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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

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]
[26 March 1982]

A summary of the measures applied by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) within the context of General Assembly resolution 36/52 of 24 November 1981 and related resolutions, is given below:

(a) The IMCO Council is kept informed of the resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV));

(b) IMCO maintains working relations with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) within the framework of a co-operation agreement concluded on 21 February 1974. In accordance with these arrangements, IMCO and OAU may request consultations in respect of co-operation, including assistance in appropriate fields to newly independent countries and to the peoples of countries still fighting for their independence. In particular, consultations have been held on arrangements for the possible provision of maritime training to refugees from African countries fighting for their independence;

(c) IMCO is co-operating with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia in two projects entitled "Transport Survey for Namibia" and "Maritime Training and Harbour Survey";

(d) In accordance with the applicable decisions of the IMCO Assembly and the Council, the national liberation movements recognized by OAU are invited to attend IMCO meetings and conferences as observers.

Resolution 36/52 will be reported to the IMCO Council at its forty-eighth session in June 1982 and any decisions taken thereon will be communicated later.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

[Original: English]
[12 March 1982]

1. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has taken note of General Assembly resolutions 36/121 A-F and in particular of paragraph 4 of resolution 36/121 D, by which the Agency is requested to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

2. By his letter dated 17 February 1982, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia requested IAEA to grant full membership to Namibia. This request will be put before the Board of Governors of IAEA at its next meeting in June 1982.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

[Original: English]

[19 April 1982]

A. Angola

1. At 31 January 1982, the number of Namibian refugees in Angola was officially estimated at about 70,000, all of whom came under the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). However, due to military attacks by South African forces on Angola territory, the number of Namibian refugees is constantly growing. At its thirty-first session, the Executive Committee approved an allocation of \$US 3.5 million in assistance to these refugees. This allocation, which was increased by \$US 500,000 at the end of 1981, was used to provide such emergency supplies as food, clothing, health, transportation and education. Features of the UNHCR assistance programmes include the following:

(a) Some 250 families have been assisted to settle on land provided by the Government;

(b) In the Kwanza-Sul refugee settlement, some 11,500 children attend primary school. Adult education is also being encouraged. UNHCR is providing school equipment and education materials through the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), its operational partner for the entire programme;

(c) Educational placement for vocational and academic training, including medical studies, was arranged in various African countries for over 400 Namibian students;

(d) Efforts are being made to improve the health and sanitary situation in refugee settlements. Medical and para-medical staff are being trained and basic hygiene is being taught to the adult population. UNHCR is working with non-governmental organizations on disease control, mother and child care and early disease detection. The health facilities in Kwanza-Sul are being expanded.

2. Some 5,000 South African refugees live in and around the Angolan capital of Luanda. In 1981, UNHCR provided air transport for food supplies at a cost of \$US 107,000. Donations valued at over \$US 210,000, given in response to the High Commissioner's appeal, were channelled to this group of refugees during the same year.

B. Botswana

3. According to Government estimates, there were 1,300 refugees in Botswana at the end of 1981, consisting mainly of Angolans, South Africans and Namibians; almost half of the refugees reside in the Dukwe settlement.

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4. In 1981, the Government of Botswana was the major financial contributor to the Dukwe settlement project, which is assisting refugees to achieve local integration through self-reliance. UNHCR and the Lutheran World Federation, which is the implementing agency, continued their financial contributions. Transport, health and educational services were provided at the settlement while agricultural, community development and supplementary feeding programmes were continued. Food supplies were provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) under a bilateral agreement with the Government. In addition, local voluntary organizations provided various forms of financial and material assistance for the benefit of refugees in Botswana. The Botswana Christian Council, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, World University Service and the All Africa Conference of Churches also provided generous support for refugees.

5. During 1981, 41 refugees were voluntarily repatriated to various African countries and 37 were resettled, mostly in North America. A total of 118 refugee students of various nationalities were admitted into the University, the Polytechnic, the National Health Institute as well as public and private schools in the country with financial assistance from UNHCR or the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

C. Lesotho

6. In 1981 some 1,000 South African students who are registered with UNHCR received various forms of assistance, including 200 who benefitted from the expansion of facilities at the Lerotholi Technical Institute. Three additional workshops were constructed, which will allow for courses to be given in tailoring, dressmaking and upholstery when the new term begins in July 1982. Under a project scheduled for completion in mid-1982, equipment, tools and materials will be purchased for the Institute for the purpose of training 100 South African refugees over the next two years. It is hoped that with this assistance the Government of Lesotho will be able to continue its liberal admissions policy for refugee students.

