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Item 110 of the preliminary list*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 NATIONSReport of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-second session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/75 of 4 December 1987 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialised agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In paragraph 25 of that resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialised agencies and other organisations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organisations, a report on the action taken in the implementation of the relevant resolutions, including that resolution, since the circulation of his previous report.

2. In letters dated 4 and 7 March 1988, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the executive heads of the following specialised agencies and international institutions forming part of or associated with the United Nations, and invited them to submit the information requested for inclusion in the report referred to in the above paragraph:

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Bank

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
World Food Programme (WFP)
League of Arab States (LAS)
Organisation of African Unity (OAU)
Organization of American States (OAS)

3. Given below are the summaries of the replies received by the Secretary-General from the international organizations concerned in response to the above-mentioned letters, as well as of the information received by the Secretary-General from the organizations concerned on action taken or envisaged by them in the implementation of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 42/14 A to C and E of 6 November 1987 relating to the question of Namibia.

4. Summaries of additional replies received, together with such further information as may become available on relevant activities undertaken by the organizations concerned during the year, will be circulated in addenda to the present report.

5. In addition, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the various Departments and other units of the United Nations Secretariat. Information received in that regard is also set out in the report.

II. REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FORMING PART OF OR ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[28 March 1988]

1. UNESCO co-operates closely with national liberation movements recognized by OAU in carrying out its programmes of training for cadres of these movements and in undertaking its social sciences research projects. OAU has contributed some funds through its Inter-African Cultural Fund for several UNESCO publications, for which OAU is one of the editors: Race, Class and the Apartheid State (1988) and the forthcoming book A History of Resistance in Namibia, (1988) both produced by James Currey Publishers, OAU and UNESCO Press. The forthcoming publication, De l'ethnisme comme moyen d'enfermement des populations sud-africaines is a co-edition of UNESCO Press and OAU. A representative of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa attended the opening session of the UNESCO workshop for cadres of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) organized in co-operation with the University of Dar es Salaam on the application of the social sciences in analysing and solving problems regarding women's participation in economic, social and cultural life of urban areas of South Africa and Namibia (Dar es Salaam, 7 to 18 September 1987).

2. Training cadres in the use of social sciences for analysing crucial development problems and undertaking a serious scientific investigation of the situation in South Africa and Namibia are activities geared not only to short-term needs but also to providing South African and Namibian cadres skills that they may use in planning for independence.

3. Paragraph 16 of this resolution requests specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to furnish, on a priority basis, substantial material assistance to Governments of front-line States so that they may more effectively support the struggle of the Namibian people for their independence. The effects of South Africa's destabilization policies on cultural, scientific and economic life of the front-line States was considered a priority area for future research and action by the UNESCO international meeting of university researchers to elaborate a five-year research plan on apartheid (Beijing, 1 to 4 September 1986). The subregional seminar to examine social sciences training and research needs of national liberation movements recognized by OAU and of southern African countries planned in late 1988 will consider the effects of these destabilization policies on countries of the subregion (UNESCO Programme and Budget 1988-1989 (24 C/5 para. 12316, 1.1)).

Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa

4. In paragraph 48 of its resolution 42/14 A the General Assembly called upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations to provide continuing and increased assistance to SWAPO. Paragraph 49 urges specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organisations to give increased material assistance to Namibian refugees forced to flee their country by the repressive policies of the apartheid régime.

5. As part of its programme for the struggle against apartheid, UNESCO has continued to undertake social sciences research and increase public awareness of the situation in Namibia, as well as to provide training in its fields of competence to Namibian cadres. The results of research conducted for UNESCO by a Namibian historian, Peter Katjavivi, on the resistance of the Namibian people to foreign occupation and their struggle for independence will be published in 1988. The book, entitled A History of Resistance in Namibia, will be widely disseminated. In addition a forthcoming publication, in French, De l'ethnisme comme moyen d'enfermement des populations sud-africaines has one chapter describing the Namibian situation.

6. Namibian cadres participate in social sciences training workshops organized for members of national liberation movements recognized by OAU, within the framework of Sub-programme XIII.3.4. Thus three Namibians participated in a training workshop on the application of the social sciences in analysing and solving problems regarding women's participation in economic, social and cultural life in urban areas of South Africa and Namibia, organized in co-operation with the University of Dar es Salaam in Dar es Salaam from 7 to 18 September 1987. Six Namibian cadres attended the training workshop on the use of social sciences with particular reference to South Africa and Namibia organized by UNESCO in co-operation with the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zambia in Lusaka from 15 to 26 September 1987 (23 C/5 para. 12324).

