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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO
COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

[Original: English]

[23 February and
27 March 1983]

1. Information on assistance by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) is contained in document DP/1983/13 (see enclosure). This document provides a summary of UNDP assistance to three national liberation movements in Africa: the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).
2. With regard to paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 37/233 of 20 December 1982 on the question of Namibia, by which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, "to continue to develop, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, a comprehensive programme of assistance to States which are neighbours of South Africa and Namibia, on the understanding that such assistance should not only envisage the overcoming of short-term difficulties but be designed to enable those States to move towards complete self-reliance ...". UNDP recognizes seven States as being direct neighbours of both South Africa and Namibia: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. For the third programme cycle, 1982-1986, the Governing Council has established an illustrative indicative planning figure for these countries amounting to \$US 197.5 million. This represents an increase of more than 150 per cent over and above the \$US 78.1 million indicative planning figure allocated to these countries over the previous cycle. Furthermore, and on the basis of allocations actually made in 1982, it is expected that Angola and Lesotho will receive additional allocations of at least \$US 5 million over this period by virtue of their being least developed countries.
3. UNDP has also decided to give as much support as possible to the programme of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) - a group of countries working together to reduce their present dependence on South Africa by promoting self-reliance through mutual co-operation. The Conference comprises the above-mentioned seven countries as well as Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania. The sum of \$US 6.3 million has been earmarked from the regional (multi-country) indicative planning figure for Africa to finance projects to be submitted by the SADCC secretariat over the period 1982-1986. Negotiations are currently under way to finalize projects in such areas as energy exploration and development training, industrial promotion, agricultural development and production

All told, therefore, UNDP development support originally earmarked to the States neighbours of South Africa and Namibia amounts to \$US 208.8 million over the third programme cycle. However, the resource constraints currently being experienced by UNDP could bring actual delivery to a figure lower than this. For the time being, programme expenditures are restricted to 55 per cent of approved illustrative indicative planning figures, which would bring total delivery down to \$US 108.6 million over 1982-1986. Even then, this will be 39 per cent over and above the 1977-1981 figures, as shown in the table that follows.

Assistance to States neighbours of South Africa and Namibia
 (Thousands of United States dollars)

	1977-1981 indicative planning figure	1982-1986 illustrative indicative planning figure	1982-1986 approved budget level
Angola	10 950	41 500	21 630
Botswana	8 500	8 500	4 313
Eswatini	13 250	22 250	12 050
Mozambique	19 000	74 000	40 643
Namibia	5 750	5 750	3 433
Namibia	15 000	21 250	10 804
Zimbabwe	5 600	24 250	16 509
Sub-total	78 050	197 500 a/	109 382 b/
Namibia	7 750	7 750	7 900
National liberation movements	20 500	15 000	15 651
Total	106 300	220 250 c/	132 933 d/

a/ An increase of 153 per cent over 1977-1981.

b/ Includes \$US 757,000 carried over from the second cycle. Sub-total less carry-over amounts to \$US 108.6 million, an increase of 39 per cent over 1977-1981.

c/ An increase of 107 per cent over 1977-1981.

d/ Includes \$US 11.8 million carried over from the second cycle. Total less carry-over amounts to \$US 121.1 million, an increase of 14 per cent over 1977-1981.

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Enclosure

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

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

Document DP/1983/13

Report of the Administrator

I. NATURE OF UNDP ASSISTANCE

1. The character and content of the assistance given to national liberation movements during the period January-December 1982 has been very much in line with those discussed in DP/1982/17; namely, development assistance aimed at:

(a) Skills promotion and manpower development through education and training with a view to preparing members of the movements concerned for eventual administrative, technical and managerial responsibilities in their respective countries;

(b) Promotion of self-reliance in countries of asylum particularly in agriculture and food production, health care and in such vocational trades as carpentry, masonry, and vehicle and equipment repair.

2. As in the previous year, three national liberation movements received UNDP assistance during 1982: the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia; and the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).

II. TRENDS IN PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION DURING 1982

3. One of the foremost priorities during 1982 centered on the implementation of the recommendations of the mission on the evaluation and programming of UNDP assistance to national liberation movements. Members of the Council will recall that in September and October of 1981 an evaluation mission undertook a programme of visits to the Headquarters of the agencies executing national liberation movement projects, to UNDP field offices responsible for monitoring assistance to such movements, and to the Headquarters or principal offices of the movements concerned. In a meeting convened in December 1981 to discuss the findings and recommendations of the mission with all concerned parties, and to chart the future orientation of UNDP assistance to such movements, it was agreed to bring to a halt at the end of June 1982 all ongoing national liberation movement projects and start new ones, or new phases of ongoing projects requiring continuation, by 1 July 1982.

This was done in order to reduce originally broad and general objectives and activities to more specific ones so that proper monitoring or assessment of projects would be ensured, while maintaining needed flexibility. The agreement to stop all ongoing activities in June 1982 and start new ones immediately thereafter in July 1982 was therefore meant to ensure that henceforth, assistance to national liberation movements would be based on project documents that were detailed and more specific in terms of project objectives, activities, inputs and desired outputs. It was agreed by all parties concerned - UNDP, the national liberation movements and the participating executing agencies - that this was the only way adequate monitoring of the progress and results of national liberation movement projects could be effected.

