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STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER  
RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL  
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL  
COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Special assistance to front-line States  
and other neighbouring States

Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 47/163 of 18 December 1992, entitled "Special assistance to the front-line States", the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States; noted with appreciation the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs); expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General, donor countries and NGOs for the invaluable assistance they were rendering towards the alleviation of the effects of the drought in the southern African region; expressed its deep concern about the continuing adverse effects of past acts of aggression and destabilization in the region; strongly urged the international community to continue to provide, in a timely and effective manner, the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other neighbouring States to cope with those effects; requested the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond, as appropriate, to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organizations, and urged all States, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs to respond favourably to such requests; appealed to all States and appropriate intergovernmental organizations and NGOs to support, in the context, inter alia, of the drought situation, the national and joint emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring States to overcome their critical humanitarian and emergency problems, taking into account the special circumstances of the most affected countries; and appealed to the international community to extend appropriate assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States to enable them to advance the process of regional economic integration, as envisaged in the Treaty of 17 August 1992 establishing the Southern African Development Community (SADC), including the eventual participation of a non-racial democratic South Africa.

2. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution. The present report is submitted in response to that request. It covers activities undertaken by member States and organizations of the United Nations system that aim at supporting the national and collective development and emergency requirements of the front-line and neighbouring States.

## II. ACTION TAKEN TO ASSIST FRONT-LINE STATES AND OTHER NEIGHBOURING STATES

### A. Replies received from Member States

#### 1. Austria

3. Austria has regularly rendered assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring countries in the period covered by the report requested from the Secretary-General. In view of the recent positive developments in the

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region, detailed information about the specific measures does not seem to be necessary.

## 2. Denmark

4. Denmark has long-established bilateral ties with the countries in southern Africa, which for many years have been important partners in Denmark's development cooperation. Equally strong ties have been established with SADC and its predecessor, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), over the 14 years of their existence.

5. Approximately one third of the total Danish bilateral development assistance is utilized in financing cooperation programmes in southern Africa. The region is given high priority in the Danish development programme since most of the SADC member States are among the poorest and most vulnerable countries in the world.

6. Denmark has since the inception of SADC/SADCC pledged an amount of 1,572 million Danish kroner (up to 1994) in support of its projects and programmes. Support to regional projects in 1994 and 1995 is estimated at DKr 150 and 125 million, respectively. Support is concentrated on transport and communication projects. Future support within these sectors as well as industry, agriculture and protection of the environment will be adjusted according to developments in regional cooperation in southern Africa.

7. Danish development assistance is provided solely on a grant basis.

8. Denmark's future cooperation with SADC and its member States will aim at sustaining the current positive changes in southern Africa. In order to evaluate the options, Denmark and the other Nordic countries funded a study undertaken by the African Development Bank (AfDB) on future patterns of cooperation in the region after the reintegration of a post-apartheid, democratic, non-racial South Africa. The study was completed at the beginning of 1994, and the Nordic countries are considering how to follow up on the study's recommendations.

## 3. India

9. The Government of India has channelled drought relief assistance in the amount of 500,000 rupees to each of the front-line States through the Red Cross Society.

## 4. Luxembourg

10. Between 1993 and the first half of 1994, Luxembourg's assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States amounted to approximately 21,635,646 Luxembourg francs.

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## 5. New Zealand

11. In 1993-1994, New Zealand has provided a total of 773,000 New Zealand dollars in assistance to the front-line States:

(a) Angola: NZ\$ 100,000 for a Caritas food relief programme (May 1994);

(b) Mozambique: NZ\$ 10,000 provided for NGO and community-based development initiatives through the New Zealand Head of Mission Fund (1993-1994). NZ\$ 100,000 provided for a World Vision agricultural rehabilitation programme (May 1994);

(c) Namibia: NZ\$ 106,000 for long-term training in New Zealand (1993-1994). NZ\$ 10,000 provided for NGO and community-based development initiatives through the New Zealand Head of Mission Fund (1993-1994). NZ\$ 60,000 for an International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) health and sanitation programme (June 1994);

(d) Zimbabwe: NZ\$ 350,000 for long-term training in New Zealand (1993-1994). NZ\$ 10,000 provided for NGO and community-based development initiatives through the New Zealand Head of Mission Fund (1993-1994). NZ\$ 27,000 for an ICRC drought relief programme (June 1994).