7. UNESCO continues to serve as the United Nations executing agency for the UNDP-financed project SWP/86/005 - Promotion of Women's Participation in Development. Training is provided to Namibian women refugees and cadres of the Women's Council in some priority areas. Thus the project includes annual nine-month remedial courses in English, mathematics and general knowledge; training of literacy workers; annual nine-month fellowships for a course in women's leadership at an adult institution in Zambia; and training in the management of small scale development projects (24 C/5 para. 12321).

United Nations Fund for Namibia

8. In paragraph 9 of its resolution 42/14 E the General Assembly requested specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to accelerate execution of projects for the Namibia Nationhood Programme and other projects of assistance for Namibians. Paragraph 10 expresses satisfaction to the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies that have contributed to the Namibian Nationhood Programme and requests them to continue to participate in this programme.

9. Since 1978 UNESCO has provided technical assistance to the SWAPO Women's Council and to Namibian women through UNDP-financed projects elaborated for the second, third and fourth UNDP country programme cycles. The first project SWP/78/004 - Participation of Women in Development was elaborated on the occasion of the First Namibia Nationhood Programme Workshop which took place at Lusaka in May 1978. This project was a quadripartite project involving the office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, the UNDP, UNESCO and SWAPO. The subsequent projects SWP/82/003 - Training and Information for Upgrading Women's Roles in Development and SWP/86/005 - Promotion of Women's Participation in Development have been tripartite projects involving UNDP, UNESCO and SWAPO.

10. UNESCO also provides some assistance to Namibians under its regular programme. Thus a contract was concluded with a Namibian researcher for the preparation of a study on the history of the resistance of the Namibian people (shortly to be published by UNESCO). Namibian cadres participated in social sciences training workshops organised for national liberation movements recognized by OAU, one on the application of the social sciences in analysing and solving problems regarding women's participation in economic, social and cultural life in urban areas of South Africa and Namibia organised in co-operation with the University of Dar es Salaam on the university premises from 7 to 18 September 1987, and a second workshop on the use of social sciences in analysing situations of rapid social changes in rural areas of southern Africa, with particular reference to South Africa and Namibia organised under contract with the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zambia at Lusaka from 15 to 26 September 1987 (23 C/5 para. 12324).

11. Co-operation with the United Nations Institute for Namibia, mentioned in paragraph 20 of resolution 42/14 E, has taken place in particular by involving graduates and teaching staff of the United Nations Institute for Namibia in UNESCO training activities. Thus for example, seven Namibian women graduates participated in an eight-month training course on social sciences research methods and development studies organised by UNESCO in co-operation with the Institute of

Social Studies in The Hague from 1 September 1985 to 30 April 1986. Financing was given from the regular programme of UNESCO (Sub-Programme XII.3.4, 22 C/5 para. 12331), by the European Communities and the Ministry of Development Co-operation of the Netherlands. A second course was organised from 1 September 1986 to 31 May 1987, this time entirely financed by the Government of the Netherlands.

12. Teaching staff from the United Nations Institute for Namibia have been involved as participants and as resource persons in the social sciences training workshops for national liberation movements recognized by OAU organized in Dar es Salaam and Lusaka in September 1987. Graduates of the Institute have contributed as teaching staff and trainees in activities of the projects SWP/82/003 and SWP/86/005.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

13. Paragraph 14 of resolution 42/71 requests the United Nations Secretary-General, specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to provide all possible assistance in economic, social and other fields to recently independent States and to those preparing for independence.

14. UNESCO is concerned in particular with the struggle for the independence of Namibia and the dismantling of the apartheid system in South Africa. Assistance is provided to national liberation movements recognized by OAU (ANC, PAC and SWAPO) through training programmes in the social sciences as well as through social sciences research on the situation in South Africa and Namibia designed to combat the propaganda of South Africa, mobilise public opinion and provide a basis for planning for a post-apartheid society.

15. Training programmes have included: (a) a training workshop on the application of the social sciences in analysing and solving problems regarding women's participation in economic, social and cultural life of urban areas of South Africa and Namibia, organised in co-operation with the University of Dar es Salaam (Dar es Salaam, 7 to 18 September 1987); (b) a workshop on the use of social sciences in analysing situations of rapid social change in rural areas of southern Africa, with particular reference to South Africa, and Namibia, convened under contract with the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zambia (Lusaka, 15 to 26 September 1987).

16. In addition UNESCO has continued to serve as the United Nations executing agency for the UNDP-financed project SWP/86/005 - Promotion of Women's Participation in Development elaborated for the period 1987 to 1991.

