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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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\* A/34/50.

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

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

/Original: French/  
/11 April 1979/

1. Comprehensive information on action taken by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions is contained in the previous reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth to thirty-third sessions. <sup>1/</sup> The purpose of the present note is to bring that information up to date. It should be recalled, as in the past, that the corner-stone of ILO policy in the matter continues to be the decision adopted by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its one hundred and seventy-third session (November 1968), the full text of which appears in document A/8314.

I. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES FROM THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES, INCLUDING ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED, IN THE PREPARATION AND EXECUTION OF PROJECTS BENEFICIAL TO THESE REFUGEES, AND INTRODUCTION OF THE GREATEST POSSIBLE MEASURES OF FLEXIBILITY IN THE RELEVANT PROCEDURES

2. Under the programme of assistance to southern African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), approximately 100 refugees belonging to the liberation movements of Namibia (the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)) and Zimbabwe (the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU)) began a course of technical and vocational training in 1978 in Egypt, in the front-line States and at the ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin under the auspices of the ILO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

3. A vocational-training pilot project for the South African liberation movements (the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)) was also launched with financial support from UNDP, amounting to \$US 791,500. The immediate aim of this project is to provide industrial vocational training to 60 South Africans (30 refugees belonging to ANC and 30 to PAC) at institutions in the United Republic of Tanzania.

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLES OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN AFRICA IN CONSULTATION WITH OAU AND WITH THE ACTIVE COLLABORATION OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS CONCERNED

4. The ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin offered a training course lasting from 3 July 1978 to 9 February 1979 for 17 persons designated by the liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia. This

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<sup>1/</sup> For the most recent, see A/31/65/Add.1, A/32/87 and A/33/109.

course, which dealt with methodology for the training of technical training instructors, was divided into several phases. At their request, some of the trainees were given an opportunity to take special introductory courses in various disciplines covering specific technical skills, such as photography and the use of equipment designed for hospitals and paramedical personnel. Special programmes were developed to meet these specific requests.

5. In the field of co-operative development, the ILO plans to provide training for four Namibians under a project financed by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and approved by SWAPO. The training is to cover a period of 18 months.

6. The ILO provided technical assistance in connexion with the Conference on Migratory Labour in Southern Africa, held at Lusaka from 4 to 8 April 1978 under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). It arranged for the preparation of a number of reports 2/ for the Conference on various aspects of the problems encountered under present conditions by labour-exporting countries, of their impact on employment and of international aid and indebtedness. The Conference felt that it was of primary importance for the African region to put an end to the system of migratory labour as soon as possible and to undertake an effective programme for that purpose. It emphasized that available aid should be used to execute projects that would enable the States concerned to create jobs locally and promote development of their own economies so that agricultural workers would not be forced to emigrate. The Conference also stressed that it was essential for supplier States to establish consultation and co-operation procedures and to give consideration to the establishment of permanent consultative bodies. Finally, it noted that no sound reform was possible within the framework of the system of discrimination represented by apartheid and that the efforts of supplier States and of the workers themselves should be directed towards dismantling that system. It adopted three resolutions dealing with accelerated economic development and international action, the promotion of development strategies with a view to reducing economic dependence on South Africa and the creation of a labour committee for southern Africa. The third resolution contains the Charter of Rights for Migrant Workers in Southern Africa.

7. For many years, the policy of apartheid practised in South Africa has been a matter of grave concern to the ILO. Since 1965, the Director-General has submitted a special annual report to the International Labour Conference on the application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa. The Declaration, which was unanimously adopted by the Conference on 8 July 1964 at its forty-eighth session, calls upon the Director-General to "follow the situation in South Africa in respect of labour matters and to submit every year for consideration by the Conference a special report concerning the application of the present Declaration, including any necessary recommendations concerning any measures which should be adopted with a view to bringing to an end the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa". In his fourteenth special report on

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2/ ECA/MULPOC/LUSAKA/84 II; ECA/MULPOC/LUSAKA/106; ECA/MULPOC/LUSAKA/108.

apartheid to the International Labour Conference at its sixty-fourth session in June 1978, the Director-General discusses recent developments relating to apartheid in a chapter dealing with restrictions on access to vocational training and employment and with matters relating to employment relationships. Pursuant to a decision adopted by the Governing Body at the two hundred and fourth session (February-March 1978), a special tripartite discussion of apartheid was held at the sixty-fourth session of the Conference (June 1978) as part of the ILO contribution to International Anti-Apartheid Year. In the course of the special discussion, a number of speakers made suggestions for entrusting a committee or a tripartite working group with the task of promoting efficient compliance with action to eliminate apartheid in labour matters, and the President of the Conference concluded the discussion by expressing the hope that the Director-General would promptly submit to the Governing Body recommendations for bringing such machinery into existence.

III. DISCONTINUANCE OF ALL SUPPORT TO AND THE WITHHOLDING OF ALL FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE ILLEGAL REGIME IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

8. The information concerning Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Namibia found under this heading in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session (A/9638) remains valid.

IV. ARRANGEMENTS, IN CONSULTATION WITH OAU AND THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES TO ENSURE THE REPRESENTATION OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN AFRICA BY THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS CONCERNED, WHICH SHALL BE GRANTED APPROPRIATE STATUS, WHEN MATTERS PERTAINING TO THOSE TERRITORIES ARE DEALT WITH

9. At its sixtieth session, the International Labour Conference amended its rules of procedure and the rules relating to regional conferences convened by the ILO to enable any invited liberation movements recognized by OAU or the League of Arab States (LAS) to be represented at such conferences and to permit the representatives of such movements to speak during the debate on the report of the Director-General, as well as to participate in discussions in the committees. Under these arrangements, the liberation movements, including the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, ANC (South Africa) and SWAPO were represented at the sixty-fourth session of the International Labour Conference in June 1978.

10. It should also be noted that Namibia became a member of the ILO on 3 October 1978 under a resolution adopted by the International Labour Conference at its sixty-fourth session in June 1978. 3/

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3/ International Labour Office, Official Bulletin, vol. LXI, Series A, No. 2 (1978).

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/

/19 March 1979/

1. General Assembly resolution 32/36 of 28 November 1977, which is similar to General Assembly resolution 33/41 of 13 December 1978, and other resolutions and decisions of United Nations bodies on the subject of colonial countries and peoples, dependent Territories and newly independent and emerging States, were brought to the attention of the Co-ordination Committee of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) at its session in September/October 1978, together with a report on the activities performed or planned by the Director General of WIPO in respect of those resolutions and decisions (see WO/CC/XII/4, paras. 46-80, and WO/CC/XII/8, paras. 21-33). Similarly, resolution 33/41 and related resolutions and decisions, together with a report on the activities performed or planned in respect of the said resolutions and decisions, will be brought to the attention of the Co-ordination Committee and other appropriate governing bodies of WIPO when they meet in September/October 1979.

2. The following paragraphs set forth the activities undertaken by the International Bureau of WIPO and the decisions taken by the governing bodies of WIPO in 1978 and part of 1979 in respect of the resolutions and decisions of United Nations bodies on the subject of colonial countries and peoples, dependent Territories and newly independent and emerging States and related matters.

A. Provision of assistance to refugees

3. Assistance to refugees as such is not a matter within the competence of WIPO, which deals with government authorities seeking assistance in the organization or modernization of their intellectual property legislation and administrative institutions or in the training of persons who exercise or who are likely to exercise official functions relating to such matters. In this latter respect, however, the Director General of WIPO invited the United Nations bodies referred to in General Assembly resolutions 32/70 of 8 December 1977 and 32/119 of 16 December 1977 and in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/55 of 2 August 1978, namely, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to propose candidates for training in 1979 in the fields of industrial property and copyright, through arrangements to be made by the said bodies and WIPO. Candidates have so far been proposed by UNHCR and are under active consideration by the International Bureau of WIPO.

B. Provisions of assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories in Africa

4. Consultations took place in February 1978 between the International Bureau of WIPO and the Administrative Secretariat of OAU on the matter of assistance to

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colonial peoples in Africa and their national liberation movements. As a result of these consultations, the International Bureau of WIPO has offered to make available through OAU one fellowship each per national liberation movement for the benefit of nationals of colonial Territories who may be proposed in accordance with procedures applicable between OAU and the national liberation movements recognized by OAU.