## 6. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

12. The estimated expenditure by the United Kingdom on country programmes, projects and capital aid to the States members of SADC in the financial year 1 April 1993-31 March 1994 totalled 172.05 million pounds sterling.

13. In view of the economic and political changes taking place in the area, southern Africa is a priority region for United Kingdom support. A number of countries are pursuing programmes of economic reform which, together with steps towards democratic systems of government, give new hope for soundly based development. The United Kingdom aims to promote and help to sustain these changes. The main forms of its assistance are capital (i.e. financial) aid, technical cooperation (particularly training and manpower support) and humanitarian (i.e. emergency relief) aid. In addition, support for activities by British NGOs is provided through the joint funding scheme.

14. The Government's assistance is the responsibility of the Overseas Development Administration (ODA), part of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. In recognition of the growing importance of aid programmes in southern Africa, in June 1993 ODA opened a new regional aid office in Pretoria, the British Development Division in Southern Africa. This office currently manages United Kingdom aid programmes in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland.

B. Replies received from organizations of the United Nations system

1. Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat

15. Angola was among the beneficiaries of the 1992-1993 drought emergency in southern Africa programme, organized by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs in cooperation with SADC. This programme raised US\$ 28 million of drought-related assistance for the country, in addition to resources mobilized under the Special Relief Programme for Angola. Following the resumption of hostilities at the end of 1992 and the emergence of large-scale humanitarian needs related to the conflict in addition to those resulting from the drought, the Department established a Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit in Luanda under the direction of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola. The main function of the Unit is to coordinate and support the emergency relief activities of the operational agencies of the United Nations system and national and international NGOs.

16. In addition to its day-to-day responsibilities, the Unit has coordinated the production of two inter-agency emergency appeals for Angola issued by the Department. The first, covering the period from May 1993 to January 1994, requested US\$ 226 million in humanitarian assistance, of which about one half was received from donors. The second, seeking US\$ 179 million for the period February-July 1994, marked an innovation in United Nations emergency appeals by incorporating projects carried out by NGOs as well as agencies of the United Nations system. As of 21 July 1994, US\$ 84.7 million had been contributed under this appeal.

17. The Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the Unit have also consulted with concerned departments of the Secretariat, United Nations agencies and others in preparing plans to meet humanitarian requirements that would arise following the conclusion of a peace agreement at the Lusaka peace talks.

18. Humanitarian assistance to Mozambique is one of the pillars of the general peace agreement of 4 October 1992. The Government and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) have signed a declaration on the guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, which guarantees freedom of access to all affected populations and freedom of movement in all parts of the country.

19. The principal humanitarian assistance activities being carried out are:

(a) Repatriation of Mozambican refugees from neighbouring countries; to date half of the 1.6 million refugees have been repatriated;

(b) Resettlement of internally displaced persons; 75 per cent of the 4 million internally displaced have returned to their homes;

(c) Reintegration of demobilized soldiers: in addition to the original programme for severance payment for 6 months, a support scheme for a further 18 months is being implemented. Under this scheme, vocational training and job counselling and referral are also included;

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(d) Mine clearance, mine awareness programmes and training of local mine clearers; in addition to various initiatives undertaken by bilateral and NGO programmes in collaboration with the United Nations, an accelerated 6-month plan was put into motion to train 450 Mozambicans by November 1994. A nation-wide survey of mines has also been carried out.

20. On 25 and 26 March 1994, Cyclone Nadia hit Mozambique, causing extensive damage to housing, agriculture and virtually all the basic infrastructure of the northern provinces. The Government initially reported 240 people dead, thousands injured and 1.5 million people affected, who are without shelter and/or have completely lost their agricultural crops two weeks before harvest. The Geneva office of the Department issued an international appeal for assistance and immediately provided an emergency cash grant of US\$ 30,000 and made 58 tons of relief and survival items available from its stockpiles in Maputo, Beira and Quelimane, which the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination airlifted to the affected provinces. In response to a request from the Government and in line with a recommendation from the Maputo office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Department dispatched a team of experts to the region for two weeks to assist with an assessment of damage and needs and to advise on further action to help the victims. Furthermore, based on this assessment by the team, and with support from the Governments of Italy, Japan and Luxembourg, an airlift of 22 tons of non-food relief items was sent to Nampula, the capital of the most seriously affected province. Contributions reported to the Department amounted to approximately US\$ 3 million, out of which approximately US\$ 1.2 million was channelled through the Department to support several relief and immediate rehabilitation projects.