17. The social sciences research programme has resulted in the following recent publications: Endgame in South Africa?, (1986), Race, Class and the Apartheid State (1988) and Fighting Apartheid: A Cartoon History (1988). Research conducted on primary sources by a Namibian historian will be published shortly in the book A History of Resistance in Namibia. Another publication to be issued shortly, De l'ethnisme comme moyen d'enfermement des population sud-africaines, examines

the manipulation of African culture and so-called tradition by the South African State in order to maintain its control over the black population in South Africa and Namibia.

18. UNESCO is represented in the annual sessions of the Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Question of Bermuda

19. This Territory has no official status with UNESCO nor does the administering Power, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

20. In the present situation it is difficult to foresee the possibility of responding to the call to specialised agencies in paragraph 9 of resolution 42/86 to continue to accord special attention to the development needs of Bermuda.

21. Should the situation change, UNESCO would be willing to consider requests for assistance presented by the administering Power. In the mean time, the Office of the UNESCO Representative in the Caribbean makes every effort to ensure, wherever possible, that the activities of UNESCO in the subregion have as wide an outstretch as possible.

Question of Cayman Islands

22. UNESCO has in the past responded favourably to requests for assistance presented by the Ministry of Overseas Development of the Government of the United Kingdom, on behalf of the Cayman Islands, a dependency of the United Kingdom.

23. At present neither the Cayman Islands nor the United Kingdom has official status with UNESCO. However, should a formula be found to permit official contact, UNESCO would be willing to continue its assistance to the Cayman Islands in response to paragraph 9 of resolution 42/85.

24. The Office of the UNESCO Representative to the Caribbean tries to ensure that whenever possible the activities of UNESCO in the subregion have as comprehensive an effect as possible.

Question of the British Virgin Islands

25. The British Virgin Islands have been an associate member of UNESCO since 24 November 1983. In 1987, two projects submitted by this Territory benefited under the UNESCO Participation Programme:

1. Consultant in the field of marine archeology - \$US 7,000
2. Contribution for the Development Plan for the Baths protected area, Virgin Corda - \$US 25,000

26. Any requests which might be submitted to UNESCO during the current biennium will be considered in the light of their conformity with the objectives of UNESCO and the regulations of the programme concerned, and subject to the availability of funds.

27. With regard to the tenth preambular paragraph of resolution 42/82, which notes the urgent need to ensure technical, professional and management training, and the intention of the Government to accord a high priority to the creation of an institution for higher studies, UNESCO would be prepared to assist if requested.

28. It should be borne in mind that the administering Power, the United Kingdom, does not at present have any official relations with UNESCO.

Dissemination of information and decolonisation

29. In paragraph 4 of resolution 42/72 the General Assembly requested the United Nations specialized agencies to diffuse widely information on their activities concerning decolonisation. In this respect the recent UNESCO publications, Endgame in South Africa? (1986) and Race, Class and the Apartheid State (1988) may be noted. Fighting Apartheid: A Cartoon History (1988), produced in English in co-edition with the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, should reach a wide public audience, in particular younger people. It is now being prepared in a French version. Two forthcoming publications will enlighten the public respectively about the struggle of the Namibian people and the policies of the apartheid régime: A history of Resistance in Namibia and De l'ethnicisme comme moyen d'enfermement des populations sud-africaines.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[21 March 1988]

ICAO continues to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia and invites it to ICAO meetings dealing with matters pertaining to the relevant region. ICAO participates actively in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia; the UNDP-funded programme of civil aviation training fellowships, in full implementation for several years following evaluation of civil aviation needs by an adviser, is in the process of being expanded again. ICAO is also providing advice to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia regarding placement of trained personnel in the civil aviation departments and airlines of other African countries to obtain practical experience.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[11 April 1988]

1. WHO shares the many concerns expressed by the United Nations General Assembly, particularly in its resolution 42/75. WHO has collaborated in the past with the countries concerned, the various agencies and institutions of the United Nations system, OAU and other organizations, in order to provide, to the extent possible, the health care services required by the refugees and the transitory population.
2. WHO continued to co-operate with UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP and non-governmental organizations in protecting the health of refugee communities.
3. WHO expresses its readiness to consider ways of further increasing its efforts, within its sphere of competence, to render the necessary technical co-operation to improve the health conditions of these countries.
4. WHO has called upon the member States, according to their capabilities, to continue to provide adequate health assistance to liberation movements recognized by OAU and to the front-line States (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and Lesotho and Swaziland.
5. In the front-line States and in Lesotho and Swaziland, priority was given to those programme areas that reflect the objectives of the national health development plans. In spite of serious constraints, all the States continued their unrelenting efforts towards achieving the common goal of health for all by the year 2000.
6. Projects of technical co-operation with the national liberation movements are being implemented by WHO in collaboration with the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, UNDP and other international partners.
7. Fellowships were provided to health personnel of PAC and ANC. A nutrition workshop was organized at Loudima, Congo, for refugees from Namibia.
8. The sum of \$US 514,000 was provided for refugees from Namibia, an associate member State of WHO, from the regular budget for the biennium 1986-1987, with priority given to health manpower development and the managerial process for national health development, as well as the supply of drugs, materials and equipment.
9. The promotion of emergency preparedness and response in the subregion of southern Africa was intensified. WHO staff from headquarters and from the regional office paid several visits to the countries of the subregion for an assessment of the emergency situation and health needs, as well as for training of national staff, and to initiate, monitor and evaluate emergency health activities. Such activities took place in Botswana, Mozambique and Angola and are being initiated in other front-line States.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