C. Discontinuance of all support to and the withholding of financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia

5. Neither the Government of South Africa nor Southern Rhodesia has requested, nor have they received, any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the International Bureau. In addition, as regards Southern Rhodesia, it may be noted that through the intermediary of the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a declaration of continuity and an instrument of accession to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property were deposited in the name of the Government of Southern Rhodesia with the Swiss Confederation, which on 6 March 1965, notified this deposit and the fact that the accession would take effect on 6 April 1965. As a consequence, Southern Rhodesia has, since that date, been listed by the International Bureau as a member of the Paris Union. By its communication of 6 December 1968, the Government of the United Kingdom requested the International Bureau to transmit in the future all communications intended for the Southern Rhodesian authorities to the Government of the United Kingdom. The International Bureau has given, and continues to give, full effect to the said request.

6. General Assembly resolutions 31/30 of 29 November 1976 and 31/6 H and 31/6 J, of 9 November 1976, as well as the Programme of Action against Apartheid (resolution 31/6 J, annex), including paragraph 22 of that Programme, which calls upon the specialized agencies to exclude the racist régime of South Africa from any participation in their organizations, was brought to the attention of the WIPO Co-ordination Committee at its session in September/October 1977.

7. The WIPO Co-ordination Committee decided to request the Director General "not to invite the racist régime of South Africa to any meeting of WIPO and its Bodies and Unions" and "to include in the agenda of the WIPO General Assembly and other Governing Bodies, for the sessions of 1979, an item entitled 'The exclusion of the racist régime of South Africa from any participation in WIPO and its Bodies and Unions'". The sessions of the said Governing Bodies are scheduled for September/October 1979.

8. With a view to giving effect to the request of the WIPO Co-ordination Committee, no invitation to any meeting convened by WIPO and its bodies and unions has, since the date of the decision of the WIPO Co-ordination Committee, been sent by the Director General of WIPO to the Government of South Africa.

D. Representation of the colonial Territories in Africa  
by the national liberation movements concerned

9. It may be noted that discussions have been held between the International Bureau of WIPO and the Administrative Secretariat of the OAU concerning arrangements for observer status for the national liberation movements recognized by OAU. Further, the Administrative Secretariat of OAU has communicated to the International Bureau of WIPO the names of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU. The Director General of WIPO will submit to the governing bodies concerned, at their 1979 sessions, proposals on observer status for the said movements, if so requested.

E. Assistance to newly independent and emerging States and  
to States in Africa that are in a difficult economic  
situation or require special measures of assistance

10. The Director General of WIPO will satisfy within available resources, requests for assistance from the Governments of the countries referred to in a number of resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as requiring special assistance, in particular, Angola, Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Seychelles, Sao Tome and Principe, Tonga and Zambia.

11. In this connexion it may be noted that the Director General of WIPO will satisfy, within available resources, any request for assistance from the Governments of Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, the Seychelles and Sao Tome and Principe in carrying out projects within the fields of competence of WIPO. In this connexion, it may be noted that arrangements are being made by the International Bureau of WIPO with the secretariats of ECA and OAU to organize in 1978 or early 1979 a seminar on intellectual property for the benefit of the following newly independent member States of OAU: Angola, Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and the Seychelles. The Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and SWAPO would also be invited to the seminar.

12. Further, a request from the Government of Cape Verde for assistance in organizing a seminar devoted to the problems of national artists and writers is under consideration.

13. Fellowship assistance for 1978 was granted under the WIPO Fellowships Program to the Government of Lesotho and for 1978 to the Governments of the Seychelles and Zambia. Assistance has also been provided to the Industrial Property Organization for English Speaking Africa (ESARIPO), whose membership includes Zambia.

14. In addition, the Director General of WIPO brought to the attention of the governing bodies of WIPO at their sessions in September/October 1978 the decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council concerning the inclusion of Angola, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and the Seychelles in the list of least-developed countries and the

decision of the Economic and Social Council concerning the granting to Mozambique the same treatment enjoyed by the least-developed among the developing countries and will bear those decisions in mind when executing the programme.

15. In this connexion, it may be noted that the Director General of WIPO has already brought to the attention of the WIPO permanent committees (related to industrial property and to copyright and neighbouring rights) the decisions of the General Assembly concerning the extension to the countries concerned of the same benefits as are enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries. It may also be noted that these decisions are being taken into account in the organization of the seminar for certain newly independent States referred to above.

#### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

/Original: English/

/26 March 1979/

1. General Assembly resolution 33/41 was duly brought to the attention of all relevant divisions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In response to the request contained in paragraph 14 of the resolution, following is the preliminary reply of UNCTAD concerning specific actions taken by its divisions on this matter, within the scope of the over-all mandate of UNCTAD.

#### A. Economic and social survey of Zimbabwe

2. In June 1978, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe requested UNDP to undertake an economic and social survey of Zimbabwe with a view to preparing "the ground for a decisive passage of Zimbabwe from colonialism to self-sustained economic and social development". In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 31/30 and 32/19 of 11 November 1977 of the General Assembly and the relevant decisions of the Governing Council of UNDP on assistance to national liberation movements, UNDP responded positively and funded project RAF/78/010 (economic and social survey of Zimbabwe), requesting that UNCTAD act as the executing agency.

3. In recognition of the importance of this project, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD appointed a Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD to head the study and designated the Director and staff of the Money, Finance and Development Division to contribute technical support. The project, located at UNCTAD headquarters at Geneva, started operations in November 1978. The project is managed by a chief economist who is assisted by a staff of Zimbabwean and international experts. The team works closely with the Money, Finance and Development Division. In implementing the project, UNCTAD and the team have been in close communication with and have received help from the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

4. Steps in the project include:



- (a) A pointed economic and social survey at the macro and sectoral levels;
- (b) An analysis of the potential for economic and social development in the light of expected elimination of the drawbacks resulting from decades of colonial and racial domination;
- (c) Proposals for alternative strategies of economic and social development;
- (d) An inventory of possible projects requiring international financial and technical co-operation.

5. To accomplish these tasks, all important statistical and other data are being assembled and analysed to show the structural and functional features of the economy. In addition, past studies and surveys on Zimbabwe are being evaluated and used to delineate the main problems and issues likely to confront the Government of Zimbabwe on the morrow of independence. A preliminary report is expected to be available by mid-1979.

6. It is important to note that this project, along with United Nations efforts for Namibia, represent a unique opportunity for the United Nations system to contribute meaningfully towards an analysis of the types of problems and issues that are likely to arise at the moment of independence and some of the possible solutions that could be applied.

#### B. Namibia

7. In April 1977, a mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia held consultations with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and other senior UNCTAD officials. 4/ In July 1977, the interregional adviser of the Special Programme for Least Developed, Land-locked and Island Developing Countries of UNCTAD prepared a development brief on the commercial policy and planning of the foreign sector in Namibia. An UNCTAD consultant prepared a study on the external economic sector, with particular reference to the diamond industry, which was related to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974. 5/ UNCTAD is currently providing support to a consultant it has recruited to carry out a study of the pattern and volume of shipping traffic through the port of Walvis Bay. UNCTAD participated actively in the first planning workshop on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, held at Lusaka in May 1978. 6/ The Special Programme seconded a

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4/ For the report of the Council on the mission, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/32/24), vol. II, annex III, paras. 78-91.

5/ Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in Namibia Gazette No. 1.

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/33/24), vol. II, annex V.

staff member to the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia from mid-August to mid-September 1978 in order to appraise and prepare further the projects recommended by SWAPO as priorities for the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. UNCTAD will be expected in the near future to carry out a technical assistance project entitled "External Economic Sector Policies and Planning", containing analyses of strategic economic issues and a range of policy options which may be used by the new Government upon independence.

8. In its resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, the General Assembly decided to invite as observers, on a regular basis, representatives of national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate in the relevant work of the main committees of the Assembly and its subsidiary organs concerned, as well as in conferences, seminars and other meetings held under the auspices of the United Nations which relate to their countries. Notifications of the sessions of the Conference, the Trade and Development Board and conferences held under the auspices of UNCTAD are sent (as requested by the OAU office at Geneva) to the national liberation movements through the Executive Secretary of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, in Dar es Salaam. The national liberation movements were invited to participate in a workshop for senior government officials on major issues relating to trade and development within the context of the new international economic order for the African region held at Addis Ababa, from 16 to 19 February 1978 under the joint sponsorship and direction of UNCTAD, ECA and OAU. Provision is made for the payment of travel costs and per diem for one representative of each liberation movement to each meeting.

