f) 2,000 cooking pots; (g) 10,000 bath towels; (h) 10,000 face towels; (i) 4,000 bags of sugar; (j) 10,000 bags of maize; (k) 1,000 bags of beans.

3. The second and probably the last consignment was scheduled to be shipped on 6 January 1987. The consignment is made up of the following items: (a) 10,000 blankets; (b) 10,000 underpants; (c) 10,000 undershirts; (d) 5,000 brown canvas shoes; (e); 5,000 mattresses; (f) 2,000 cooking pots; (g) 10,000 bath towels; (h) 10,000 face towels; (i) 4,000 bags of sugar; (j) 10,000 bags of maize; (k) 1,000 bags of beans.

4. Out of the \$US 50 million assistance package pledged by Nigeria to the front-line States for the next five years at the United Nations Conference on Sanctions against Apartheid, held in June 1986 in France, the first instalment in the form of communication equipments totalling \$10 million has so far been made available.

5. Different forms of bilateral assistance given by Nigeria to other front-line States, excluding Mozambique, are not included herein.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. The United States Government abstained on the vote of General Assembly resolution 41/199 of 8 December 1986 because of its firm belief that no realistic amount of aid would be sufficient to insulate the front-line States from the adverse effects of economic measures taken by or against South Africa. Further, it was and continues to be the view of the Government of the United States that an assistance package would in no way provide these States with the capacity to overcome the detrimental effects of sanctions or counter-sanctions, which was the real intent of that resolution.
2. Notwithstanding its abstention on General Assembly resolution 41/199, the United States continues to provide major economic assistance to the front-line States, including Lesotho. In 1986, it provided approximately \$US 116 million in economic and food aid to these States.
3. Lesotho received approximately \$US 13 million of economic and food assistance from the United States in 1986 and like amounts are planned for 1987 and 1988.
4. The Government of the United States is helping to transform subsistence agriculture into a commercial market-oriented sector providing help to establish light industries based on agriculture, and is helping the Government of Lesotho to make its education system more relevant to development needs. Improvements in both the agricultural and education sectors are intended to contribute to a more self-sustainable economy and decrease dependence on South Africa.
5. The following are current assistance projects of the Government of the United States in Lesotho:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Total planned costs</u> (\$US millions)
(1) Agricultural production and institutional support .....	26.1
To increase small farmer agricultural production by expanding production and marketing assistance and strengthening agricultural research and training	
(2) Basic and non-formal education .....	25.7
To provide improvements in primary education and management training	

6. The regional project of the Government of the United States, "Combating childhood communicable diseases", has helped to increase immunization coverage for children aged 1 to 5 to over 56 per cent nationwide, and is providing assistance in the eradication of measles, as well as in health communications.

7. United States food assistance sustains food-for-work projects which help to construct and maintain rural roads, soil and conservation works and revenue-generating projects such as fish ponds. Food aid also helps to provide nutritional supplements and nutrition education in maternal child health clinics. The amount of food aid in 1987 and 1988 is estimated at \$US 3.4 million and \$US 2.8 million respectively.

ANNEX II

Assistance to front-line States and other bordering States  
provided by bodies of the United Nations system

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE UNCTAD/GATT

The International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT is presently co-operating with the Government of Lesotho in three technical assistance projects in the area of trade promotion. These projects are the following:

- (a) Technical co-operation in trade promotion financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
- (b) Development and institutionalization of an export financing scheme financed by UNDP;
- (c) Trade promotion financed by the Government of Norway.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

1. An emergency resettlement programme was undertaken to enable the evacuation of South African refugees from certain front-line States with the co-operation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and a number of African countries.
2. A task force was established at the headquarters of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the field offices have been involved in preparing contingency plans for dealing with any massive influx that might take place.
3. UNHCR and the United Nations system are working together with OAU for the preparation of an international conference on the situation of refugees and displaced persons in southern Africa.
4. In addition to the refugees from South Africa, the destabilization of the region has generated other refugee situations, such as in Mozambique, where many thousands have been internally displaced, while about half a million have sought refuge in neighbouring countries. To cope with the situation, UNHCR has opened an office in Malawi, strengthened its offices in the other countries in the region and increased the level of assistance for those refugees. Where circumstances so warrant, UNHCR has made every effort to facilitate voluntary repatriation. The High Commissioner launched a special appeal for contributions to assist Mozambican returnees from Malawi.