[Original: French]

[28 March 1988]

I. Assistance to refugees and Non-Self-Governing Territories

The assistance described below was provided to the following Territories:

A. Activities financed by UPU

1. Caribbean Territories

Anguilla, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands: one fellowship for the course for postal employees held in Saint Lucia.

2. Palestinian people

One fellowship for participation in a four-year advanced course in postal studies at the Arab Postal Faculty at Damascus, beginning in October 1986 (UPU Special Fund).

B. Activities financed by UNDP

Pacific Territories

Niue: one 2-month consultant's mission under regional project RAS/86/174;

Hong Kong: one 12-week fellowship for participation in a vocational training course at the Royal Institute of Public Administration (RIPA), London (HOK/84/014).

II. Assistance to newly independent countries

The assistance described below was provided to the following countries:

A. Under programmes financed by UPU

1. Countries of the Caribbean subregion

Belize, Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: one fellowship lasting 1 1/2 months for participation in the course for postal employees held in Saint Lucia;

Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: consultant's mission relating to postal network integration;

Dominica, Saint Lucia: consultant's mission relating to postal legislation;

Saint Lucia: operational and teaching material.

2. Pacific countries

Solomon Islands:

(a) A three-week multiple mission to promote the Transport and Communications Decade;

(b) A two-week fellowship for participation in a course on international expedited mail (EMS) held at the Asian-Pacific Postal Training Centre (APPTC), Bangkok;

(c) A 10-week fellowship for participation in a course at APPTC, Bangkok;

(d) One 8-week fellowship for participation in a course at APPTC, Bangkok.

Vanuatu:

(a) One 2-week fellowship for participation in the EMS course organized at APPTC, Bangkok;

(b) Operational and teaching materials.

3. Arab countries

Djibouti: operational and teaching materials.

4. African countries

Zimbabwe:

(a) One fellowship lasting 3 1/2 months for the management course at Rugby;

(b) Teaching materials.

B. Activities financed by UNDP

1. African countries

Zimbabwe participated in the activities of regional project RAF/86/009 "Establishment of workshops for manufacturing postal equipment".

2. Arab countries

Djibouti received the assistance described below under project DJI/86/007:

- (a) Three consultant's mission lasting a total of six months;
- (b) One 12-month mission by a United Nations volunteer (UNV);
- (c) Six fellowships lasting a total of 18 1/2 months for participation in courses organized in Senegal and Tunisia;
- (d) Operational and teaching materials.

3. Asian and Pacific countries

Brunei Darussalam:

- (a) One month-long consultant's mission under regional project RAS/86/174, "Postal services: Modernisation of management and operations";
- (b) One 2-week fellowship for participation in the seminar held at the Islamabad postal college under regional project RAS/86/174.

Solomon Islands: One 2-week fellowship for participation in the seminar held at the Islamabad postal college under regional project RAS/86/174.

Kiribati: One 2-week fellowship for participation in the seminar held at the Islamabad postal college under regional project RAS/86/174.

Tuvalu: provision of operational and teaching material under project RAS/86/172, "Strengthening the postal services of the disadvantaged countries and in particular of the LDCs".

Vanuatu:

- (a) One month-long consultant's mission under regional project RAS/86/172;
- (b) Provision of operational and teaching material under project RAS/86/172.

III. Resolutions for submission to the Executive Council when it meets at Berne from 19 April to 4 May 1988

In accordance with article IV of the Agreement concluded between the United Nations and UPU, I shall submit to the Executive Council of UPU, at its session to be held in April-May 1988, the resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on decolonization which you have transmitted to us, drawing attention to those sections which relate to the specialised agencies.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[6 April 1988]

1. Due note has been taken of General Assembly resolution 42/75. Measures outlined in my letter of 15 March 1983 are still applied by IMO in appropriate cases (see A/38/111).
2. In accordance with the usual practice, the resolution will be reported to the IMO Council for information and appropriate action. Any comments or decisions taken by the Council will be communicated to you in due course.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[8 April 1988]

Training fellowships

1. In 1987, about 380 training fellowships were awarded to nationals of developing countries nominated by the Governments of 94 developing countries and seven organisations, including nationals or colonial territories (Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands), front-line States and newly independent emerging States.