9. In conformity with a directive from the Legal Counsel of the United Nations, Office of Legal Affairs, invitations to national liberation movements are issued after confirmation by the Office of Legal Affairs as to which national liberation movements are recognized by OAU at any given time. At 12 December 1978, the national liberation movements recognized in southern Africa by OAU were as follows: the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe; SWAPO; ANC (South Africa); and PAC.

10. Notification of the fifth session of UNCTAD, to be held at Manila, the Philippines, in May has been sent to the four national liberation movements through the Executive Secretary of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee.

11. Attendance of recognized national liberation movements at previous meetings of UNCTAD is as follows:

<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Organization</u>
Trade and Development Board, first part of the fifteenth session, 5-15 August 1975	PAC
Trade and Development Board, second part of the fifteenth session, 30 September-2 October 1975	ANC (South Africa)
United Nations Sugar Conference, second part 12 September-7 October 1977	PAC

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<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Organization</u>
Trade and Development Board, Ninth special session, second part, 23-27 January 1978	PAC
United Nations Olive Oil Conference, 5-7 April 1978	SWAPO
Trade and Development Board, eighteenth session, 29 August-17 September 1978	ANC, PAC, Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe
United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Agreement to replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended, 6-24 November 1978	PAC
United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, resumed second session, 14-30 November 1978	PAC

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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

/13 March 1979/

1. At its twenty-fifth session in June 1978, the UNDP Governing Council adopted Decision 25/2 which, inter alia, requested the Administrator to prepare, for submission to the Council at its twenty-sixth session, a report detailing the projects approved by UNDP and financed from the resources provided for assistance to African liberation movements recognized by OAU. As indicated in the decision, these resources include an additional \$US 7 million from the Programme Reserve for assistance to African liberation movements recognized by OAU and an increase of \$US 3 million in the indicative planning figure for Namibia.
2. Enclosed is a copy of the report called for in the Council's decision (see enclosure) which it is hoped will suffice in providing the information requested on the provision of assistance to refugees from, and the peoples of, colonial Territories. It should be noted, however, that although its programme of co-operation with the national liberation movements does include elements of assistance to refugees indirectly, UNDP does not provide separate and distinct assistance to refugees as such.
3. With regard to arrangements ensuring representation at the Governing Council of the colonial Territories in Africa by the national liberation movements concerned, it may be recalled that the Council, at its twenty-second session, decided that representatives of African liberation movements recognized by OAU were henceforth to be invited to take part as observers in the work of the Council throughout its sessions (see A/32/87, UNDP, enclosure, para. 228). Consequently,

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these representatives are invited to participate in the proceedings of the Governing Council regardless of whether its agenda includes an item on assistance to colonial countries and peoples. During 1978, a representative of SWAPO attended the Council's meetings in January, and representatives of ANC (South Africa), PAC and SWAPO attended the Council's twenty-fifth session in June. In addition, representatives of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe attended the January 1979 meetings of the Council. In each instance, all related travel and subsistence expenses were borne by UNDP.

4. Finally, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, neither the Government of South Africa nor the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia receive any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from UNDP, nor do they participate in any way in the Programme's activities.

GOVERNING COUNCIL  
Twenty-sixth session  
June 1979

Enclosure

ASSISTANCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES DURING 1978

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

Document DP/362 and Corr.1

Report of the Administrator

Summary

At its twenty-fifth session in June 1978, the Governing Council decided, inter alia, to advance, until the mid-session review in 1979, \$7 million from the Programme Reserve for additional assistance to African liberation movements recognized by the OAU, increase the IPF for Namibia by \$3 million from the resources available under undistributed IPF, and requested the Administrator to prepare for submission to the twenty-sixth session of the Council a report detailing the projects approved by UNDP and financed from the resources herein provided. Since then, some significant developments have taken place and the present note is intended to provide a clear picture of all the projects approved and financed by UNDP since the inception of the programme of assistance to colonial countries and peoples, emphasis being put on the assistance provided during 1978. The report is divided into seven sections, not including the conclusion:

- I. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE LAST SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL
- II. ASSISTANCE TO SWAPO AND TO THE COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA
- III. ASSISTANCE TO THE PATRIOTIC FRONT OF ZIMBABWE
- IV. ASSISTANCE TO ANC AND PAC OF SOUTH AFRICA
- V. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING SIMULTANEOUSLY SEVERAL NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS
- VI. FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE PROGRAMME
- VII. CO-ORDINATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM'S ASSISTANCE TO NLMS

# I. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE LAST SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

1. There have been some significant developments since the Governing Council met in June 1978. These concern the evolution of the situation in Namibia and in Zimbabwe.

## (a) Namibia

2. Following Security Council resolution 435 of 28 September 1978 which, inter alia, established a United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG) for a period of up to 12 months in order to assist the Secretary-General's Special Representative to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free and fair elections, under the supervision and control of the United Nations, UNDP was called upon to participate in the implementation of the Namibia Nationhood Programme and to finance some of the pre-independence projects identified by the interagency planning workshop held in Lusaka, Zambia, in May 1978 under the chairmanship of the Commissioner for Namibia and in which the Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa actively participated. Following the workshop, UNDP seconded one of its officers to the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia in August 1978, for a period of one month to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the final formulation of the pre-independence projects and in the preparation of a country profile for Namibia, upon which technical assistance for an independent Namibia would be based. In addition, an agreement has been reached between UNDP and the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia for the former to manage the over-all implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

## (b) Zimbabwe

3. With regard to Zimbabwe, the proposal made by the Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa to the co-leaders of the Patriotic Front that UNDP should prepare, with their co-operation, an economic and social survey of Zimbabwe has been fully endorsed by all the parties concerned. The survey was formally approved by UNDP in July 1978, with UNCTAD as the Executing Agency. The principal aim of this exercise was to prepare the groundwork for the decisive transition of Zimbabwe from a colonial pattern of development to a situation of full, economic independence. The survey conducted under the direction of Professor H. M. A. Onitiri, Director of the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research in Ibadan, is scheduled for completion by May/June 1979. The resulting report will inter alia form the basis for the UNDP initial technical assistance programme to independent Zimbabwe.

## II. ASSISTANCE TO SWAPO AND TO THE COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

### (a) Assistance to SWAPO

4. The Administrator reported to the twenty-fifth session of the Governing Council that UNDP was supporting the following projects requested by SWAPO, with a total cost of \$1,224,748:

#### Education and training

SWP/75/001 - Educational Assistance to SWAPO  
SWP/77/003 - Information and Publicity Training  
SWP/77/004 - Educational Assistance to SWAPO

5. Project SWP/75/001, the cost of which was \$172,710, has been expanded to respond to the greater need of SWAPO for more teachers and classrooms, as the SWAPO farm, near Lusaka, Zambia, has been receiving more Namibian refugees.

6. Project SWP/77/003, costing \$31,500 for one year, was designed to train Namibians in mass media.

7. Project SWP/77/004, costing \$199,500 for three years, is an educational project designed to assist SWAPO in its effort to open a school for Namibian refugees in Angola. The project aims at providing funds to recruit Namibian teachers, as well as providing equipment and supplies to the school.

#### Agriculture

SWP/77/002 - Agricultural Assistance to SWAPO  
SWP/77/005 - Agricultural Assistance to SWAPO  
SWP/77/006 - Airlifting of Food Supplies

8. Project SWP/77/002, costing \$58,208, is a small-scale agricultural project aimed at assisting Namibians in acquiring skills in modern farming methods.

9. Project SWP/77/005, costing \$29,382 for one year, was approved to assist SWAPO in organizing a farm in Angola similar to the one existing in Zambia for Namibians. The funds were used to buy seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements.

10. Project SWP/77/006, costing \$104,000, was approved on an emergency basis as a contribution to the airlifting of SWAPO-provided foodstuffs to Namibian refugees from Zambia to Angola. Yugoslavian Airlines co-operated with UNDP in that endeavour.