7. Under supplementary aid projects designed specifically for South African refugees in Lesotho, destitute refugees received assistance pending employment or placement in educational institutions. Some 50 South Africans were enabled to become self-supporting by establishing small-scale businesses and other income-generating activities. More than 900 South Africans benefitted from various kinds of counselling services. Facilities at the national University of Lesotho in Roma and the Refugee Reception Center in Maseru were expanded; among the beneficiaries were refugees from South Africa.

D. Swaziland

8. A total of 112 needy South African refugees are being assisted under a supplementary aid project which began in mid-1981 and will be completed in mid-1982. New arrivals are provided with material and financial assistance. Other South Africans benefitted from a counselling project which included placement in educational and training programmes, including universities. Grants were provided to start self-help projects and to purchase tools. Under a project implemented by

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the Lutheran World Federation at a cost of \$US 1.4 million, over 5,000 South African refugees were assisted to develop a self-sufficient rural community at Ndzevane during 1981 by the provision of essential facilities for agricultural and community development, health, education, nutrition, water and communications. The Government of Swaziland provided the land and seed packs, and a first harvest of 400 hectares of cotton was reaped in early 1981. Food was provided by WFP, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) contributed equipment for a clinic and school which are under construction.

E. United Republic of Tanzania

9. Between 1 July 1980 and 30 June 1981, 231 South African refugees, most of whom were students, received supplementary assistance. Some non-students, who had been living in urban centres and unable to find employment, were helped to move to the Kigwa rural settlement. A group of six South African refugees were assisted, through Caritas Internationalis, to set up a poultry project at Mbeya.

10. By mid-1982, up to 300 members of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) will have received assistance towards self-sufficiency in food at the Bagamoyo Centre under a project which began in the autumn of 1981. Funds have already been supplied for the initial purchase of building materials and livestock.

11. A total of 65 individual southern African refugees received subsistence allowances and other forms of multipurpose assistance, as well as counselling in urban centres and at the Kigwa rural settlement. Twenty-one South Africans were part of a group of 68 refugees who were assisted to start an agricultural scheme at Kigwa.

F. Zambia

12. In 1980 and 1981, UNHCR spent over \$US 500,000 for multipurpose assistance to the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) for development of the liberation movement's 1,340 hectare farm, on which about 950 South African refugees live. The farm is expected to become entirely self-supporting by mid-1982. It will produce its own food, as well as cash crops, and provide opportunities for training and employment.

13. Assistance to the SWAPO Health and Education Centre at Nyango included the construction of classrooms and the provision of educational materials and teachers' allowances. Following the destruction of medical stocks in the April 1979 attack on the Centre, UNHCR undertook a project to improve the health facilities for the population of 4,000. This project, at a cost of just under \$US 450,000, terminated on 31 December 1981. Under other projects, multipurpose assistance in the form of food, clothing, medicine, books, stationery and transport was provided to 3,500 Namibian refugees at the Centre until the end of 1981.

14. Over 400 South African refugees were given subsistence allowances covering food, rent subsidies, clothing, travel costs, medical treatment, etc.; 13 were resettled.

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15. South African and Namibian students, including those attending Nkumbi International College, also benefitted from educational assistance at the lower secondary academic, post-primary and vocational/technical levels, including tuition, board, uniforms, transportation, allowances and examination fees. A total of 195 South African refugees received material assistance under the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[19 and 26 March 1982]

1. The report of the Executive Director on technical assistance to the Namibian people (see enclosure) will be considered by the Industrial Development Board at its sixteenth session, to be held from 11 to 28 May 1982.

2. As a follow-up to the inter-agency meeting organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on assistance to national liberation movements, held at Dar es Salaam in December 1981, UNIDO sent a three-man mission to Zambia from 2 to 8 March 1982 and to the United Republic of Tanzania from 8 to 14 March to hold in-depth discussions with representatives of SWAPO, the United Nations Institute for Namibia, ANC and PAC. During the mission, the UNIDO delegation was in close contact with the UNDP offices at Lusaka and Dar es Salaam, and met at the same time, officials of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in Dar es Salaam.

3. On the basis of the above, the mission worked very closely with SWAPO and the Institute in reformulating the following projects in the industrial field:

(a) Training in industrial and technological development. This project proposal essentially entails the extension and expansion of the ongoing SWAPO project DP/NAM/002 with the main objective of training potential Namibian policy-makers in selected areas of industrial and technological development. The total cost of the project amounts to \$US 490,000 over a three-year period.

(b) Formulation of a national industrial development plan and a legal framework for independent Namibia. This is a merger of two projects originally presented by UNIDO in relation to a resource-based industry-oriented study of Namibia for the elaboration of a national industrial development programme and the formulation of a legal and policy framework for an accelerated national industrial development. The immediate objective of the reformulated project is to prepare, on the basis of available studies on Namibia, alternative national development plans and legal frameworks along with the project profiles for consideration by the Government of Namibia when it attains independence. The total cost of the project is \$US 379,000 for a period of two years.