Advisory missions

2. In 1987, WIPO officials and consultants undertook missions to 64 developing countries, including front-line States and newly independent and emerging States.
3. The purpose of the missions was to assist Governments in improving the national and subregional intellectual property systems in order that such systems could better contribute to socio-economic and technological development and self-help. Such assistance included advice on legislation and administration, preparation of long-term plans, training on the spot, organisation of seminars and workshops, and provision of technological information in patent and patent-related documents as well as of equipment.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

[Original: English]

[18 March 1988]

IAEA has taken note of General Assembly resolution 42/75 but owing to the highly specialised and technical nature of the Agency's programmes, which are all related to the peaceful uses of atomic energy, IAEA is not in a position to provide the information called for.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

[Original: English]

[4 April 1988]

The actions taken during 1987 with regard to the contribution of UNDP to Namibian independence are summarised in the report of the Administrator to the Governing Council on assistance to the national liberation movements recognized by OAU (DP/1988/2). The document is available from the Secretariat.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

[Original: English]

[4 April 1988]

1. Within the terms of its humanitarian and non-political mandate, UNHCR has continued to deliver measures of material assistance for the benefit of refugees from Namibia and South Africa. Where appropriate, the respective national liberation movements recognized by OAU and the United Nations have acted as the principal implementing partners.
2. South Africa's apartheid policies at home, the continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the sustained destabilisation of its neighbours, particularly Angola and Mozambique, constitute the major root causes of the vast refugee situation currently obtaining in the southern African region.
3. While it is recognized that UNHCR has no mandate to tackle these root causes, it has a clear mandate to protect and assist those victims of apartheid, colonialism and occupation who have sought asylum as refugees in the neighbouring independent African countries.
4. The principal objectives of UNHCR in the discharge of its humanitarian mandate in southern Africa are as follows:

(a) Protection:

- (i) To help preserve the integrity of the humanitarian institution of asylum, that is, the sum total of protection provided by a State to refugees on its territory in the exercise of its sovereignty. This institution has in the last several years become increasingly threatened as a result of repeated military attacks and coercive economic measures taken by South Africa against many of the countries in the region because of their humanitarian commitment to assisting Namibian and South African refugees;
- (ii) To ensure that the fundamental principle of non-refoulement is fully respected;
- (iii) To help alleviate some of the acute security problems and other difficulties encountered by the front-line countries as a result of the above-mentioned policies through emergency evacuation or emergency resettlement of the refugees in other countries, mainly within the continent;

(b) Material assistance towards durable solutions:

- (i) To mobilize and channel increased material assistance to refugee-receiving countries in the region, to alleviate the burden brought to bear because of the hospitality afforded to refugees, as well as to extend humanitarian assistance to national liberation movements, recognised by the United Nations and OAU. Where feasible, UNHCR favours that assistance to refugees is integrated into national development plans and that it involves other organisations, as for example, where large-scale local settlement is required in a context which will benefit both refugees and nationals;
- (ii) To enhance the emergency-preparedness capacity of the front-line States, in order that they can adequately and effectively respond to sudden and large-scale refugee influxes;
- (iii) To provide to as many refugees as possible basic education and vocational skills needed to make them more productive and self-reliant, while they remain in exile, and to prepare them for a productive and meaningful future upon return to their countries of origin;
- (iv) To promote voluntary repatriation, wherever and whenever feasible;
- (v) To promote resettlement, preferably within Africa, where voluntary repatriation is not realizable in the foreseeable future, and where opportunities for local integration in the countries of first asylum are rather limited.

A. Levels of UNHCR assistance programmes in southern Africa

5. The following is a summary of UNHCR material assistance programmes designed to benefit refugees in the front-line States and other countries in southern Africa, so as to enable them to support and better cope with their ever-increasing refugee burden.

1. Angola

6. The refugee situation in Angola has seen some increase from 9,500 in 1986 to 10,000 in 1987 in the number of South African refugees. They, together with the 69,000 Namibian refugees, constitute the main refugee caseload in Angola. The refugees live in small communities in several provinces of Angola, with the highest concentration being in Kwana-Sul province, 300 kilometres east of Luanda.

7. The main objectives of the assistance programme for Namibian refugees remained that of covering their basic needs, such as the improvement of their health and education levels and their standard of living in general. Self-help activities were also encouraged with a view to preparing the refugees to lead a productive life in their country of origin, upon their eventual repatriation. Implements and agricultural equipment were purchased for the Viana Reception Centre managed by SWAPO.