## 2. United Nations Environment Programme

21. Improved environmental protection and natural resources management are the cornerstones of the projects of cooperation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with the front-line States. Consequently, the main focus of UNEP's support to these States entails:

(a) Providing technical assistance and advisory services on all major aspects of environmental protection and natural resources management;

(b) Facilitating national actions within the framework of subregional and regional environmental programmes;

(c) Increasing capacity-building and support programmes, especially in environmental monitoring, impact assessment, information exchange and public awareness, education and training.

22. At the national level, UNEP cooperates with the front-line States to strengthen their existing environmental policies, laws and institutions; to implement national strategies and plans for sustainable development; to integrate environmental impact assessments in development planning and decision-making; and to undertake capacity-building programmes in the public and private

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sectors, including the strengthening of local community and NGO participation and activities.

23. At the subregional level, UNEP maintains close relations with SADC, the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD). It helps to strengthen the environmental expertise and programmes of these intergovernmental organizations, especially for managing shared natural resources, combating transboundary pollution and desertification problems and building environmental monitoring, information exchange and training capacities and networks.

24. At the regional level, UNEP collaborates with the front-line States in the implementation of the priority activities in the African Common Position on the African Environment and Development Agenda and the Programme of Action of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) policy and programme.

25. With the assistance of UNEP, the front-line States have signed and/or ratified key global environmental conventions (e.g. on wetlands, international trade in endangered species, ozone layer depletion, climate change, biodiversity, etc.) as well as their own regional conventions, such as the 1991 Bamako Convention on hazardous wastes. They have also agreed on action plans, for example, on protecting and developing the marine and coastal environment for combating desertification and specifically in the Kalahari-Namib region; and for managing the shared water resources of the Zambezi River.

26. The front-line States, with UNEP's assistance, continue to take part in the activities of the regional networks in support of sustainable development. For example, under the AMCEN programme, UNEP helped to establish and continues to support eight regional technical cooperation networks on water resources, environmental education and training, soils and fertilizers, climatology, science and technology, energy, genetic resources and biodiversity and environmental monitoring, whose scope of action covers the front-line States. Other important actions by UNEP in support of the front-line States include the extension of regional environmental monitoring and assessment programmes, regional exchange of environmental data and information for planning and decision-making.

27. In cooperation with UNEP, front-line States are following through on the commitments they made at the 1992 Earth Summit and are making significant changes in key policies and programmes to support sustainable development nationally, subregionally and regionally. Together with SADC, they are currently preparing a new policy and strategy for environmental and land resources management within the overall goals of growth, equity and sustainable development.

28. The new UNEP Africa Programme is also linked to these initiatives for change towards sustainable development in southern Africa. UNEP intends to use the above-mentioned enabling factors to support further the front-line States in addressing their post-apartheid challenges, especially:

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(a) To integrate environmental management in development planning and create new technical and institutional capabilities through expanded capacity-building programmes;

(b) To strengthen inter-front-line State cooperation on shared natural resources and on other regional and global environmental issues, including the implementation of relevant international conventions.

### 3. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

29. During the period under review, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) focused its assistance in southern Africa on the continuing provision of care and support to refugees unable to return home (mainly Angolans) and on the resettlement of hundreds of thousands of refugees (Mozambican and South African) able to repatriate in the wake of positive political developments in their countries of origin.

30. In Angola, UNHCR assistance to 10,750 Zairian refugees, 112,000 returnees and 88,000 internally displaced persons has been contingent upon the security situation prevailing in the country. In close cooperation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UNHCR participates in the emergency humanitarian programme for returnees, internally displaced persons and communities affected by the war. To the extent possible, UNHCR concentrates its assistance to returnees on rebuilding infrastructure, notably through the use of quick-impact projects so as to anchor the returnees in their areas of return. Assistance provided to Zairian refugees is directed towards their local integration, notably through the implementation of women-oriented self-sufficiency projects and, to a limited extent, repatriation.

31. In Mozambique, in May 1993, UNHCR launched a three-year US\$ 203 million programme for the repatriation of the over 1.7 million Mozambican refugees dispersed throughout six southern African countries (Malawi, Swaziland, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia). During 1993, some 650,000 Mozambican refugees returned to their country. Repatriation assistance consisted of such items as agricultural tools, seed, bags, jerrycans, plastic sheeting and food. In 1994, with greater numbers of prospective repatriants being some distance from their places of origin, transport assistance is also being provided.