(c) Assistance to SWAPO in the establishment of a mechanical workshop in Angola. This is a new project formulated at the request of SWAPO. Its objective is to establish a mechanical workshop (wood and metal working) for the production

of simple agricultural tools and implements, repair and maintenance of construction equipment, vehicles and agricultural tools and implements, production of household and school furniture and training of SWAPO technical staff. The total cost of the project containing a high equipment component amounts to \$US 550,000 for a period of two years.

(d) UNIDO pre-independence assistance to Namibia. This is a project proposal to reinforce co-operation between UNIDO and the Institute. Its activities include the provision of the services of UNIDO field experts and consultants to the Institute in carrying out identified joint activities, training of Institute staff on study tours and the joint organization of workshops. The project for which SWAPO would be sending an official request for financing by UNIDO, is estimated to cost \$US 80,000 over a period of two years.

(e) Common assistance to all national liberation movements. This is a modest project entitled "Participation of national liberation movements in the activities of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa" with the objective of facilitating the continuous involvement of the national liberation movements in a series of activities to be undertaken at the regional and subregional levels for the formulation and implementation of the Decade programme by meeting the travel and subsistence costs of their staff. The total cost of the project amounts to only \$US 50,000 over a period of four years.

4. The following projects have been reformulated by the UNIDO mission in close co-operation with ANC and PAC:

(a) Training of ANC staff in the development and operation of small-scale industries. The objective of the project is to train selected ANC staff in the management of existing ANC industrial production units, including repair and maintenance of industrial equipment and the identification, preparation and implementation of small-scale industries. The total cost of the project is \$US 220,000 over a period of two years.

(b) Assistance to ANC in strengthening its mechanical workshop at Mazimbu, United Republic of Tanzania. The immediate objectives of the project are to assist the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Mazimbu, United Republic of Tanzania, in strengthening its programmes and facilities, mechanical workshops and in training. The total cost of the project is \$US 389,500.

(c) Training of PAC staff in the development and operation of small-scale industries. This is the only project proposal prepared for assistance to the PAC. The immediate objective of the project is to train PAC staff in the management of PAC industrial production units related to food processing, garment production, wood working and carpentry (including equipment repair and maintenance), as well as in the identification, preparation and implementation of new small-scale industries (including the relevant appropriate technologies). The total cost of the project amounts to \$US 95,000 over a period of three years.

5. The project proposals mentioned above will soon be submitted to UNDP New York.

Enclosure

[Original: Chinese/English/French/
Russian/Spanish]

[12 March 1982]

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLES

Document ID/B/276

Report by the Executive Director

I. BACKGROUND AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

1. In compliance with General Assembly resolutions 31/153 of 20 December 1976 and 32/9A of 4 November 1977, a comprehensive blueprint of technical assistance to Namibia, 1/ covering assistance to the pre-independence, transitional and post-independence phases of the country, was prepared by the Secretariat of UNIDO and endorsed by the Industrial Development Board at its twelfth session, in May 1978. 2/ The following proposals totalling a value of \$US 16.78 million were included in the UNIDO programme:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Cost (\$000)</u>
<u>Pre-independence</u>	
Secondment of Namibian students to UNIDO projects)	
Study tour by Namibians)	102
Secondment of Namibian officials to UNIDO)	
Training in industrial strategy and development	68
Assistance in the formulation of a legal framework to regulate industrial activity	72
Development and expansion of the industrial entrepreneur sector	102
Resource-based industry-oriented study	493
Subtotal	837
<u>Transitional and post-independence</u>	
Appointment of experts for management of existing industry	12,940
Advisory group on industrial development	1,853
Industrial development corporation	1,152
Subtotal	15,945
Total	16,782

1/ ID/B/C.3/65.

2/ A/33/16, para. 50.

2. Technical assistance provided by UNIDO to the Namibian people in the past has been described in previous documents submitted to the Permanent Committee ^{3/} and the Industrial Development Board. ^{4/} Two of the three projects proposed by UNIDO for urgent implementation ("Secondment of Namibian students to UNIDO projects" and "Study tour by Namibians") are nearing completion, while implementation of the third ("Secondment of Namibian officials to UNIDO") is expected to start by April 1982. The projects are financed jointly by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNIDO with an original input of \$44,500 (TF/NAM/78/063 - Technical assistance to Namibia from UNDP and the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) respectively). The UNIDO input was subsequently increased to \$80,000 to cover the secondment of trainees to UNIDO. Details of implementation are given in paragraphs 7-9 below. In the absence of a definite response from the United Nations Council for Namibia, the other project proposals remained pending.