1987 expenditure: \$US 912,500

1988 appropriation: \$US 1,100,000

8. Assistance programmes for the benefit of South African refugees included the purchase of implements and agricultural equipment for the Malange farm project implemented by ANC. The programme included improvement in the nutritional status of refugees and provision of on-the-job training in agricultural skills. In addition, the construction of houses with the participation of the refugees themselves was promoted.

1987 expenditure: \$US 441,500

1988 appropriation: \$US 664,000

2. Botswana

9. There were some 5,200 refugees of all nationalities living in Botswana by the end of 1987. About 4,200 of these live in the Dukwi refugee settlement located some 570 kilometres from Gaborone, in the north-western part of the country. Of these, 157 are South African refugees and 117 are Namibians. The remaining 1,000 (mainly South Africans) live mainly in the urban centres, such as Gaborone, Francistown and Selibe Phikwe. Assistance to South African and Namibian refugees is provided in the overall context of assistance to all the refugees in Botswana.

10. The overall primary objective for 1987 was to continue the process of consolidation of infrastructural and social facilities at Dukwi, particularly in the sectors of education, sanitation, agricultural extension and community development. For refugees living in urban areas, continued emphasis was placed on the provision of educational assistance and the development of projects of self-sufficiency. The implementing partners in Botswana are the Lutheran World Federation and the Botswana Council for Refugees.

1987 expenditure: \$US 1,278,769

1988 appropriation: \$US 1,323,000

3. Lesotho

11. By the end of 1987, there was a caseload of 250 to 300 registered refugees in Lesotho. Almost all of these are South Africans, predominantly of urban background. The Government also estimates that there are up to 3,000 South Africans in the country who are in a refugee-like situation.

12. Temporary assistance was given to some 125 destitute refugees pending identification of individual durable solutions. In addition, a number of refugees were assisted under the UNHCR-supported Small Enterprises Development Scheme towards self-sufficiency. The majority of the refugees originate from large urban areas in the Republic of South Africa, and most of them possess only very basic education, with no professional skills. Assistance to them is implemented through the Ministry of the Interior, and the ILO office at Maseru in the case of the Small Enterprises Development Scheme. Refugees affiliated to national liberation movements are evacuated to other countries for well-known security reasons.

1987 expenditure: \$US 493,369

1988 appropriation: \$US 443,000

4. Mozambique

13. Assistance to the about 200 South African and Namibian refugees in Mozambique is provided within the general context of assistance to the 440 refugees of all nationalities in that country. This includes financial support to a pig farm run with the participation of South African refugees and other income-generating activities. Other forms of assistance include care and maintenance, resettlement and travel and legal assistance.

1987 expenditure: \$US 330,124

1988 appropriation: \$US 319,000

5. Swaziland

14. By the end of 1987, there were 6,500 South African refugees in the Ndsewane settlement who are mainly of rural background and are generally non-affiliated. Furthermore, there were 300 South African refugees of urban origin.

15. Assistance was provided to destitute urban refugees giving them temporary financial and material support prior to their attainment of a durable solution while those at Ndsewane settlement were assisted towards self-sufficiency in the agricultural sector. The implementing partners for the Ndsewane project are the Lutheran World Federation and the Swaziland Government. As in Botswana and Lesotho, national liberation movements have no presence in Swaziland hence their affiliates have had to be evacuated, with UNHCR assistance, to other African countries.

1987 expenditure: \$US 664,187

1988 appropriation: \$US 540,000

6. United Republic of Tanzania

16. Some 6,000 South African refugees have found asylum in the United Republic of Tanzania. The Government has provided agricultural land for the production of food and cash crops, and UNHCR assistance, channelled through the concerned national liberation movements, is aimed at promoting refugee self-sufficiency. UNHCR has provided equipment for the completion of the ANC Dakawa Centre and for the improvement of the infrastructure of the farm at Bagamoyo, for ANC.

1987 expenditure: \$US 52,000

1988 appropriation: \$US 57,000

7. Zambia

17. There are about 3,000 South African refugees and about 7,500 Namibian refugees in Zambia. They are mainly affiliated to the two national liberation movements, ANC and SWAPO. In 1987, supplementary aid was provided to both South African and Namibian refugees in order to ensure that all refugees had access to basic medical services, food and medicaments. Furthermore, assistance was provided to Nyango Farm, for Namibian refugees, under the care of SWAPO, and towards the ANC-managed farm near Lusaka. Another project consisted of providing assistance with the aim of rendering refugees in Lusaka self-supporting. This included the provision of loans, business management advice, and skills-training leading to the establishment by refugees of their own successful small enterprises.

