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**SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE**

**Special assistance to front-line States  
and other bordering States**

**Report of the Secretary-General**

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\* A/43/150.

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 42/201 of 11 December 1987, entitled "Special assistance to front-line States", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the forty-third session on the progress in the implementation of the resolution. The report of the Secretary-General, prepared in response to this resolution (A/43/449) includes, inter alia, the replies received from Member States in response to a note verbale addressed to them on 10 March 1988 by the Secretary-General, requesting information on specific measures taken in accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/201. Following the issuance of the report of the Secretary-General, additional replies have been received from Greece, Japan, Nicaragua, the United Kingdom and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, as well as from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The present addendum incorporates those replies.

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

### A. Replies from Member States

#### 1. Greece

2. Greece has provided assistance to Zimbabwe in the following manner:

(a) Training of pilots of Civil Aviation of Zimbabwe. Total training expenses amounted to 40 million drachmae.

(b) On the basis of a bilateral agreement between the two countries dated 30 May 1982, Greece has sent a group of experts from the Ministry of Agriculture to provide Zimbabwe with technical assistance for its regional agricultural programme.

(c) Eleven scholarships for citizens of Zimbabwe (five for 1986, three for 1987 and three for 1988).

(d) Development assistance totalling 10 million drachmae, in the form of merchandise.

#### 2. Japan

3. It is the intention of the Government of Japan to continue to expand and strengthen its economic co-operation with those countries neighbouring South Africa that are suffering economic difficulties arising from the apartheid policies of South Africa, with a view to enhancing their economic self-reliance. In April 1987, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Mr. Sousuke Uno, communicated this intention to the Chairman of the SADCC Council of Ministers. In May 1987, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita reiterated this intention to the President of Mozambique, Mr. J. Chissano, who was then visiting Japan.

4. In fiscal year 1987, the Government of Japan expanded its economic co-operation significantly over that of the previous year. It provided official-development-assistance (ODA) loans to the front-line States totalling 8,046 million yen on a pledge basis. As regards capital grant assistance, Japan provided 18,272 million yen (as compared to 12,024 million yen in fiscal 1986). It also expanded its assistance in the field of technical co-operation.

5. With the aim of strengthening the resilience of the front-line States, the Government of Japan exchanged notes with the Government of Botswana on an ODA loan for a project for additional railway freight cars (2,800 million yen). Zimbabwe received a similar loan for a project to expand its telecommunication facilities (5,246 million yen).

6. Japan exchanged notes with Mozambique on capital grant assistance for the Beira corridor project (400 million yen). In the field of technical co-operation, Japan has commenced its projects on a centre for the development of human resources of southern Africa in Zambia.

### 3. Nicaragua

7. The Government of Nicaragua has adopted the following measures:

(a) In August 1987, at New Delhi, India, Nicaragua contributed \$US 50,000 (fifty thousand United States dollars) to the Africa Fund.

(b) On the occasion of the Conference on south-south co-operation held in June 1987 in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Government offered fellowships to attend courses in all the vocational areas offered by higher educational institutions in Nicaragua.

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

8. British aid to southern Africa reflects a long-standing association with Commonwealth countries in the region. It also recognises the pressing needs of countries like Mozambique, badly affected by internal conflict, drought and famine. The British Government works closely with the Governments of the front-line States and with other donor Governments to support efforts to promote the economic and social development of the countries concerned and to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa. Over the 1980-1987 period, British bilateral aid to the Member States of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) has amounted to \$US 1.65 billion. The British Government also makes a substantial contribution through multilateral channels.

9. The British Government actively supports projects being carried out under the auspices of SADCC and has pledged \$78.75 million for this purpose, mainly for the transport sector. Transport projects receiving British aid include the northern transport corridor linking Malawi to the port of Dar-es-Salaam, on which work will start in late 1988, the Beira and Nacala railways, Maputo port management, and the

Limpopo railway, for which the British commitment is \$US 24.5 million. The British Government has also financed a study of the requirements for further work on the Limpopo railway.

10. Since August 1986, the British Government has provided over \$US 140 million to the United Republic of Tanzania in support of an agreed economic reform programme. Of this, \$15.75 million was spent in association with the World Bank special facility for Africa, \$92.75 million is being spent as balance-of-payments support, and the remainder is for longer-term project aid. The British aid programme to Zimbabwe is devoted mainly to rural development, the provision of spares and raw materials for industry, and training. Britain is also collaborating with the World Bank on a family health project. British aid to Zimbabwe in the 1980-1987 period amounted to \$332.5 million.

11. In Botswana, the British aid programme is concentrated on helping to meet the need for skilled manpower. The number of British experts working there is around 200, and about 120 new training awards are available each year. Manpower assistance is an equally important part of British aid to Malawi and Zambia, where communications and training awards are available each year. Manpower assistance is an equally important part of British aid to Malawi and Zambia, where communications and agricultural projects also form part of the programme. Following Malawi's agreement in 1988 with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank on a programme of economic reforms, \$17.5 million has been provided as fast-disbursing assistance.

12. Britain is financing four of the regional transport projects in Mozambique. Britain has responded to Mozambique's severe economic problems by providing spares and equipment to rehabilitate industry, including a new grant of \$26.25 million in 1987, together with \$8.75 million for projects. British food aid and disaster relief to Mozambique has amounted to more than \$42 million since the beginning of 1987.