3. In connexion with an evaluation exercise undertaken by UNDP of its own assistance to Namibia, the relevant UNIDO programme was discussed with representatives of UNDP in Vienna in October 1981. Subsequent consultations took place with UNDP, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the Council for Namibia, in New York, Lusaka (Zambia) and Dar es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania), as well as between representatives of UNIDO and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). UNIDO participated in a UNDP evaluation exercise of UNDP assistance to the African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

4. UNIDO also attended the UNDP Interagency Meeting held in Dar es Salaam in December 1981. The Meeting, in which the Council for Namibia, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and SWAPO also participated, discussed inter alia the requirements and priorities of SWAPO which, for the time being, were training and the strengthening of the United Nations Institute for Namibia. It was agreed at the Meeting that a priority list of projects should be drawn up for the review of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in April 1982.

5. The following four project proposals, presented by UNIDO at the Interagency Meeting met with positive response, with the proviso that they be reformulated to take into account ongoing activities, especially the activities of the United Nations Institute for Namibia:

(a) Resource-based, industry-oriented study for Namibia for the elaboration of a national industrial development programme;

(b) Training in industrial and technological development;

(c) Formulation of a legal and policy framework for accelerated national industrial development;

^{3/} ID/B/C.3/65, ID/B/C.3/82, ID/B/C.3/91, ID/B/C.3/96.

^{4/} ID/B/253.

(d) Assistance in the management, operation and full utilization of installed production units.

6. At the beginning of 1982, preparations were being made for a UNIDO mission to Lusaka and Dar es Salaam, to entail in-depth discussions with the Council for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia and UNDP with the aim of:

(a) Reviewing ongoing UNIDO assistance to Namibia;

(b) Discussing details of the project proposals presented by UNIDO at the UNDP Interagency Meeting in Dar es Salaam in December 1981;

(c) Formulating an updated comprehensive programme of UNIDO assistance to Namibia and appropriate draft project documents for submission to UNDP.

Preparations were also being made to attend a workshop on mining, industries, trade and economic planning, scheduled to take place in Salisbury (Zimbabwe), 29 March-2 April 1982. The workshop is part of a series of sectoral planning workshops for the further development of the Nationhood Programme of Namibia to be organized by the Commissioner for Namibia at the request of the Council for Namibia. 5/

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROVED PROJECTS

7. Under a project combining "Industrial development training" (TF/NAM/79/002) and "Technical assistance to Namibia" (UF/NAM/78/063), training was provided in the field of industrial management and international industrial administration. The project was launched with the nomination of five candidates, graduates of the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

8. Three fellows received training at the National Productivity Centre of Ethiopia from March to September 1981. The training programme included preparation of financial statements; production management; production steering subsystems; and on-the-job training. One fellow received training at the Textile Development Centre in Egypt from January to April 1981, within the framework of project DP/EGY/77/008, while another was trained at the Leather Product Institute in the United Republic of Tanzania from November 1980 to September 1981, within the framework of project DP/URT/77/010.

9. After completion of the above-mentioned training and in consultation with the UNDP office in Lusaka, the five fellows were assigned to various projects in Zambia (DP/ZAM/78/005 Strengthening of the Department of Industry, DP/ZAM/80/004 Assistance to the Mwinilunga Cannery and DP/ZAM/78/006 Industrial Project Identification Survey in Nine Provinces). Subsequently, and in accordance with

5/ United Nations Council for Namibia resolution 1 of 7 February 1980, on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, para. 11.

the proposal made during the fifteenth session of the Board that UNIDO should assist Namibians in becoming familiar with industrial development policies in other developing countries in Africa and Asia, ^{6/} a study tour was organized to India, Kenya, and the United Republic of Tanzania. The trainees visited industrial development institutions, small-scale industries and government departments concerned with industry in Kenya during January and February 1982. A similar programme is scheduled for March 1982 in the United Republic of Tanzania to be followed by secondment to UNIDO Headquarters where the Namibian fellows will have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the Organization.

III. CONCLUSION

10. While UNIDO has been able to implement certain important training projects in the area of industrial management and international industrial administration, other project proposals submitted by UNIDO for the pre-independence period of the country remained pending with the Council for Namibia. However, the UNDP Interagency Meeting in Dar es Salaam provided an opportunity for UNIDO to reactivate these proposals and initiate a new dialogue on assistance to Namibia. It is hoped that further contacts with the Council for Namibia and the local UNDP offices in Lusaka and Dar es Salaam will result in an enlarged programme of UNIDO technical assistance to Namibia.