1987 expenditure: \$US 190,155

1988 appropriation: \$US 170,800

8. Zimbabwe

18. There were about 211 urban South African and 12 Namibian refugees in Zimbabwe by the end of 1987. Assistance to these refugees covered recurrent costs of the Harare Reception Centre and the Refugee Service Unit for individual refugees. Furthermore, refugees were assisted towards material self-reliance, through job-related training and income-generating activities.

1987 expenditure: \$US 75,083

1988 appropriation: \$US 75,000

B. Co-operation with OAU-recognised national liberation movements

19. UNHCR has maintained its close collaboration with national liberation movements in various humanitarian endeavours, which are designed to benefit refugees under their care. As mentioned at the outset, national liberation movements recognised by OAU, i.e. SWAPO, ANC and PAC, play a vital operational role as implementing partners of UNHCR for its assistance programmes in Angola, Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania.

20. In addition, the said national liberation movements have been accorded formal observer status and are non-voting participants in the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme (EXCOM). The United Nations Council for Namibia, which is the legal Authority over the Territory pending self-determination, has represented Namibia as a full member of the Committee since 1982.

C. Education

21. The provision of adequate and relevant basic (primary/secondary) education and vocational training remains a vital component of the UNHCR assistance programme for South African and Namibian refugees. As reflected in the table below, assistance by UNHCR to these two refugee groups at the lower secondary level during 1987 amounted to \$US 540,000.

22. UNHCR has also maintained its annual contribution (\$US 30,000) to the United Nations Institute for Namibia, which trains professional cadres in preparation for Namibia independence. In addition, UNHCR is in the process of concluding a Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia incorporating issues of immediate concern to the two offices in order further to enhance assistance rendered to Namibian refugees by the two sister agencies.

1987 expenditure: \$US 540,000

1988 appropriation: \$US 1,000,000 (envisaged)

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

[Original: English]

[30 March 1988]

Provision of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories, including assistance to the Government concerned, in preparation and execution of projects beneficial to these refugees, and introduction of the greatest possible measures of flexibility in the relevant procedures

1. At 31 December 1987, the total aid commitment of WFP for liberation movements, refugees and displaced persons amounted to \$US 102.9 million for 30 projects, of which the sum of \$US 24.2 million (4 projects) is still current.

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

2. Since our last report no change has been made in the WFP procedure concerning assistance to peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa.

Discontinuance of all support to end the withholding of financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Government of South Africa

3. As mentioned in our previous reports, WFP does not provide assistance to, or collaborate with, the Government of South Africa.

Arrangements, 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

4. Since the twenty-fifth session of the WFP governing body, the Intergovernmental Committee (now the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA)), held in April 1974, WFP has been inviting OAU to participate in an observer capacity at sessions of its governing body.

5. At its fourth session in October/November 1977, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes took the following decision:

(a) That as and when an approach is made by or on behalf of a liberation movement recognised by OAU, specific approval may be given by the Committee to the Executive Director to invite it to attend in an observer capacity;

(b) That the attendance cost of a liberation movement whose attendance is approved by the Committee may be met by the Executive Director.

6. Action is taken in accordance with the above as and when an approach is made for or on behalf of a liberation movement recognized by OAU.

Enclosure 1

Total WFP aid committed at 31 December 1987

1. <u>By movement (country of origin)</u>	(United States dollars)
(a) Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe)	13 231 000
(i) Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU)	11 211 000
(ii) Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)	2 020 000
(b) Host Government (Zimbabwe)	21 226 237
(i) Botswana	4 909 237
(ii) Mozambique	16 317 000
(c) SWAPO (Namibia)	32 914 885
(i) Angola	30 471 947
(ii) Zambia	2 504 938
(d) Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) and Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola (FNLA) (Angola)	2 017 000
(e) Displaced Mozambicans in Mozambique	6 049 649
(f) Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) (Guinea-Bissau)	1 318 000
(g) Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO) (Mozambique)	1 547 000
(h) ANC (South Africa)	42 000
(i) Host Government (Zambia)	2 513 000
Angolans and Namibians	2 513 000
(j) Host Government (Zaire)	1 755 700
Angolans	1 755 700

Enclosure 1 (continued)

(k) Host Government (Angola)	1 759 900
Zairian refugees	1 759 000
Total	102 856 801

2. <u>By emergency and project</u>	(United States dollars)
(a) Emergency	29 716 189
(b) Project (including quick-action)	73 140 612
Total	102 856 801