32. Returning refugees are confronted with a nation that has been devastated by war. The major elements of UNHCR's repatriation programme in the country are:

(a) Facilitating self-sufficiency in terms of food security, primarily through family-sector agriculture;

(b) Promoting safe water, sanitation, primary health services and, to the extent possible, primary education within walking distance from refugee communities;

(c) Repairing secondary and tertiary roads, thus providing access to potential markets for goods and services.

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33. A major obstacle to reintegration in Mozambique is the presence of an estimated 2 million land-mines. UNHCR is conducting mine-awareness programmes among prospective repatriants to sensitize them to the dangers posed by mines.

34. Care and maintenance assistance to refugees remaining in the countries of asylum continues to be administered by UNHCR but has been scaled down in favour of repatriation assistance.

35. UNHCR's activities with regard to South Africa have focused on two principal objectives: to assist in the repatriation of South African refugees and exiles, and to exercise its protection mandate on behalf of refugees (mainly from Mozambique) in South Africa. A UNHCR repatriation programme for the former group, conducted between November 1991 and December 1993 with the assistance of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), resulted in some 15,500 exiles being assisted to return. Remaining refugees and exiles wishing to repatriate now receive help on an individual basis.

36. On 6 September 1993, six years of negotiations culminated in the signing of an agreement between South Africa and UNHCR that permitted UNHCR to exercise its protection and assistance mandate for all refugees in South Africa. This paved the way for the conclusion of a tripartite agreement between the Governments of South Africa and Mozambique and UNHCR, providing for the return of the estimated 250,000 Mozambican refugees in South Africa. Logistical and reception arrangements have been made for the return of some 100,000 in 1994.

37. In 1993, UNHCR expenditure in selected front-line States and other neighbouring States was as follows: Angola, US\$ 4.13 million; Malawi, US\$ 29.2 million; Mozambique, US\$ 28.9 million; Swaziland, US\$ 3.4 million; the United Republic of Tanzania, US\$ 9.5 million; Zaire, US\$ 7.3 million; Zambia, US\$ 4 million and Zimbabwe, US\$ 7.6 million.

#### 4. International Labour Organization

38. During the period under review, the International Labour Organization (ILO) continued to provide technical assistance to the front-line States within the framework of General Assembly resolution 46/172 of 19 December 1991, as well as the updated Declaration concerning Action against Apartheid in South Africa, adopted in 1988 by the International Labour Conference at its seventy-fifth session.

39. ILO undertook a number of programming missions to the front-line States aimed at preparing five-year programmes for each of the countries to coincide with the fifth UNDP programming cycle (1992-1996). The programming exercise examined, analysed and projected ideas concerning the employment situation and made suggestions on appropriate intervention. Those suggestions are being developed, in consultation with the front-line concerned States, into programmes that will encompass the traditional ILO fields of competence, such as vocational training, management, small-enterprise development, industrial relations and workers' education.

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40. Most of the front-line States are undergoing variations of structural adjustment programmes (SAPs). In that regard, ILO advisory services to those countries have focused on the pertinent aspects of structural adjustment, especially its social impact on the masses of the population. The ILO missions, therefore, generally examined the social dimensions of structural adjustment and advised the front-line States on the relevant social action programmes with a view to easing the impact of structural adjustment on the poorest and the most vulnerable groups.

41. A number of ILO projects and programmes are under way at country and regional levels in the fields of employment promotion, vocational training, management, small-enterprise development and rural development, including labour-intensive road works. Efforts were, at the same time, made to establish and/or strengthen major training institutions in the region. In that respect, a number of projects are aimed at strengthening the capacity of national institutions and government departments to enable them to improve their performance and efficiency. Other projects address population and related integration of disabled persons, as well as workers' education. A number of workshops and seminars were organized on international labour standards, equality of opportunity and treatment, workers' education, industrial relations and employers' activities.

42. Establishing closer working relationships with PTA helped to focus ILO assistance to the front-line States. These countries have benefited from a number of ILO regional activities, including the Southern African Multidisciplinary Advisory Team, the African Regional Labour Administration Centre and Improve Your Business, which are based in Harare. ILO continued to give technical back-stopping to the Southern African Labour Commission.