IV. ACTION REQUIRED OF THE BOARD

11. The Industrial Development Board may wish to take note of the present report.

^{6/} A/36/16, para. 286.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

[Original: Arabic/Chinese/English/
French/Russian/Spanish]

[17 March 1982]

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ASSISTANCE: ASSISTANCE TO NATIONAL
LIBERATION MOVEMENTS RECOGNIZED IN ITS AREA BY THE
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Document DP/1982/17

Report of the Administrator

I. NATURE OF UNDP ASSISTANCE

1. The guiding principle of UNDP assistance to African national liberation movements (NLMs) over the years has been the right, recognized unequivocally by the United Nations community, of all colonial peoples to independence and self-determination. In this regard, the assistance of UNDP to these liberation movements has been of a developmental character with the projects supported by UNDP being of two categories:

(a) Projects that promote skills and manpower development through education and training, with a view to preparing the people concerned for eventual administrative, technical and managerial responsibilities in their respective countries; and

(b) For NLM communities in countries of asylum, projects that ensure a certain degree of self-reliance, particularly in agriculture, food production and health as well as in such vocational trades as carpentry, masonry, simple vehicle and equipment repair, etc. These projects contribute not only to easing the burden that host countries and Governments normally bear in supporting and maintaining resident NLM communities, but also to preparing the individuals concerned, through practical experience, for productive responsibilities wherever they may be.

2. During 1981 three NLMs in Africa received UNDP assistance. These were the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia, the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, both of South Africa. In 1981 five projects of assistance to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, in progress since before the country's independence in April 1980, were completed. All five were training projects continued with the specific purpose of enabling the students and trainees involved to complete their studies.

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II. ASSISTANCE TO THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND THE PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA

3. During 1981 there were three ongoing projects for the African National Congress. The project, Educational Assistance (ANC/77/001), has been providing educational assistance to South African youth in the United Republic of Tanzania. Participants include primary, secondary and university students as well as others in technical and professional schools. The projects Community Development Scheme (ANC/78/101), and Comprehensive Educational Training (ANC/79/001), are aimed at promoting community self-reliance among South Africans who have sought asylum in the United Republic of Tanzania. Activities under these two projects include agriculture and food production, settlements planning and implementation, as well as training in these areas. UNDP expenditures for all three projects are given in annex I.

4. Three projects in 1981 benefited the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania: Educational Assistance (PAC/77/001), Construction Assistance (PAC/78/102) and Food Production (PAC/79/001). They were geared respectively to providing educational assistance to South African youth in temporary exile, and to promoting self-reliance in housing and infrastructure construction as well as in agriculture and food production among PAC communities in the United Republic of Tanzania. UNDP expenditures for these projects are also given in annex I.

III. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED JOINTLY TO SEVERAL NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

5. In addition to assistance to specific liberation movements, UNDP has traditionally supported projects jointly benefiting several liberation movements. Five such projects were still operational during 1981. Four of these: Health Assistance (NLM/76/001), Vocational Training (NLM/78/002), Educational Assistance (NLM/76/002), and Educational Assistance (NLM/78/004), deal, respectively, with the training of middle-level health personnel, pilot vocational training in automobile and mechanical engineering and in electrical engineering, and with the provision of primary, secondary and technical education to South African youths. Except for (NLM/78/004), which is located in Swaziland, these projects are in the United Republic of Tanzania.

6. Of these four projects, three: Educational Assistance (NLM/76/002), Vocational Training (NLM/78/002) and Educational Assistance (NLM/78/004), benefited South African youths who were sponsored by ANC and PAC; one project (NLM/76/001), benefitted trainees sponsored by these two movements and by SWAPO as well.

7. The fifth project, Representation of National Liberation Movements (NLM/78/001) has enabled the participation, since 1978, of selected representatives of the liberation movements in sessions of the UNDP Governing Council. Operative paragraph 4 of Governing Council decision 81/12 requests the Administrator to study the possibility of financing, outside the IPF for NLMs the participation of several representatives of NLMs recognized by OAU in meetings convened by UNDP, including

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sessions of the Governing Council, since such participation would contribute to their familiarization with the issues being discussed at those meetings. Consequently, the project (NLM/78/001) was terminated and a new project (NLM/82/001) of the same title was established in 1982 using resources available under the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

8. All the above-mentioned activities were financed in 1981 under the IPF for NLMs.

IV. ASSISTANCE TO THE SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION AND THE NAMIBIA NATIONHOOD PROGRAMME

(a) Assistance to SWAPO

9. In discussing the contribution of UNDP to the decolonization and ultimate independence of Namibia, it is necessary to treat, at the same time, the traditional programme of assistance to SWAPO as a liberation movement, and to the Nationhood Programme under the Council for Namibia. UNDP assistance to SWAPO, like that provided to ANC and PAC, is financed from the IPF for NLMs. Projects of assistance to the Namibia Nationhood Programme are funded by the IPF for Namibia.