3. <u>By country</u>	
Angola	40 340 496
Botswana	4 909 237
Guinea-Bissau	1 318 000
Mozambique	38 304 430
Zambia	16 228 938
Zaire	1 755 700
Total	102 856 801

Enclosure 2

WFP assistance to national liberation movements, refugees and displaced persons in Africa (situation as at 31.12.87) a/

WFP cost commitment
(United States dollars)

<u>Current aid b/</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Date approved</u>	<u>Duration</u>	
Botswana 3343 E	Zimbabwean refugees	4 000	12.05.87	1 year	344 110
Angola 2506/Q Exp.3	SWAPO	62 000	28.10.86	1 year	7 311 547
Angola 3395 E	Displaced persons in South Angola	123 000	31.07.87	6 months	2 768 649
Mozambique 3563 E	Displaced persons in Mozambique	400 000	30.12.87	6 months	13 752 610
					<u>24 176 916</u>
<u>2. Distribution completed</u>					
Angola 2154/Q	MPLA and FNLA	50 000	19.06.74	1 year	2 017 000
Angola 1161/E	SWAPO	30 000	18.04.79	6 months	951 000
Angola 1102/F	SWAPO	10 000	20.09.77	6 months	314 000
Angola 1102/E Exp.1	SWAPO	20 000	23.03.78	6 months	711 000
Angola 1102/E Exp.2	SWAPO	10 000	26.05.78	6 months	371 000
Angola 1127/E	Angolans	1 140	16.03.78	6 months	42 000
Angola 1269/E	Angolans	131 000	12.10.81	6 months	3 281 000
Angola 2506/Q	SWAPO	61 500	30.10.79	3 years	7 116 000
Angola 2506/Q Exp.1	SWAPO	61 500	29.04.82	2 years 8 months	5 602 800
Angola 2506/Q Exp.2	SWAPO	62 000	08.06.84	1 year 9 months	8 094 600
Angola 2566/Q	Zairean refugees	16 000	20.01.83	2 years 2 months	1 759 900
Botswana 324 Exp.1	Zimbabwe/Angola	2 500	17.02.77	2 years	400 000
Botswana 2478/Q	Zimbabwe/South African refugees	30 000	27.09.78	8 years 6 months	4 165 127

Enclosure 2 (continued)

WFP cost commitment
(United States dollars)

2. Distribution completed (continued)

	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Date approved</u>	<u>Duration</u>	
Guinea-Bissau 2157/Q	PAIGC	90 000	10.07.74	6 months	1 318 000
Mozambique 2155/Q	PRELIMO	50 000	19.06.74	1 year 5 months	1 547 000
Mozambique 2406/Q	Zimbabwe	60 000	22.08.77	4.5 months	1 586 000
Mozambique 2454/Q	Zimbabwe	60 000	10.05.78	6 months	1 667 000
Mozambique 2466/Q and R	Zimbabwe	150 000	01.09.78	15 months	13 064 000
Mozambique 2428/Q and Rev.	Patriotic Front (ZANU)	20 000	07.03.78	18 months	2 020 000
Mozambique 3294 F	Displaced persons	759 000	18.02.87	2 months	4 667 820
Zaire 2455/Q Exp.2	Angolans	20 000	28.01.80	1 year 6 months	1 755 700
Zambia 2402/Q	SWAPO	2 000	04.07.77	1 year 10 months	185 000
Zambia 2411/Q	Patriotic Front (ZAPU)	12 000	04.07.77	9 months	1 245 000
Zambia 2444/Q and D and Rev.	Patriotic Front	45 000	16.02.78	1 year	9 966 000
Zambia 1214 Exp.1	Nasibians and Andolans	72 000	06.03.81	9 months	2 513 000
Zambia 2420	SWAPO, United Nations Institute for Namibia	5 400	21.12.81	5 years 3 months	2 319 938

2. CAT-recognized national liberation movements only. Exclusive of WFP aid provided prior to OAU/WFP agreement of 10.6.74, and also of aid provided to the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Senegal and Zaïre for the care of refugees from ex-Portuguese Territories.

b/ Aid requested and distributed by the host Government.

UNITED NATIONS CENTRE ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

[Original: English]

[18 March 1988]

1. The Centre on Transnational Corporations has prepared three reports relating to South Africa and Namibia.
2. One of the reports (E/C.10/1988/7) examines the shift into various non-equity links by transnational corporations in South Africa and the impact of such disinvestment programmes. Another report (E/C.10/1988/8) deals with the responsibilities of home countries with respect to the transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. A third report (E/1988/23) lists the transnational corporations with interests in companies in South Africa and/or Namibia, those transnational corporations which have disposed of or reduced their interests in these countries and those transnational corporations which are in the process of disposing of their equity interests in these countries.