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Health

SWP/75/002 - Health Assistance to SWAPO

11. Project SWP/75/002, costing \$284,998, located in Zambia, enables Namibian doctors and nurses to render vital services as physicians and instructors for the refugees who are being trained to become paramedical personnel.

Telecommunications

SWP/77/001 - Postal and Telecommunications Training

12. The P and T training project SWP/77/001, costing \$344,400 is providing training in post, radio and telecommunications services. The first trainees are scheduled to complete their studies in 1979. The Government of Zambia, which has provided the facilities for the project, will allow the trainees to practice their professions in Zambia if necessary.

13. The following new projects have been additionally approved by UNDP for SWAPO, since the last report to the Council:

SWP/78/001 - House Construction Training

SWP/78/002 - Educational Assistance to SWAPO (Phase II)

SWP/78/004 - Participation of Women in Development

SWP/78/005 - Construction Assistance to Health and Education Centres

14. Project SWP/78/001, costing \$97,000 for the duration of one year, was approved by UNDP to assist SWAPO in its efforts to develop a cadre of skilled manpower in the field of house construction.

15. Project SWP/78/002, costing \$410,300 for three years, is a continuation of project SWP/75/001 mentioned in paragraph 6 above, which terminated in December 1977. The objectives remain unchanged.

16. Project SWP/78/004, costing \$159,900 aims at upgrading skills of Namibian women in development. It also strengthens the institutional structures of SWAPO's Women's Council.

17. Project SWP/78/005, costing \$167,000, aims at facilitating access to the settlements in Zambia for the Namibian refugees, by building bridges and roads and by the provision of other necessary building equipment and tools.

18. As a result of these new project approvals, the total assistance to SWAPO now amounts to \$2,058,948 with the following sectoral percentage breakdown:

Education and training	54.72 per cent
Agriculture	10.57 " "
Health	15.71 " "
Telecommunications	19.00 " "

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(b) Assistance to the Council for Namibia

19. At its twenty-fifth session, the Governing Council decided to increase the 1977-1981 IPF for Namibia from \$4.75 million to \$7.75 million. With the unspent balance of \$0.58 million from the last IPF cycle, the total resources available to that country now amount to \$8.33 million. In close collaboration with the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia, UNDP has approved eight of the pre-independence projects featured in the Nationhood Programme, at a total cost of \$5.1 million. The sectoral breakdown of the UNDP-financed projects is as follows:

Economic planning and development

- NAM/78/001 - Economic Policy and Planning Seminar
- NAM/78/002 - Training and Research on Transnational Corporations
- NAM/78/006 - External Economic Sector - Policies and Planning
- NAM/78/008 - Preparatory Assistance for Establishment of a Vocational Training Centre

20. Project NAM/78/001 was approved by UNDP at a total cost of \$38,900 in an effort to assist Namibia in formulating options for the country's socio-economic policies, and in designing appropriate organizations for planning and managing development.

21. Project NAM/78/002 - aims at assisting in the development of the professional skills of future Namibian government administrators who will regulate the activities of, and negotiate with, transnational corporations on behalf of an independent Namibian Government. UNDP assistance was required to provide the necessary funds estimated at \$124,400 for implementation during the pre-independence period.

22. Project NAM/78/006, costing \$253,000, is designed to strengthen the foreign sector position and prospects of an independent Namibia, i.e. expansion of visible and invisible export earnings and minimization of procurement costs of imports.

23. Project NAM/78/008, costing \$24,500, for the duration of two months. The objective of this project is to establish specified proposals leading to the implementation of a large-scale vocational training centre for the benefit of Namibians.

Fisheries

- NAM/78/003 - High-level Fisheries Fellowships
- NAM/78/005 - Analysis of Policy Options for Fisheries

24. Project NAM/78/003 was designed specifically to ensure that after independence there will be trained personnel in senior positions familiar with fishery problems in general, and the type of problems likely to be faced by Namibia, so that they can make decisions quickly and correctly. UNDP was requested to provide \$28,000 necessary to the fellowships of two senior Namibians who are likely to be responsible for fisheries after independence.

25. Project NAM/78/005 was approved by UNDP at a cost of \$219,600. The objective of the project is to prepare detailed plans for the continuation of fishing off Namibia's coast after independence with special attention being paid to the uncertainty about the state of fisheries on independence.

#### Land development

##### NAM/78/004 - Assessment of Land Suitability

26. Project NAM/78/004, costing \$207,600 aims at collection of all the data on land suitability in Namibia which are available and using them together with satellite imagery to prepare a map of land potential for agriculture and animal husbandry.

#### Labour administration

##### NAM/78/007 - Advisory Services on Labour Legislation

27. Project NAM/78/007 will set out in detail the specific provisions in the laws of the territory which contain or give rise to discrimination in labour matters, and make proposals and recommendations for the repeal, amendment or replacement of these provisions and for creating the framework within which the standards contained in the ILO conventions and recommendations can be considered. The cost involved is estimated at \$62,300 for the duration of six months.

28. It should be mentioned that UNDP continues to support the United Nations Institute for Namibia based in Lusaka, Zambia under the project NAM/76/003. The Institute has expanded its programme, increasing the number of students from 100 to 200. The Council for Namibia has commissioned the Institute to carry out a number of studies on Namibia within the framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. As reported last year, UNDP finances a large part of the budget of the Institute. In 1978, nearly \$800,000 was made available to the Institute out of the total amount of \$3,750,000 approved for five years in 1977.

29. In all, the total commitments and earmarking on the IPF for Namibia amounts to \$4.34 million, 80 per cent of which is devoted to the Institute for Namibia, and the remaining 20 per cent to the implementation of the Namibia Nationhood Programme. \$3.99 million of the IPF has so far been uncommitted for the use of the future independent Namibian Government since the intentions of the Governing Council regarding the possibility of any further increase of that IPF are not known.

### III. ASSISTANCE TO THE PATRIOTIC FRONT OF ZIMBABWE

30. UNDP co-operation with the Patriotic Front in planning for assistance to the people of Zimbabwe has been further strengthened during the period under review.

31. As mentioned in the Administrator's last report to the Council, assistance to the Patriotic Front was centered around the following projects in the Education Sector:

- PAF/77/002 - Educational and Health Assistance to the Patriotic Front
- PAF/78/001 - Educational Assistance to Patriotic Front
- PAF/78/003 - Scholarship for Two Patriotic Front Students

32. Project PAF/77/002 was requested by the Patriotic Front wing based in Zambia, for the establishment of a school for Zimbabwean refugees in Lusaka. The presence of a large number of school-age refugee children in Lusaka has made it necessary to open a separate school for Zimbabweans as Zambia's own public school system could not accommodate the increasing number of school-age children. UNDP contributed to the construction of the school; necessary equipment and supplies are provided for under a separate project (see paragraph 37 below). The cost of the project is estimated at \$824,100.

33. Project PAF/78/001 was approved in response to the request of the Patriotic Front wing based in Mozambique and has the same objective as the first project PAF/77/002. UNDP will continue to assist the construction of a school for Zimbabwean refugees based in Mozambique. The cost of the project is estimated at \$1,684,000.

34. Project PAF/78/003, costing \$5,040, covered the cost of fellowships for Zimbabwean students who were pursuing specialized studies in the United States.

35. The reason for this low level of assistance, as will be recalled, was largely due to the absence of clarification from the OAU as to which Zimbabwe liberation movement was to receive UNDP assistance. The situation was since rectified following the OAU summit conference held in Libreville, Gabon in July 1977.

36. Since July 1978, the following additional projects were approved by UNDP in favour of the Patriotic Front:

#### Education and training

- PAF/78/006 - Educational Equipment and Supplies
- PAF/78/009 - Fellowship in Urban Planning and Sociology

37. Project PAF/78/006, costing \$280,000, is designed to provide the necessary equipment and supplies for the smooth running of the school provided under project PAF/77/002 (see paragraph 32 above).

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38. Project PAF/78/009, costing \$25,400, was approved at the request of the Patriotic Front in order to allow one Zimbabwean fellow to gain exposure to the latest concept of urban planning in the United States.