10. During 1981 SWAPO was assisted under six projects covering the two categories of activities described in paragraph 1. The four projects in the first category include Telecommunications Training (SWP/77/001), Educational Assistance (SWP/77/004) Educational Assistance (SWP/78/002), and Women in Development (SWP/78/004). These were all educational assistance activities, providing educational opportunities at the primary, secondary and technical levels as well as study tours for Namibian youth and women residing in Angola and Zambia.

11. The two projects in the second category were both concerned with agricultural production. They have the same title: Agricultural Assistance. One (SWP/77/002), is located in Zambia; the other, (SWP/77/005), in Angola. Both include on-the-job training aimed at improving the abilities of the beneficiary communities in various aspects of agricultural production and development.

(b) Nationhood Programme for Namibia

12. The Nationhood Programme for Namibia was established under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976. It is conceived as a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system and under the over-all responsibility of the United Nations Council for Namibia covering "the present period of the struggle for independence and the initial years of independence". Its fundamental objective is to prepare the people of Namibia for independence and self-determination, paying particular attention to their future administrative responsibilities.

13. Projects of UNDP assistance to the Nationhood Programme are funded from the IPF which UNDP specifically established for Namibia. The five ongoing projects during 1981 were all concerned with manpower and skills development.

14. The project, Vocational Training Centre (NAM/78/008), is concerned with the establishment in Angola of a pilot vocational training centre catering for Namibians who have sought asylum in that country. Its over-all objective is to develop and promote technical and vocational skills and manpower at the operative, supervisory and managerial levels with a view to providing Namibia with a pool of skilled workers at independence. The training programme of the Centre concentrates on the following six trades: automechanics; machine shop and fitting; electrical installation; plumbing; carpentry; and building and construction.

15. Activities in the four remaining projects consisted in: (a) development of future Namibian administrators and policy makers in: (i) negotiating with and regulating transnational corporations (NAM/78/002) and (ii) the development and exploitation of fisheries resources (NAM/78/003); (b) collection and assessment of available information and data on land suitability with a view to formulating a strategy for long-term land use, including animal husbandry (NAM/78/004); and (c) studies on current institutional and manpower requirements that would constitute part of a national policy relative to external trade and development (NAM/78/006).

16. UNDP also administers, on the basis of an agreement with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, several Nationhood Programme projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Namibia. Twenty-seven such projects, two of which were new, were ongoing in 1981. Nine projects were devoted to technical training for manpower resources development, while the remaining 18, or two thirds of the total, concentrated on studies and training in the planning, management and administration of several sectors of the economy. The list of Nationhood Programme projects is given in annex II.

17. As noted in Governing Council decision 81/12, it is the "intention of the Administrator to prepare, in co-operation with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, a comprehensive report on development problems of an independent Namibia, as he did in the case of Zimbabwe, taking also into account the activities under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia". ^{1/} For several years the United Nations Institute for Namibia, which is partly financed by UNDP, has been active in the preparation of sectoral studies that may be used as inputs for the proposed report. Consultations are currently taking place with all parties concerned on arrangements for the report. The Council will be informed in due course of developments in this regard.

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 11 (E/1981/61/Rev.1), p. 40.

V. EVALUATION AND PROGRAMMING OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS RECOGNIZED BY THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

18. In introducing the report on assistance to NLMs recognized by OAU (DP/513) at the twenty-eighth session of the Governing Council, the Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa, indicated that before the end of the year UNDP would undertake a thorough review of all ongoing UNDP-financed projects of assistance to such movements. The review would appraise the status and effectiveness of UNDP assistance, determine the changes and reorientation necessary and, on the basis thereof, prepare a programme of UNDP assistance for the third programming cycle (1982-1986).
19. An evaluation mission led by a senior staff member of UNDP and including two independent consultants undertook that review in September-October 1981. Its activities involved consultations with various officials of the United Nations system in New York including the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia; officials of the various specialized agencies charged with the execution of NLM projects; representatives of the three national liberation movements concerned, namely SWAPO, ANC and PAC, and of OAU and, finally, UNDP field offices in countries hosting NLM projects.
20. Apart from its specific treatment of organizational and management issues relating to projects of assistance to NLMs the mission made the following general assessment:
- (a) Over-all, the assistance UNDP has been providing to African NLMs is achieving the intended development and humanitarian objectives and goals;
 - (b) Such assistance benefits only the targeted beneficiaries, very much in accordance with the objectives, rules and procedures established by the policy-making organs of the United Nations (General Assembly) and UNDP (Governing Council);
 - (c) While provision of UNDP assistance to NLMs has been rational, efficient and sound, and has improved conceptually and procedurally over the years, there is still room for continued improvement, particularly in such areas as data gathering, compilation and analysis as well in project formulation, implementation, monitoring and co-ordination.
21. The mission's report, together with the oral and written submissions of the three NLMs that are still being assisted by UNDP and inputs from United Nations agencies, served as a basis for close consultations between UNDP, the NLMs concerned, OAU and the United Nations agencies, at an interagency meeting held in Dar es Salaam from 8 to 11 December 1981. These consultations took place under the chairmanship of the UNDP Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa, with the active participation of representatives of the above-mentioned NLMs, the Executive Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia as well as representatives from the various United Nations