13. British aid to Lesotho is aimed at creating employment, generating income and improving manpower resources. Capital aid helps to finance projects in road building, forestry, health and small industries. In Swasiland, an important bridge destroyed by a cyclone in 1984 has been rebuilt under the aid programme, and Britain is contributing substantially to a project to bring safe drinking water to thousands of homes in rural areas. In addition to its support for development projects and programmes, the British Government is providing military training to the armed forces of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. In 1987-1988 it also provided non-lethal defence equipment to Zimbabwe, the United Republic of Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique.

14. The European Community, under the latest Lomé Convention covering the years 1986-1990, has allocated about \$962.5 million from the Sixth European Development Fund for the Member States of SADCC and about \$134.75 million for its regional projects. The British contribution to these will amount to about \$182 million. SADCC countries will also benefit from other community assistance such as concessionary financing, STABEX transfers, SYSMIN projects, emergency aid and food aid, to which the British contribution is about one fifth. The British Government

is also providing \$131.25 million in parallel with the World Bank's Special Facility for Africa, and \$12.25 million for the Voluntary Special Programme for Africa undertaken by the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

15. The British Government has long recognized the difficulties faced by many countries in sub-Saharan Africa in servicing their external debt and has been active in seeking a solution to this problem. It therefore welcomes the agreement reached at the Toronto Summit in June 1988, to alleviate the debt burden of the poorest sub-Saharan African countries. The British Government has urged the Paris Club to complete its detailed negotiations as soon as possible.

16. British aid and other forms of assistance to the countries of the front-line States and other bordering States, as outlined in the above paragraphs, demonstrates the strong commitment of the United Kingdom to take substantial and practical measures to help overcome the problems of the region arising from the situation in South Africa.

#### 5. Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

17. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic continues to advocate unswervingly the normalisation of the entire political situation in southern Africa. The persistent refusal of the Pretoria rulers to put an end to their policy of racial discrimination and oppression, acts of repression and terror against those combating this inhumane system and acts of aggression against the front-line States has made the situation in southern African a destabilizing factor of international significance.

18. All Members of the United Nations, in the opinion of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, must intensify their efforts to further the just cause of the peoples of South Africa and, in particular, of the front-line States.

19. As a member of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, whose representative was again re-elected to the post of Vice-Chairman of this United Nations body, participates actively in the Committee's exceptionally useful and important activities aimed at mobilizing international efforts to create in southern Africa equal opportunities for all, regardless of skin colour.

20. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic steadfastly supports the demand for a halt to all co-operation with Pretoria, the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and compliance with the sanctions already adopted. The representatives of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic take an active part in the work of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, set up in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/35.

21. In the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic a broad range of public activities condemning apartheid, racism and racial discrimination are carried out in support

of the struggle of oppressed peoples for freedom and independence and against colonialism and national oppression.

22. As consistent supporter of the struggle of all African countries, including the front-line States, to put an end to their situation of inequality in the capitalist world economic system, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic assists such nations in various ways to establish and strengthen the bases for their national economies. To the extent that it can, the Republic is developing with African countries, including the front-line States, diverse economic, scientific and technological ties on the basis of the principles of full respect for national sovereignty, non-intervention in internal affairs, equality and mutual advantage.

23. The technical assistance measures to help such countries establish and consolidate their economies are an important factor in the foreign economic ties of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic with the countries of Africa, including the front-line States. The Republic's enterprises and organizations supply equipment and materials required for constructing, expanding and rebuilding industrial and agricultural facilities.

24. Considerable assistance is provided in the form of training for qualified national personnel in the engineering, medical, humanitarian, agricultural and economic fields.

25. The broad economic, scientific and technological co-operation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic with African countries, including the front-line States, aims at promoting the process of economic development.

#### B. Replies from the United Nations system

##### 1. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

#### Education

26. UNESCO co-operates with the front-line States in facilitating the implementation of United Nations-sponsored activities, namely, projects for national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity. At the Conference on Emergency Assistance to Mozambique which was held in Maputo on 26 and 27 April 1988, UNESCO pledged \$200,000 for the implementation of a pilot project in primary education integrated with skills-oriented and community-based education. This innovative project is intended to meet the educational needs of persons displaced by the war and housed in special camps.

#### Science and technology

27. Technical, financial and material support and training have been made available to front-line States through ongoing and new projects at the national, sub-regional and regional levels.

### Communication

28. Each of the front-line States has received assistance to develop its media, including a project for the development of rural press in some of the front-line and adjoining States. The International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) is also funding the establishment of regional communication centres in Zanzibar. UNESCO is also executing a sub-regional project - the Southern/East News Agency Development Project - financed by the Federal Republic of Germany under a funds-in-trust agreement. In addition, UNESCO will provide technical and financial support to the association of Broadcasters for Southern Africa to help eliminate obstacles to the flow of information.

### Cultural heritage

29. It is expected that, upon approval of the regional project RAF/86/063 by the United Nations Development Programme, the front-line States will benefit from training for museum specialists and monuments conservators. An intersectoral mission to Botswana and Swaziland identified projects in the field of museum development to be financed both by UNESCO and through funds-in-trust.

### World Heritage Fund

30. Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe have benefited from the World Heritage Fund's assistance and it is expected that they will obtain more assistance in the future, especially with regard to the training of architectural restorers.

### Social and human sciences

31. Specialists from the front-line States are involved in UNESCO research projects and expert meetings concerning research on southern Africa and the struggle against apartheid.

### Participation Programme

32. In addition, UNESCO has allocated \$US 545,525 to front-line States under the participation programme for 1986-1987.

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