#### Health

PAF/77/001 - Health Assistance to the Patriotic Front

PAF/78/005 - Stipends for Nurses and Doctors

PAF/78/007 - Transportation of Blankets

39. Project PAF/77/001, costing \$515,000, was approved for the duration of three years, to assist in the establishment of a health centre for Zimbabwe refugees in Mozambique.

40. Project PAF/78/005, costing \$43,205, was approved in order to facilitate the provision of health services to the Zimbabwean refugees in Zambia, for the duration of one year.

41. Project PAF/78/007 made it possible for the 25,000 blankets donated by the Kenyan Government to the Patriotic Front to be transported to Zambia. The cost involved was \$23,000.

#### Economic development and planning

PAF/78/010 - Macro-economic Survey of Zimbabwe

42. Project PAF/78/010, costing \$381,400, for the duration of eight months, was approved in order to ensure that at the time of independence UNDP assistance would be relevant to the basic problems of that country (see paragraph 4 above).

43. In all, UNDP total assistance to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe of which \$1,268,005 have been committed since the June 1978 session of the Governing Council now amounts to \$3,781,145. The sectoral breakdown of that assistance is as follows:

Education	74.0 per cent
Health	15.7 " "
Economic development	10.3 " "

## IV. ASSISTANCE TO ANC AND PAC OF SOUTH AFRICA

44. As reported to the Governing Council in June 1978, UNDP approved \$1,365,823 during 1977 for various projects designed to assist the two South African liberation movements recognized by the OAU: the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). This amount has since been increased to \$2,102,463. Both movements also benefited from projects specifically designed for all the African national liberation movements recognized by the OAU (for details see section V).

(a) African National Congress of South Africa (ANC)

45. In addition to the projects mentioned in the last report, i.e.:

ANC/75/001 - Educational Assistance  
 ANC/77/001 -       "               "  
 ANC/77/002 -       "               "

the total cost of which is \$1,113,472. UNDP has approved an additional project ANC/78/001 - Community Development Training, costing \$269,000 for the provision of fellowships, equipment and supplies and expert services. The project will be implemented in the United Republic of Tanzania where a portion of land has been allocated to this movement for this purpose. As a result, total UNDP assistance to ANC as of to date amounts to \$1,364,472.

(b) Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)

46. During 1978, UNDP continued to work closely with PAC, which successfully resulted in the development and formulation of additional projects in favour of that liberation movement.

47. Project PAC/75/001 - Educational Assistance, costing \$129,648, has been fully implemented, so that students who were initially supported under this project and in need of additional time to complete their prescribed courses have been supported through a new project PAC/77/001 - Educational Assistance. The latter project has been, therefore, expanded by the amount \$367,343 in order to cover increased tuition costs, medical and other expenses related to PAC children.

48. During 1978, UNDP approved the following new projects requested by PAC:

PAC/78/001 - Preparatory Assistance for the Institute of Azania  
 PAC/78/002 - Building and Construction Training at Bagamoyo Centre

49. The primary objective of project PAC/78/001, costing \$10,000, is to prepare a comprehensive project request for the setting up of the Institute of Azania to be established in the Sudan. Discussions between the Sudanese authorities and UNESCO have been completed and the necessary report on the proposed project is currently under review at UNESCO and UNDP headquarters.

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50. Project PAC/78/002, costing \$233,000 was approved to assist PAC in its endeavour to develop a cadre of skilled technicians in the building and construction fields. This project is being implemented in Bagamoyo, United Republic of Tanzania.

51. With these two new project approvals, UNDP total assistance to PAC amounts to \$739,991, all of which is being spent on education and training.

## V. ASSISTANCE TO SEVERAL NLMs

52. UNDP co-operation with the OAU in formulating and supporting projects aimed at benefiting several national liberation movements (NLMs) simultaneously, has been further strengthened during 1978. Implementation of such projects has progressed as follows:

53. Project NLM/76/001 - Morogoro Health Centre in the United Republic of Tanzania, initially costing \$600,000 was recently expanded in order to accommodate more students and to increase the teaching staff. This action was initiated following a visit of the Assistant Administrator and Regional Director to the Centre during the first half of 1978. UNDP's contribution to the project now amounts to \$684,000.

54. Project NLM/78/001 - Representation of NLMs in UNDP Governing Council sessions, costing \$40,000 - covers the attendance of representatives of the four national liberation movements - SWAPO, Patriotic Front, ANC and PAC of South Africa - at the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the Governing Council during 1978 and 1979, as well as the January 1978 and January 1979 meetings.

55. Project NLM/78/002 - Pilot Vocational Training Project for the Liberation Movements of South Africa, costing \$791,500 was declared operational in March 1978, with the objective of training 60 South Africans (30 ANC refugees and 30 PAC refugees) in industrial skills in Tanzanian institutions.

56. Project NLM/78/003 - Emergency Assistance to the Liberation Movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia, costing \$1,584,588, was declared operational in April 1978 and is aimed at imparting instructor and supervisor training in a variety of fields in existing institutions of the Frontline States.

57. Project NLM/76/002 - Educational Assistance to NLMs, costing \$1,976,554, continues to provide assistance to students who were forced to leave South Africa following the recent riots in Soweto. These students are supported by the two South African liberation movements ANC and PAC.

58. Project NLM/78/004 - Educational Assistance to South African Students in Swaziland was approved by UNDP in November 1978 at a total cost of \$200,000. The project aims at providing complementary educational assistance to more than 5000 South African students in Swaziland who have fled from the inferior Bantu system of education in South Africa. As for the previous project, ANC and PAC are supporting this scheme.

59. UNDP total assistance to these projects now amounts to \$5,538,540.

## VI. FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE PROGRAMME

60. This section of the report will consider successively the Namibia IPF, the IPF for African liberation movements and the situation of the pipeline of projects:

(a) Namibia IPF

61. The initial 1977-1981 IPF for Namibia was \$4.75 million to which was added \$3.0 million following a decision of the Governing Council at its twenty-fifth session in June 1978. Thus, the 1977-1981 IPF for Namibia now amounts to \$7.75 million. With the carry-over of the unspent balance of \$0.58 million from the last IPF cycle, total resources for this cycle are \$8.33 million.

62. As mentioned in paragraphs 19 to 29 of this report, the total IPF for Namibia is being utilized as follows:

	\$
Initial IPF 1977-1981	4.75 million
Additional amount	3.00 "
Balance from first IPF cycle	0.58 "
	<hr/>
Total IPF resources available	8.33 "
(Less) Total commitments and earmarkings	4.34 "
	<hr/>
Remaining resources (see paragraph 29 of this report)	3.99 million

(b) IPF for African Liberation Movements

63. Last year, it was reported that the \$10.3 million authorized by the Governing Council for the use of this programme was overcommitted. Consequently, the Governing Council at its twenty-fifth session in June 1978, inter alia, decided to advance, until the mid-session review in 1979, \$7.0 million from the Programme Reserve for additional assistance to African liberation movements recognized by the OAU. Thus, the total funds available were increased to \$17.3 million. It will be recalled also that a sizable list of pipeline projects was developed pending the availability of additional resources.

64. During the course of 1978, a total of 18 projects costing \$5,299,205 was approved in favour of the various liberation movements and is chargeable to the total IPF for the NLMs. The financial status of the programme is thus

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summarized as follows:

	<u>\$</u>
Trust Fund	4.20 million
Initial IPF	6.00 "
Additional funds advanced	7.00 "
Total resources	17.20 "
(Less) Total commitment	15.20 <u>a/</u> "
Remaining resources	2.00 million

a/ The discrepancy between the \$15.20 million and a total of \$15,299,205 is due to budget adjustments of completed projects.

65. Appearing in Annex I is a status report of all the projects approved since the inception of the NLM programme.

(c) The situation of the pipeline of projects

66. As a result of the effective programming momentum now in progress, UNDP, in collaboration with the relevant Executing Agencies of the United Nations system, the OAU and the respective African liberation movements, has developed two separate lists of pipeline projects in favour of the liberation movements: (i) projects approved until the end of 1979 only in view of the political developments in Namibia and Zimbabwe and for which annual extensions may be required until each of these two countries becomes independent; and (ii) new pipeline projects which are put in abeyance pending the availability of additional resources to the programme for their implementation. Annex II features a list of such pipeline projects, for the implementation of which at least \$3,271,700 is needed.