agencies. They led to the identification of priority needs in terms of development assistance during the 1982-1986 programming cycle. Further consultations through interagency missions and otherwise are being undertaken to prepare the projects (new projects as well as extensions of current activities) which would be retained for implementation during the first two years of the programming cycle.

VI. FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE PROGRAMME

22. In view of the evaluation exercise mentioned above, no new projects were approved in 1981 under the combined resources of the IPF for NLMs and the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples. As can be seen in annex I, the amount of uncommitted resources under the IPF for NLMs in 1977-1981 is \$4,298,011 and under the IPF for Namibia, \$3,217,576. As shown in annex III, uncommitted resources under the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples amount to \$1,037,931. Considering that the illustrative IPF for NLMs in 1982-1986 is \$15,000,000, of which 80 per cent or \$12,000,000 can be programmed, the total amount that may be programmed in 1982-1986 for assistance to NLMs is \$17,335,942. As regards Namibia, the illustrative IPF for 1982-1986 is \$7,750,000 of which 80 per cent or \$6,200,000 can be programmed; the total amount that may be programmed in 1982-1986 for assistance to Namibia, taking into account the carry-over from 1977-1981 IPF, is thus \$9,417,576.

Annex I

NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS PROJECTS FUNDED BY UNDP

A. Resource information as of December 1981

<u>IPF for 1977-1981</u>	<u>Budget commitments</u>		<u>Unencumbered balance</u>
	<u>Prior years</u>	<u>1981</u>	
NLM: 20 500 000	12 436 631	3 765 358	4 298 011
Namibia: 7 750 000	4 218 940	894 484	3 217 576 ^{a/}
Total 28 250 000	16 655 571	4 659 842	7 515 587

B. Projects under implementation during 1981

<u>Project number and title</u>	<u>UNDP contribution</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Prior years</u>	<u>1981</u>	
(a) <u>NLM IPF</u>			
1. Educational Assistance (ANC/77/001)	325 538	274 917	600 455
2. Community Development Scheme (ANC/78/101)	339 676	258 528	598 204
3. Comprehensive Educational Training (ANC/79/001)	<u>104 117</u>	<u>153 883</u>	<u>258 000</u>
Subtotal ANC	769 331	687 328	1 456 659
4. Educational Assistance (PAC/77/001)	262 207	199 275	461 482
5. Construction Assistance (PAC/78/102)	64 243	154 282	218 525
6. Food Production (PAC/79/001)	<u>34 729</u>	<u>210 867</u>	<u>245 596</u>
Subtotal PAC	361 179	564 424	925 603
7. Educational Assistance (PAF/78/001)	1 991 442	231 464	2 222 906
8. Educational Equipment (PAF/78/006)	277 356	2 644	280 000
9. Civil Aviation Training (PAF/79/001)	255 873	85 922	341 795
10. Goods Transport (PAF/79/003)	48 129	1 871	50 000
11. Aircraft Mechanics Training (PAF/79/005)	<u>112 125</u>	<u>9 237</u>	<u>121 362</u>
Subtotal PAF	2 684 925	331 138	3 016 063

a/ Including a carry-over of \$581,000 from the first programming cycle (1972-1976). The adjusted IPF for the second cycle was \$8,331,000.