43. At its November 1993 session, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office suspended the ILO Declaration concerning Action against Apartheid. On 26 May 1994, South Africa, a founding member of ILO in 1919 that had withdrawn from the organization in 1964, rejoined ILO by an official letter ratifying the Constitution of ILO. South Africa participated in the eighty-first session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in June 1994 with a full-fledged tripartite delegation. The Conference Committee on Action against Apartheid then decided to rescind the Declaration and to dissolve itself.

##### 5. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

44. At the time of the apartheid system, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) supported through its regular programme and extrabudgetary projects, especially in the field of education, such organizations as the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).

45. Since the beginning of the negotiations on constitutional reform in South Africa, UNESCO's extrabudgetary activities in the front-line States and other neighbouring States have decreased. A number of projects continue to be

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implemented in each of the front-line States in the fields of education, communication and culture, as well as projects financed by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), most of which were approved at the beginning of the current fifth UNDP programming cycle (1992-1996).

46. For the last three years, UNESCO has also provided assistance to the countries of southern Africa in the following fields through the UNDP mechanism of technical support services, Funds-in-trust arrangements, its Priority Africa Programme and the Participation Programme.

47. In the field of education, UNESCO has assisted Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia through the new UNDP mechanism of technical support services. In addition, it has helped the SADC countries that are the front-line States in conducting a regional project entitled "Subregional cooperation for book provision".

48. In the field of science, UNESCO is strengthening its cooperation with the front-line States. In this regard, a science programme specialist has been posted to the UNESCO subregional office in Harare. Considerable emphasis is given to subregional regular programme and extrabudgetary activities. A training course on desertification is being delivered to participants from SADC countries.

49. Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe participate in the south-east Africa news agency development project, financed under a funds-in-trust arrangement with Germany with a total budget of US\$ 2,295,000. Launched in 1986 and based in Harare, it is oriented towards the training of staff and computerization of news processing and will terminate by the end of 1994. So far, a variety of training courses have been organized, computer equipment has been provided and a telecommunication network has linked up 13 news agencies participating in the project.

50. In June 1993, UNESCO sponsored in Windhoek the first training course on desk-top publishing organized by the Media Institute of Southern Africa for media practitioners from this subregion. Fifteen participants representing a wide range of media from Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Zambia and South Africa were trained in the principles of newspaper design and typography.

51. In the framework of a project on informatics training for African Portuguese-speaking countries, 20 trainees (8 women and 12 men) from five countries, including Angola and Mozambique, attended introductory courses in informatics under the coordination of Coimbra University in Portugal.

52. In June 1994, UNESCO cosponsored a regional workshop on informatics for education, organized by the National University of Science and Technology at Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, with participants from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. One of the issues discussed was the possible participation of southern African countries in the Regional Informatics Network for Africa.

53. At the request of Angola, UNESCO provided financial assistance in the amount of US\$ 25,000 for the training of specialists in social communication and

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another contribution of US\$ 24,000 for the establishment of an informatics laboratory, both under the Participation Programme for 1994-1995.

54. Recently, under its Participation Programme, UNESCO cosponsored the Pan-African Seminar on Information Provision for Rural Communities, organized by the University of Botswana. UNESCO also provided support for the Fourth International Conference on Information Technology in Southern Africa held in Gaborone from 2 to 4 June 1993 with the participation of 53 informatics professionals.

55. Support has been provided to Namibia for the development of its national media human resources. Comprehensive training programmes have been organized for the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation personnel, including courses on newsroom management, reporting on rural issues, news presentation and management as well as a two-month course for broadcasting engineers and technicians.

56. Assistance continued to the rural press in Zimbabwe under a funds-in-trust project financed by Switzerland. This project included training and the provision of equipment. UNESCO is also implementing a funds-in-trust project on film training financed by the Danish International Development Agency. It is expected that this project will contribute to the development of the necessary human resources for the national film industry.

57. UNESCO is participating in the preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage of Lesotho. For 1994-1995, a subregional expert meeting will be organized in cooperation with the SADC countries with a view to launching a subregional cultural data bank network.

58. Work started on a preliminary report concerning the "Museum of People" at the University of Fort Hare, following a specialist mission requested by the University and ANC. A budget of US\$ 1,138,000 has been submitted to UNDP to implement this integrated museum project, which will constitute a fundamental contribution to honouring the cultural memory of the Black population of South Africa and the anti-apartheid struggle.

59. UNESCO has established three university chairs, two at the University of Durban-Westville (one in engineering and the other in the culture of peace) and a third in human rights at the University of Fort Hare.