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VII. CO-ORDINATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM'S ASSISTANCE TO NLMs

67. It was reported last year, that the UNDP Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee and with representatives of the African liberation movements recognized by the OAU, issued instructions to the UNDP field offices in the region and to all the United Nations system organizations involved with a view to ensuring greater co-ordination of the United Nations system's assistance to national liberation movements. These instructions recommended that in each of the host countries of liberation movements, interagency meetings should be held on a fortnightly basis under the chairmanship of the UNDP Resident Representative with a view to enabling the representatives of all the organizations concerned to review the status of planning and implementation of programmes of assistance to NLMs. This recommendation was since set in motion and has proved to be extremely useful. Furthermore, the Office of the UNDP Resident Representative in the United Republic of Tanzania has been instrumental in its role as the focal point in bringing to the attention of the Executive Secretary of the OAU, who is based in Dar-es-Salaam, any idea or suggestion concerning new projects as soon as it is conceived and initiating follow-up action as required. As a result, assistance to the liberation movements from the United Nations system is being more effectively co-ordinated in the best interests of all concerned.

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## CONCLUSION

68. The UNDP programme of assistance to the African liberation movements recognized by the OAU has emerged as a major contributor to the preparation of the peoples of the countries concerned to assume fully the responsibilities that will be theirs when their countries achieve the objectives of their liberation struggle. The programme also brings to displaced persons the humanitarian assistance that enables them to be of a lesser burden over the Governments of their countries of asylum.

69. During 1978, the implementation of the NLM projects improved substantially - UNDP's expenditures for the programme from both the Trust Fund and the IPF rose from about \$1.6 million in 1977 to almost \$5 million in 1978. This is an increase of more than 200 per cent. The reason for this marked improvement could well be attributed inter alia to the fact that the NLM officials concerned are now fully aware of the UNDP programming procedures, thereby facilitating the formulation and implementation of projects with minimal delay. By the end of 1978, however, no more than \$8 million had been expended of the total resources available for the NLMs - \$17.3 million.

70. However, bearing in mind the political developments in Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa, and in order to facilitate the planning of humanitarian assistance to African liberation movements recognized by the OAU, the Governing Council is requested to consider during its current session the possibility of converting the advance of \$7 million from the Programme Reserve authorized at its twenty-fifth session in June 1978, to an increase in the 1977-1981 IPF for the African national liberation movements. Furthermore, the Council may also wish to indicate whether it intends to review the financial situation of the programme on an annual basis or whether it considers that after the establishment of a higher IPF for them, there would be no need for a further review of this programme until the end of the cycle.

Annex I

## ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY UNDP TO AFRICAN

LIBERATION MOVEMENTS RECOGNIZED BY THE OAUA. Assistance to former NLMs

Project Number, Title, Agencies involved and Location	Brief Description	Total Approved \$	Status
*ANC/74/001 - Educational Assistance to ANC (Zimbabwe) <u>a/</u> UNDP/UNESCO	Provision of a fellowship for a Zimbabwean	35,565	Completed
*ANC/75/002 - Educational Assistance to ANC (Zimbabwe) UNDP/UNESCO	Provision of fellowships to Zimbabweans	363,225	Completed
ANC/77/002 - Educational Assistance to Zimbabweans Location: United Republic of Tanzania UNDP/UNESCO	Provision of fellowships and stipends to Zimbabweans	198,500	Completed
*FNA/74/001 - Educational Assistance to FNLA (Angola) <u>b/</u>	Provision of a fellowship	13,808	Completed
*FNA/74/002 - Educational Assistance to FNLA Location: Europe	Provision of approximately 35 scholarships	139,727	Project was suspended at the time of Angolan independence
*FNA/75/001 - Educational Assistance to FNLA Location: Zaïre UNDP/UNESCO	Provision of teachers, fellowships and supplies	148,545	Project was suspended at the time of Angolan independence
*FRE/75/001 - Educational Assistance to FRELIMO (Mozambique) <u>c/</u> Location: United Republic of Tanzania UNDP/UNESCO	Provision of teachers, stipends and supplies	223,898	Completed
*MPA/75/001 - Educational Assistance to MPLA (Angola) <u>d/</u> Location: Zambia UNDP/UNESCO	Provision of teachers stipends and supplies	45,478	Terminated prior to completion due to political developments
*MOL/75/001 - Educational Assistance to Molinaco (Republic of Comoros) <u>e/</u> Location: Sudan UNDP/UNESCO	Provision of stipends for students	29,773	Decision awaited for continuation of this project under country IPF
*SEY/76/001 - Assistance to the Seychelles Liberation Movements Location: Seychelles	Provision of fishing boats, an inter-island vessel; funding of seminars	262,500	Completed
		<u>Cum. Total</u>	1,461,019

a/ ANC (Zimbabwe) - African National Councilb/ FNLA(Angola) - Front for the National Liberation of Angolac/ FRELIMO (Mozambique) - Front for the Liberation of Mozambiqued/ MPLA (Angola) - Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angolae/ Molinaco (Republic of Comoros) - Movement for the Liberation of the Comoros

\* Projects financed under Trust Fund

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Annex I

Project Number, Title, Agencies involved and Location	Brief Description	Total Approved	Status
*FLC/76/001 - FLCS Fellowship Programme (Djibouti) a/ Location: Somalia UNDP/UNESCO	Provision of three university fellowships and 50 stipends	56,202	Project successfully implemented
FLC/77/002 - Assistance in Public Administration Seminar Location: Somalia	Preparation of 50 civil servants to assist the new Government of Djibouti	74,200	Project successfully implemented
FLC/77/003 - (Expansion of project described above)		39,900	Project successfully implemented
MLD/77/001 - Educational Assistance to MLD (Djibouti) c/ Location: Ethiopia UNDP/UNESCO	Provision of regional and interregional university scholarships and stipends	418,800	Ongoing

B. Assistance to present NLMs

*ANC/75/001 - Educational Assistance to ANC (South Africa) b/ Location: United Republic of Tanzania UNDP/UNESCO	Provision of fellowships and stipends	114,912	Terminated
ANC/77/001 - Educational Assistance to ANC (South Africa) Location: United Republic of Tanzania UNDP/UNESCO	Provision of fellowships, stipends, study tours and equipment	452,400	Progressing well
ANC/77/002 - Educational Assistance to ANC (South Africa) Lesotho	Provision of a hostel and fellowship	546,160	Progressing well
*PAC/75/001 - Educational Assistance to PAC (South Africa) d/ Location: United Republic of Tanzania UNDP/UNESCO	Provision of fellowships and stipends	129,648	Fully implemented
PAC/77/001 - Educational Assistance to PAC Location: United Republic of Tanzania UNDP/UNESCO	Provision of training, fellowships, stipends and study tours	367,343	Progressing well
PAC/78/001 - Institute of Azania Location: Sudan UNDP/UNESCO	Preparatory assistance aimed at provision of a project document for the Institute	10,000	Approved in May 1978; completed (Report being prepared)
PAC/78/002 - Construction Assistance to PAC Location: United Republic of Tanzania UNDP/UN	Provision of training in construction	233,000	Approved in Sept. 1978; progressing well

Cum. Total 3,903,584

- a/ FLCS (Somalia) - Front for the Liberation of the Coast of Somalia  
b/ ANC (South Africa) - African Nationalist Congress of Azania  
c/ MLD (Djibouti) - Movement for the Liberation of Djibouti  
d/ PAC (South Africa) - Pan African Congress of Azania

ANC/78/001 - Community Development Training Fellowships, equipment expert services 249,000