<u>Project number and title</u>	<u>UNDP contribution</u>		
	<u>Prior years</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Total</u>
12. Health Assistance (NLM/76/001)	435 575	355 375	790 950
13. Educational Assistance (NLM/76/002)	1 158 657	469 255	1 627 912
14. Representation of NLMs (NLM/78/001)	32 334	12 000	44 334
15. Vocational Training (NLM/78/002)	337 531	210 868	548 399
16. Educational Assistance (NLM/78/004)	421 728	332 304	754 032
17. Evaluation of NLM Projects (NLM/81/001)	-	140 500	140 500
Subtotal NLM	2 385 825	1 520 302	3 906 127
18. Telecommunications Training (SWP/77/001)	895 408	119 447	1 014 855
19. Agricultural Assistance (SWP/77/002)	28 158	30 050	58 208
20. Educational Assistance (SWP/77/004)	275 652	181 558	457 210
21. Agricultural Assistance (SWP/77/005)	9 516	19 866	29 382
22. Educational Assistance (SWP/78/002)	224 683	232 810	457 493
23. Women in Development (SWP/78/004)	106 865	53 035	159 900
Subtotal SWP	1 540 282	636 766	2 177 048
Subtotal all ongoing projects	7 741 542	3 765 358	11 506 900
Subtotal all completed projects	4 695 089	-	4 695 089
Total projects funded by NLM/IPF	<u>12 436 631</u>	<u>3 765 358</u>	<u>16 201 989</u>
 (b) <u>Namibia IPF</u>			
1. Transnational Corporations Training (NAM/78/002)	14 850	102 050	116 900
2. Fisheries Fellowships (NAM/78/003)	-	35 032	35 032
3. Land Suitability Assessment (NAM/78/004)	56 012	175 290	231 302
4. External Economic Policies (NAM/78/006)	-	253 000	253 000
5. Vocational Training Centre (NAM/78/008)	403 956	326 112	730 068
Subtotal ongoing projects	474 818	894 484	1 368 302
Subtotal completed projects	3 744 122	-	3 744 122
Total projects funded by Namibia IPF	<u>4 218 940</u>	<u>894 484</u>	<u>5 110 424</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>16 655 571</u>	<u>4 659 842</u>	<u>21 315 413</u>

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Annex II

NAMIBIA NATIONAL PROGRAMME PROJECTS
 FINANCED BY THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

A. <u>Resource information</u>	<u>\$</u>
Fund contributions and account interest:	7 309 334
Programme budget commitments: Over-all	4 173 160
1981 only	2 002 647
Unencumbered balance available for programming:	3 136 174

B. Projects under implementation during 1981

<u>Project number and title</u>	<u>Trust Fund contribution</u>		
	<u>Other years</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Socio-Economic Policies and Planning (NAM/78/001)	562	38 338	38 900
2. Mineral Development Training (NAM/79/001)	96 630	81 570	178 200
3. Transport Survey (NAM/79/005)	68 300	93 000	161 300
4. Training in the Transport Sector (NAM/79/006)	127 400	83 500	210 900
5. Maritime Training and Harbour Survey (NAM/79/007)	144 700	26 800	171 500
6. Civil Aviation Advisor (NAM/79/008)	2 972	62 700	65 672
7. Civil Aviation Training (NAM/79/009)	183 610	92 190	275 800
8. Telecommunications Planning (NAM/79/010)	-	51 900	51 900
9. Energy Survey (NAM/79/011)	-	47 900	47 900
10. Training in Electricity Supply (NAM/79/012)	-	45 600	45 600
11. Fellowship in Water Development (NAM/79/015)	-	24 900	24 900
12. Fellowship in Meteorology (NAM/79/016)	57 000	44 800	101 800
13. Training of Labour Administrators (NAM/79/017)	-	147 900	147 900
14. Educational Planning (NAM/79/018)	67 800	67 900	135 700
15. Food Economics and Nutrition (NAM/79/019)	31 150	31 150	62 300
16. Radio Programming and Production (NAM/79/020)	249 400	96 600	346 000
17. Training of Educational Personnel (NAM/79/021)	151 170	43 430	194 600

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<u>Project number and title</u>	<u>Trust Fund contribution</u>		
	<u>Other years</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Total</u>
18. Building Policy Options (NAM/79/024)	-	29 400	29 400
19. Development Planning Training (NAM/79/025)	33 214	140 186	173 400
20. Establishment of Statistical Unit (NAM/79/026)	1 663	112 537	114 200
21. Planning for Public Administration (NAM/79/027)	16 488	116 550	133 038
22. Training in Public Administration (NAM/79/028)	-	41 000	41 000
23. Planning for Criminal Justice Reform (NAM/79/029)	84 814	46 946	131 760
24. Prevention and Control of Economic Crime (NAM/79/030)	-	87 900	87 900
25. Public Enterprise Management Training (NAM/79/034)	212 365	2 850	215 215
26. Human Settlements Development Planning (NAM/81/001)	-	146 000	146 000
27. Public Enterprise Management Training (NAM/81/002)	-	199 100	199 100
Subtotal ongoing projects	1 529 238	2 002 647	3 531 885
Subtotal completed projects	641 275	-	641 275
GRAND TOTAL	<u>2 170 513</u>	<u>2 002 647</u>	<u>4 173 160</u>

Annex III

THE TRUST FUND FOR ASSISTANCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Resource information

	<u>£</u>
(a) Trust Fund contributions and interest:	4 517 811
(b) Programme budget commitments (1974-1981)	<u>3 479 880</u>
Unencumbered balance available for programming:	1 037 931