60. UNESCO participated in monitoring press freedom before and during the elections of April 1994 and in the assessment of the operations of the South African Broadcasting Corporation during the electoral period. A training course was organized for photo journalists from various regions of the country to improve their professional skills for the elections coverage. Currently, UNESCO is helping to implement a new programme on the training of journalists and strengthening of media structures to meet the requirements of a post-apartheid society. In particular, an experimental project in FM broadcasting (using UNESCO-designed transmitters) from selected university campuses is under way.

## 6. International Monetary Fund

61. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) continued to cooperate with the front-line States through contacts between the Director of the Fund's Office at the United Nations and directly in the context of its work with these countries. The main vehicles for cooperation include financial assistance, external debt and aid coordination, policy advice, surveillance and technical assistance.

62. In Angola, the last Article IV consultation mission took place in May 1994, and the Board meeting was scheduled to be held in late August. There is an ongoing IMF/UNDP technical assistance programme aimed at improving administrative capacity in the Ministry of Finance and the central bank.

63. Botswana has not made use of Fund resources recently. Its impressive economic growth in the 1980s has slowed significantly. The 1993 Article IV consultation was concluded on 10 November 1993. Technical assistance includes the provision of a Monetary and Exchange Affairs Department expert serving as Deputy Governor, and recent reports by the Monetary and Exchange Affairs Department on developing money markets and by the Fiscal Affairs Department on sales tax.

64. In Mozambique, the last Article IV consultation was concluded on 4 August 1993. A four-year Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) programme was approved by the Executive Board on 15 June 1994. The Fund is assisting the Bank of Mozambique in improving the payments system.

65. The Fund concluded the 1994 Article IV consultation with the United Republic of Tanzania on 2 May 1994. At that time, it discussed a Fund staff-monitored programme for January-June 1994 designed to place the adjustment programme back on track. A Fund mission to the United Republic of Tanzania in May 1994 reviewed progress so far under this programme, discussed the 1994-1995 budget and initiated discussions on the key elements of a possible new ESAF programme; these discussions will be continued in August 1994 if the programme for January-June 1994 is successfully implemented.

66. Zambia's rights accumulation programme with the Fund was approved in July 1992. A mission recently returned from conducting the 1994 Article IV consultation discussions and reviewing the programme. Assuming successful implementation of the 1994 SAP, Zambia should be in a position to settle its outstanding arrears to the Fund and resume use of Fund resources early in 1995.

67. The 1993 Article IV consultation with Zimbabwe was concluded on 19 May 1993. Zimbabwe has two parallel arrangements with the Fund under the ESAF and the extended Fund facility approved on 11 September 1992 for a combined amount of 315.2 million special drawing rights. The Fund has provided technical assistance to Zimbabwe in support of the reform of its exchange system.

## 7. World Intellectual Property Organization

68. During 1993, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) continued to cooperate with Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe in the field of intellectual property.

69. In May 1993, WIPO organized in Dar-es-Salaam, in cooperation with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, a national workshop on copyright and neighbouring rights. Over 50 participants, including authors, artists, journalists, lawyers, publishers and musical composers attended the workshop.

70. In May 1993, a subregional seminar on copyright and neighbouring rights for Portuguese-speaking African countries was organized by WIPO in Lisbon in cooperation with the Government of Portugal. Angola and Mozambique were represented at the Seminar.

71. In July 1993, a seminar on industrial property for Portuguese-speaking African countries was organized by WIPO in Maputo in cooperation with the Government of Mozambique. Angola was also represented at the Seminar. Over 30 nationals of Mozambique from the Government, parastatals, the Chamber of Commerce and the private sector participated in the Seminar.

72. In August 1993, at the request of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, WIPO prepared a study containing comments on the new draft copyright law of the country.

73. In October 1993, two officials from the Angolan Ministry of Industry visited WIPO to hold discussions on strengthening cooperation between Angola and WIPO.

74. In November 1993, a WIPO official and a consultant visited Maputo. They discussed with government officials questions of mutual interest in the field of copyright and neighbouring rights, collective administration of copyright and future cooperation programmes between WIPO and Mozambique.

75. In November 1993, at the request of the Government, a WIPO consultant visited Lusaka and held discussions with government officials on the new draft copyright law of Zambia as well as various aspects of collective administration of copyright in connection with the establishment of the new authors' society of Zambia.