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Annex I

Project Number, Title, Agencies involved and Location	Brief Description	Total Approved	Status
PAF/77/001 - Health Assistance to the Patriotic Front Location: Mozambique UNDP/WHO	Provision of salaries of three Zimbabwean doctors, five Zimbabwean nurses as well as equipment	515,000	Approved in April 1978; under implementation
PAF/77/002 - Educational and Health Assistance to the Patriotic Front Location: Zambia UNDP/UNICEF/UNESCO	Provision of school buildings, materials, equipment, transport services, health care	824,100	Progressing satisfactorily
PAF/78/001 - Educational Assistance to Patriotic Front Location: Mozambique UNDP/UNESCO	Project aims at assisting children from Rhodesia in education	1,684,000	Approved 30 March 1978
PAF/78/003 - Scholarships for two Patriotic Front students Location: United States UNDP/UNESCO	one-year scholarships to two refugee students	5,040	Approved in January 1978; completed
PAF/78/005 - Stipends for nurses and doctors Location: Zambia UNDP/WHO	Provision of stipends for five Zimbabwean doctors and eleven nurses for one year	43,205	Approved in May 1978; progressing well
PAF/78/006 - Educational Equipment and Supplies Location: Zambia UNDP/ United Nations	Provision of school material and supplies	280,000	Approved in June 1978; under implementation
PAF/78/007 - Transportation of Blankets Location: Zambia UNDP/ United Nations	Transportation of 20,000 blankets from Kenya to Zambia	23,000	Completed
PAF/78/009 - Fellowship in Urban Planning Location: United States UNDP/ United Nations	Provision of a post-graduate fellowship in urban planning	25,400	Approved in May 1978; under active implementation
PAF/78/010 - Macro-economic Survey of Zimbabwe Location: Switzerland (Geneva) UNDP/UNCTAD	Survey of the Zimbabwean economy and identification of key issues for priority action	381,400	Approved in July 1978; progressing well
*SWP/75/001 - Educational Assistance to SWAPO (Namibia) a/ Location: Zambia UNDP/UNESCO	Provision of teachers' salaries and equipment	172,710	Project being extended
*SWP/75/002 - Health Assistance to SWAPO Location: Zambia UNDP/WHO	Provision of medical services	284,998	Progressing well
SWP/77/001 - PTT Training Location: Zambia	Provision of training in radio, telecommunication, and postal services	344,400	Progressing well
		Cum. Total	8,486,837

a/ SWAPO (Namibia) - South West African People's Organization

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Annex I

Project Number, Title, Agencies involved and Location	Brief Description	Total Approved	Status
SWP/77/002 - Assistance in Agriculture Location: Zambia	Assistance to SWAPO in agricultural field	58,208	Progressing well
SWP/77/003 - Information and Publicity on Educational Assistance Location: Zambia	Provision of training for radio broadcasters and information officers	31,550	Progressing well
SWP/77/004 - Educational Assistance to SWAPO Location: Angola	Provision of materials, language training, teaching staff and equipment	199,500	Progressing satisfactorily
SWP/77/005 - Assistance to SWAPO in Agriculture Location: Angola	Assistance in farming and food production	29,382	Progressing well
SWP/77/006 - Airlifting of food supplies Location: Zambia/Angola	Airlifting of 480 tons of food available in Zambia for Namibians in Angola	104,000	Completed
SWP/78/001 - Building Technician Training Location: Zambia	Provision of training course in building technology	97,000	Approved May 1978; progressing well
SWP/78/002 - Educational Assistance to SWAPO Location: Zambia UNDP/UNESCO	Provision of teaching staff at the primary and secondary levels as well as material and supplies	410,600	Approved May 1978; progressing well
SWP/78/004 - Participation of Women in development Location: Zambia UNDP/UNESCO	Upgrading of skills of Namibian women in development and politics	81,000	Approved in October 1978
SWP/78/005 - Construction Assis., Zambia	Health and Ed. Centres	167,000	Approved Dec. 1978
NLM/74/001 - Educational Assistance to NLM Members at Nkumbi College a/ Location: Zambia UNDP/UNESCO	Assistance to Nkumbi College in technical and vocational fields	261,898	Completed August 1976; some activities transferred to NLM/76/002
NLM/76/001 - Health Assistance to African Liberation Movements Location: United Republic of Tanzania UNDP/WHO/UNICEF	Provision of health infrastructure	684,000	Project being expanded
NLM/76/002 - Educational Assistance to NLMs and Refugee Students Location: United Republic of Tanzania	Provision of salaries, stipends and fellowships	1,976,554	Under revision to increase allocation
NLM/78/001 - Representation of NLMs in Governing Council Location: Switzerland (Geneva)	Assistance in meeting expenses of Council	40,000	Continuing for 1978 and 1979
NLM/78/002 - Vocational Training for PAC and ANC Location: United Republic of Tanzania UNDP/ILO		791,500	Recently approved
NLM/78/003 - Vocational Training for Namibians and Zimbabweans Location: United Republic of Tanzania UNDP/ILO		1,584,588	Approved in February 1978
NLM/78/004 - Educational Assistance, PAC/ANC Location: Swaziland		200,000	Approved in November 1978
a/ NLM - National Liberation Movement		Grand Total 15,203,317	

Annex IILIST OF PIPELINE PROJECTS FOR THE BENEFIT  
OF AFRICAN NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS1. Projects being approved on an annual basis: \*

<u>Project</u>	<u>Cost</u>
	<u>\$</u>
SWP/78/003 - Vocational Training (3 yrs.)	1 550 000
PAF/78/011 - Institute of Zimbabwe (1 yr.)	343 000
SWP/77/001 - P and T Training (Phase II - 3 yrs.)	863 570

2. Pipeline of new projects:

PAF/78/013 - Teachers' Stipends - Victory School	To be determined
PAC/78/___ - Institute of Azania	" " "
PAC/78/___ - Site Survey for Azanian Refugee Farm in the United Republic of Tanzania	104 700
ANC/78/___ - Farm Development in the United Republic of Tanzania	<u>410 500</u>
Total (1 + 2)	3 271 770

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\* These projects are being approved in 1979, each for one year.  
The costs shown here are the total costs for the known duration of the projects.



## UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

/Original: English/

/12 April 1979/

- I. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES FROM THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES, INCLUDING ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED, IN THE PREPARATION AND EXECUTION OF PROJECTS BENEFICIAL TO THESE REFUGEES, AND INTRODUCTION OF THE GREATEST POSSIBLE MEASURES OF FLEXIBILITY IN THE RELEVANT PROCEDURES

Introduction

1. In accordance with the terms of its mandate and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, UNHCR continued during 1978 to provide assistance to refugees from colonial Territories in Africa. The number of Zimbabwean refugees more than doubled compared with the previous year, reaching 163,480 by the end of 1978, and those from Namibia helped by UNHCR were estimated at 35,950. Total expenditure by UNHCR amounted to \$US 11,243,402 in 1978 (see table 1 below). The number of Namibian and Southern Rhodesian (Zimbabwean) refugees by country of asylum is shown in table 2 below.
2. UNHCR continued to maintain close and fruitful co-operation with OAU. Through a special UNHCR allocation, two members of a national liberation movement spent a total of six months at UNHCR headquarters and in one of the field offices in southern Africa under a continuing arrangement for in-service training of members of such movements, to familiarize them with UNHCR activities.
3. The major part of the assistance programmes provided by UNHCR covered such items as relief supplies for new arrivals and activities in such areas as health and education. Special projects in favour of refugee students at the lower secondary and vocational training levels also played an important part. Close contact was maintained with, and support received from, the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. The refugees also benefited from generous contributions from voluntary agencies.

Assistance provided by UNHCR during 1978 to refugees  
from Namibia and Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)

Refugees from Namibia

4. During 1978, the number of Namibian refugees in Angola increased from some 10,000 to about 30,000. Destruction caused by the raid on Kassinga by South African forces in May 1978 necessitated the emergency transfer in November, for security reasons, of refugees from Huila Province to the Province of Kwanza Sul.

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These factors made the revised allocation of \$US 450,000 under General Programmes insufficient, and a total of \$US 981,792 was obligated in cash and kind. In addition, contributions in kind of \$US 137,606 were made available under Special Programmes. The assistance provided during the period under review included tents, vehicles, cooking utensils, domestic articles and building materials and the transportation of food by air.

5. The total value of assistance channelled through UNHCR to Namibian refugees in Angola in 1978 amounted to \$US 1,119,398 (including value of donations in kind).

6. By the end of December 1978, the number of Namibian refugees in Zambia was estimated to be over 5,700, of whom some 300 were at the Institute for Namibia and at Senanga and the remainder, mainly school children, women and infants, were living at the SWAPO Education and Health Centre near Kaoma in western Zambia. Some of the Namibian refugees were accommodated at the rural settlement at Meheba which receives assistance from UNHCR.

7. In 1978, UNHCR made available a total of \$US 320,515 to cover the costs of expanding and equipping the SWAPO Education and Health Centre; procurement of medical supplies; maintenance of a clinic at Lusaka; provision of scholarships for Namibian refugee students at Nkumbi International College; and care and maintenance of those living in urban areas.

8. Namibian refugees also benefited from the Joint Refugee Counselling Service at Lusaka.

#### Refugees from Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)

9. By the end of 1978, the number of refugees from Zimbabwe had increased to 163,480, compared with 76,300 at the end of March 1978. Of these, 100,000 were in Mozambique, 45,000 in Zambia, 18,000 in Botswana and smaller groups in other African countries (see table 2 below).

10. The continuing influx of Zimbabwean refugees into Botswana, totalling some 29,600 in 1978, was only partially offset by the departure of 11,600 to other African countries, largely under the auspices of their respective liberation movements. As a result of these movements, about 18,000 Zimbabweans were in the country at the end of the year, compared with 4,000 on 1 January 1978. UNHCR met the recurrent costs of the two transit centres at Selebi-Pikwe and Francistown, as well as an emergency air-lift of women and children from the seriously overcrowded centres to Zambia. The overcrowding of the centres also necessitated extensions at Francistown and the provision of tents and vaccines there. Additional demands on the transport services at the transit centres were met when UNHCR provided for the purchase of 10 new vehicles.

11. In early 1978 the Government of Botswana decided to establish a settlement for Zimbabwean refugees at Dukwe, and at the end of the year its population had surpassed 8,000. Plans provide for an eventual capacity of 20,000 refugees in the settlement.

12. Other assistance measures benefiting individual Zimbabwean refugees included

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care and maintenance costs, counselling, travel costs to enable them to benefit from educational opportunities in other countries, and scholarships at various levels. In 1978, UNHCR expenditure for assistance measures benefiting Zimbabwean refugees in Botswana amounted to some \$US 2,878,243 (see table 1 below).

13. As a result of the continued influx of Zimbabwean refugees into Mozambique, the number of rural settlements was increased to five, accommodating a total of 80,000 persons; 20,000 other Zimbabweans live with the local population. The five settlements are Doroi (Manica Province), Tronga (Sofala Province), Mavudzi and Matenge (Tete Province) and Memo (Gaza Province). Meeting increasingly urgent needs continued to form the bulk of the assistance programme. These included clothing, enriched food, medicines and blankets, most of which had to be flown into Mozambique from abroad. Frequent air and ground attacks by Southern Rhodesia into Mozambique seriously hindered agricultural and other activities. Poor access conditions and the remoteness of the settlement sites further aggravated the situation. Assistance activities relating to the provision of warehouses, schools, health services and water supplies were intensified.

14. In view of the above developments, expenditure by UNHCR for assistance to Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique increased from some \$US 1,605,752 in 1977 to \$US 3,952,837 in cash and in kind in 1978. WFP made a contribution of food supplies worth over \$US 6,358,000, while certain Governments as well as non-governmental organizations, such as the Christian Council of Mozambique, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Lutheran World Federation, made significant contributions of food and goods in kind.

15. In 1978, UNHCR provided some funds for the establishment of a farm in Iringa, United Republic of Tanzania, for Zimbabwean refugees under the auspices of the Patriotic Front (ZAPU).

16. In 1978, Zambia continued to receive large numbers of Zimbabwean refugees. By the end of December 1978, the known influx of Zimbabwean refugees was reported to have reached some 45,000. These refugees live mainly in centres under the auspices of the Patriotic Front (ZAPU).

17. The unceasing flow of Zimbabwean refugees into Zambia has created a continuing need for increased immediate and long-term assistance by UNHCR in the form of temporary care and maintenance, medical attention, provision of accommodation facilities and education. In 1978, therefore, UNHCR made available a further amount of \$US 919,231 to cover the construction costs of the Girls' School Complex, the project being implemented near Lusaka by the Patriotic Front (ZAPU). The school is expected to accommodate some 3,000 pupils when it is completed.

18. UNHCR also spent \$US 661,096 to cover, inter alia, the provision of additional dormitories, kitchen, dining hall and storage facilities; the local purchase of food stocks, beds, bedding, tractors and agricultural tools; the transportation of clothing and medical supplies; ambulances; and the payment of, and expenses connected with, rents, documentation, travel and medical care. In addition, donor Governments and voluntary agencies provided various contributions in kind, at an estimated value of \$US 598,800.

19. Many individual refugees from Zimbabwe, especially those in urban areas, received relief and were also helped to enter educational institutions in Zambia, or elsewhere in Africa. Some of the new arrivals of rural background were transferred to the Meheba rural settlement, where they were taught to become self-sufficient. Most Zimbabwean refugees in Zambia also benefited from the services of the Joint Refugee Counselling Service at Lusaka.

20. Thus, in 1978, UNHCR expended a total of \$US 2,179,134 on behalf of Zimbabwean refugees in Zambia.

IV. ARRANGEMENTS (INCLUDING THE REQUISITE FINANCIAL PROVISIONS),  
IN CONSULTATION WITH OAU AND THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, TO  
ENSURE THE REPRESENTATION OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN  
AFRICA BY THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS CONCERNED AS  
OBSERVERS WHEN MATTERS PERTAINING TO THOSE TERRITORIES ARE  
DEALT WITH

21. In accordance with past practice, appropriate arrangements were made by UNHCR, in consultation with OAU and the Special Committee, to ensure the participation in an observer capacity of the following national liberation movements at the twenty-ninth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commission's Programme which took place at Geneva in October 1978: ANC (South Africa), PAC, SWAPO, ZANU and ZAPU.

Table 1  
UNHCR: total expenditure in 1978 for  
Namibian and Zimbabwean refugees

(United States dollars)

Country of asylum	Annual programme			Special programme			Total		
	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
A. <u>Namibians</u>									
Angola	832 000	149 792	981 792	-	137 606	137 606	832 000	287 398	1 119 398
Botswana	6 000	-	6 000	-	-	-	6 000	-	6 000
Ghana	29 500	-	29 500	25 025	-	25 025	54 525	-	54 525
Nigeria	86 000	-	86 000	-	-	-	86 000	-	86 000
Sierra Leone	48 000	-	48 000	-	-	-	48 000	-	48 000
United Republic of Cameroon	18 500	-	18 500	68 388	-	68 388	86 888	-	86 888
Zambia	305 915	-	305 915	14 600	-	14 600	320 515	-	320 515
Other countries	-	-	-	33 081	-	33 081	33 081	-	33 081
B. <u>Zimbabweans</u>									
Botswana	1 949 831	-	1 949 831	915 320	13 092	928 412	2 865 151	13 092	2 878 243
Ghana	-	-	-	7 865	-	7 865	7 865	-	7 865
Mozambique	2 971 490	213 283	3 184 773	2 741	765 323	768 064	2 974 231	978 606	3 952 837
Nigeria	-	-	-	361 632	-	361 632	361 632	-	361 632
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	76 990	-	76 990	76 990	-	76 990
United Republic of Tanzania	8 244	-	8 244	5 685	-	5 685	13 929	-	13 929
Zambia	633 929	286 058	919 987	946 398	312 749	1 259 147	1 580 327	598 807	2 179 134
Other countries	-	-	-	18 365	-	18 365	18 365	-	18 365
Total	6 889 409	649 133	7 538 542	2 476 090	1 228 770	3 704 860	9 365 499	1 877 903	11 243 402

Table 2

UNHCR: number of Namibian and Zimbabwean refugees a/  
being assisted by UNHCR

Country of asylum	Namibians	Zimbabweans	Total
Angola	30 000	-	30 000
Botswana	40	18 000	18 040
Ghana	50	10	60
Mozambique	-	100 000	100 000
Nigeria	40	20	60
Sierra Leone	30	20	50
United Republic of Cameroon	40	-	40
Zambia	5 700	45 000	50 700
Other countries	50	430	480
	<u>35 950</u>	<u>163 480</u>	<u>199 430</u>

a/ Figures rounded to the nearest 10.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

/Original: English/

/13 March 1979/

In accordance with the request of the General Assembly contained in paragraph 9 of part III of resolution 33/99, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) plans to convene in 1980 an international colloquium on the prohibition of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination in international law with special attention to the principles of non-discrimination and self-determination as imperative norms of international law.

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