76. During 1993, WIPO provided to Botswana and the United Republic of Tanzania free copies of specific patent documents and free state-of-the-art search reports.

77. During 1993, WIPO provided training fellowships to government officials from the following countries: Angola (5), Botswana (4), Mozambique (2), United Republic of Tanzania (4), Zambia (4) and Zimbabwe (10).

8. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

78. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) technical cooperation programme with the front-line States is based on regional, subregional and national strategies, objectives and priorities of the member States and the two main intergovernmental organizations of the area, namely PTA and SADC.

79. Particular attention has been given to implementing programmes and projects that are aimed at establishing a self-reliant and self-sustaining industrial sector and strengthening regional cooperation in the field of industry.

80. Major initiatives and technical cooperation programmes undertaken or being carried out include:

(a) Promoting the integrated development of resource-based industries, as in the case of the project entitled "Regional African Leather and Footwear Industry Scheme" (estimated cost US\$ 5.7 million). Six SADC member countries will benefit from the programme through the strengthening of private sector operations and the improvement of capabilities for leather finishing and footwear production through component manufacturing in the subregion;

(b) Within the framework of the regional project, national African leather and footwear industry schemes are also being implemented. A major component of the programme in Zimbabwe is a project on women in development (US\$ 152,000) to increase the capabilities of women engaged in the leather industry through processing and dissemination of information and upgrading production facilities of leather goods factories managed by women entrepreneurs;

(c) Under the project entitled "Assistance with the development of a ferro-silicon production facility in Namibia", a techno-economic study has been conducted, including an assessment of the market, testing of raw materials, selection of plant, machinery and equipment and preparation of international bids;

(d) Identifying industrial subsystems that offer opportunities for efficient and competitive clusters of industrial activities and support services in the region. One example in this area is "Strategic advice on restructuring and divestment of five State enterprises". The National Development Corporation, the State-owned holding company of a number of manufacturing concerns in the United Republic of Tanzania, is embarking on a programme towards the restructuring and divestment of five selected manufacturing concerns. UNIDO will carry out a pre-diagnostic survey of the selected enterprises, identify restructuring needs and assist in formulating an appropriate investment strategy;

(e) Improving energy efficiency and introducing environmentally cleaner production techniques in industry. In this regard, mention should be made of a preparatory assistance project aimed at broadening capabilities of the SADC Regional Centre in the areas of energy and the environment (approximately US\$ 113,800);

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(f) Providing short-term advisory services in such areas as institution-building, development of plant-derived medicines for pharmaceutical use and the development and commercialization of technologies geared towards agriculture and food production (approximately US\$ 200,000).

#### 9. World Health Organization

81. In May 1993, the World Health Organization (WHO) collaborated with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs in assessing Angola's health needs, estimated at around US\$ 4,440,000 and secured a donation of drugs from South Africa. WHO has earmarked US\$ 140,000 for emergency activities in Angola, but until a political settlement clears the way for stronger international action in humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation, the current priority is to help to strengthen the coordinating role of the Ministry of Health in health relief.

82. WHO supported the Ministry of Health of Botswana in reassessing the country's health needs arising from drought. Funding was provided for a mission on research and training in hazard mapping at field level. WHO is collaborating with the Government and UNDP in preparing legislation and plans and making institutional arrangements for national disaster management.

83. WHO supported the Ministry of Health of Lesotho in reassessing the country's health needs arising from drought and, following recent political instability, in preparing an emergency preparedness and response plan.

84. WHO supported the Ministry of Health of Malawi in reviewing the country's health needs arising from drought and cholera and dysentery epidemics, and is currently assisting in emergency preparedness against diarrhoeal outbreaks, with funding of US\$ 109,000. A disaster management training programme workshop is scheduled to take place in 1994, with WHO participation.

85. Activities in Mozambique in 1993 included provision of the services of a short-term professional and a national officer, and funding of national capacity-building for health emergency management. Support was provided in the areas of needs assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring, training, preparation of emergency appeals by the Ministry of Health, participation in emergency activities of the United Nations and NGOs, research and international notification of diseases. WHO also collaborated with the Ministry of Health in implementing an action research project on health and development for displaced populations at district level, aimed at supporting resettlement and reintegration of displaced people, including restoration of socio-economic activities.

86. Following the signing of the general peace agreement on 4 October 1992, WHO has undertaken the task of providing primary health-care services to approximately 90,000 demobilized soldiers, as stipulated in the agreement, and has expanded collaboration with the United Nations Operations in Mozambique (ONUMOZ). Three WHO staff members have been assigned to ONUMOZ for coordination of the humanitarian assistance programme and the health component of demobilization. A total of 49 primary health-care stations were established, corresponding to the number of assembly areas where demobilization was being

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carried out. WHO staff in the ONUMOZ technical unit for demobilization have finalized protocols for the health programme, established contracts with the implementing agencies, distributed drugs and medical supplies, ensured overall coordination of the health programme, and raised funds totalling US\$ 3 million. The officer assigned to the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination has contributed to sectoral needs assessment in the consolidated humanitarian assistance programme and to the follow-up of donor commitments. Support was given in the coordination and planning of emergency and rehabilitation activities, targeting both government and RENAMO areas through joint assessment missions and sectoral committees.

87. WHO supported Namibia in updating the country's health requirements under the drought emergency appeal. The Ministry of Health has started a review of the national emergency plan and is consolidating information systems for an early warning system. A review of national legislation on disasters has been undertaken.

88. In 1993, WHO supported Swaziland in assessing its health needs arising from drought and cholera and dysentery epidemics, and is now assisting in emergency preparedness against diarrhoeal disease outbreaks, with funds totalling US\$ 47,000.

89. In the United Republic of Tanzania, a drought is affecting 1.5 million people and approximately 300,000 refugees have entered the country from Burundi. WHO emergency assistance has included health needs assessment and the provision of US\$ 80,000 worth of new emergency health kits to cope with drought, cholera and meningitis epidemics and floods. WHO also assisted in emergency training.

90. WHO assisted in assessing Zambia's health needs arising from drought and cholera, dysentery and meningitis epidemics.

91. WHO assisted in an assessment of Zimbabwe's health needs arising from drought and cholera and dysentery epidemics and in fund-raising. A US\$ 182,000 programme for emergency preparedness against diarrhoeal epidemics is being implemented. WHO also provided US\$ 20,000 in technical and financial support for the national emergency database and an epidemiological early warning system.

92. At the subregional level, in 1993, an intercountry meeting on emergency preparedness and response was attended by 30 senior officials from Ministries of Health and Civil Defence throughout southern Africa; they prepared a summary of disasters and national capacities in their countries, including proposals for emergency preparedness activities that are being followed up with the help of voluntary contributions to WHO. Besides individual country assistance, WHO supported projects on diarrhoeal disease control in southern Africa, totalling around US\$ 555,000.

93. In 1993, WHO collaborated with SADC by funding the participation of Ministers of Health of member States in an intercountry workshop on drought management. Among the workshop's recommendations were that SADC should establish an advisory board on health and nutrition, and that a system should be established for the procurement of medical emergency supplies to strengthen the

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management of two major hazards in southern Africa, namely droughts and epidemics.

#### 10. Universal Postal Union

94. The following table summarizes the assistance of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) to the front-line States and other neighbouring States during 1993.

##### A. UPU resources

##### 1. Individual activities

<u>Country</u>	<u>Nature and duration</u>	<u>Field</u>
Botswana	Consultant (1.5 months)	International postal accounting
	Fellowship (3 months)	Postal management
	Fellowship (1.5 months)	Training of trainers
Lesotho	Regional adviser (2 weeks)	Programming follow-up
	Consultant (1 month)	Commercial and marketing strategies
	Consultant (1 month)	Legal status of the posts
	Fellowship (2 months)	Postal statistics
	Fellowship (1.5 months)	Postal management
Namibia	Regional adviser (2 weeks)	Programming follow-up
	Consultant (1 month)	Commercial and marketing strategies
	Fellowship (2 weeks)	Postal management
Zimbabwe	Consultant (1.5 months)	Postal planning

##### 2. Group activities

<u>Field and duration</u>	<u>Receiving country and nature of aid</u>
Pricing and cost accounting workshop (2 weeks)	Malawi (1 fellowship) Zambia (2 fellowships) and Zimbabwe (1 fellowship)

##### B. Other resources (UNDP)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Nature and duration</u>	<u>Field</u>
United Republic of Tanzania	Consultant (1 month)	Electronic mail
	40 fellowships (2-4 weeks)	Various fields of training in postal services
Zimbabwe	Consultant (2 weeks)	Analysis of the situation of the postal services

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