Implementation of the agreement meant that action toward formulation, assessment and approval of project documents would have to be taken as early as possible during 1982. Since the purpose of UNDP assistance is to promote responsible self-reliance among the national liberation movements aided, the movements were requested in January 1982 to determine their own priorities in consultation with the specialized agencies and UNDP field offices concerned, in respect of the projects they wished UNDP to support. They were advised to submit new programme proposals by April 1982 at the latest, in order for approval action to be completed in time for implementation to commence in July 1982. Definitive proposals, however, were not received until the second half of the year. Furthermore, because some of the submissions received were lacking in detail, project documents had to be reformulated prior to approval. Invariably, this resulted in delays in effecting approval. Since most new projects approved to date in accordance with the parameters stated in paragraph 4 above are follow-ups to activities, particularly training, which needed to be continued beyond the June 1982 cut-off date, approval has had to be granted on a retroactive basis with July 1982 as the starting date of project operations. This has been necessary in order to avoid not only disruption of project operations but also considerable inconvenience on the part of the national liberation movements assisted.

6. Fresh attempts were made during the year to achieve improvements in the quality of project documents submitted for approval by UNDP as well as in the monitoring of the programme of assistance to national liberation movements as a whole. To this end, consultations took place towards the end of the year between UNDP headquarters staff and representatives of UNESCO in Paris, and of the movements concerned in Tanzania and Zambia. UNESCO was selected because, with nearly 70 per cent of the national liberation movement programme budget for 1982 allocated to education projects, it has continued to be the agency executing the largest proportion of the UNDP programme of assistance to national liberation movements. In discussions with UNESCO, ideas were exchanged and agreement reached on qualitative improvements in project design and formulation, on project management, monitoring and reporting. A review was also made of actions pending on new assistance proposals awaiting approval.

7. Discussions with resident representatives of ANC and PAC in the United Republic of Tanzania, and of SWAPO in Zambia, centred primarily on new orientations and priorities of future UNDP assistance to these movements. The resource constraints facing UNDP were explained as was the inevitable decision, in

particular, to reduce planned third-cycle programme levels to 55 per cent of originally envisaged amounts. It is much to the credit of the leaderships of ANC, PAC and SWAPO that in spite of the unfortunate consequences this decision will have on their development activities, they accepted it with understanding and grace.

8. During 1982, the Administrator carried out a further review of UNDP's financing of projects of assistance to national liberation movements and issued revised guidelines to further define the acceptable parameters of this assistance, and to improve project document preparation, implementation and monitoring. All new projects and extensions, or revisions of existing projects, would be subject to these guidelines.

III. ASSISTANCE RENDERED IN 1982

9. Due to the agreement reached in December 1981 at the inter-agency meeting on national liberation movements at Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, to complete or close all ongoing projects by June 1982, and as a result of difficulties experienced by the movements to submit proposals for new or continuing assistance to be approved in time for commencement in July 1982, the number of projects under implementation was relatively small. There was a total of 18 projects of which 12 were ongoing and 6 were new projects or new phases of old projects. The total budget allocation for the year amounted to \$2,497,269 of which \$2,086,169 was from the IPF for national liberation movements and \$411,100 was allocated from the Trust Fund for Colonial Territories and Peoples.

10. As in the past, education continued to be the sector in which most assistance was given. Twelve of the 18 projects were in this sector, accounting for a resource allocation of \$1,708,739, or 68.4 per cent of the total. Health was the second most important sector by volume with two projects budgeted at \$575,884 or 23 per cent of the total. Human settlements planning and construction was third with two projects at \$100,581. There was a project each for the evaluation of UNDP assistance to national liberation movements and representation of such movements at sessions of the Governing Council, both executed directly by UNDP. The 1982 budget for these projects was \$111,646.

A. Assistance to the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC)

11. ANC received UNDP assistance to a total of five projects costing \$586,551 for the year. All but one were educational projects that provided for: (a) higher training at universities and similar institutions overseas (ANC/77/001: 30 students); (b) strengthening of a comprehensive educational facility at Morogoro in the United Republic of Tanzania for primary and secondary school children (ANC/79/001 and ANC/82/002: 431 students); and (c) training and upgrading of educational manpower in curriculum development and planning, educational methods, educational administration and supervision, etc. (ANC/82/001: 37 trainees).

12. The fifth UNDP-supported project was concerned with providing consultancy advice, as and when the need arose, in the area of housing, building and planning.

assistance was directed at the development of the ANC settlement at Mazimbu, near Rogoro (ANC/78/101).

. The financial information in respect of each of these five projects is given in annex II to the present report.

B. Assistance to the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)

. The assistance received by PAC in the course of 1982 was exclusively in the field of education. A total of 37 students benefited under this assistance to pursue their studies at secondary school and university levels in different countries. Assistance was provided under project PAC/77/001, Educational Assistance to PAC, up to the end of June 1982, after which date activities were carried over under PAC/82/001. The total budget allocation for the two projects is \$249,060 for the year, financed totally from the IPF for national liberation movements.

. Under a third PAC project, PAC/78/102, the sum of \$66,025 had been earmarked for expenditure on construction assistance during 1982. However, no activity has been registered in respect of this project located at the PAC site at Pongwe, United Republic of Tanzania. The executing agency, United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT), has consequently been asked to submit a final budget with a view to terminating the project. PAC has been informed that future UNDP assistance could be considered toward the setting up of a multi-purpose centre on a new site recently given to it by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania at Masuguri-Kitonga. Such assistance will of necessity have to be formulated under new projects.

C. Assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)

6. During 1982, SWAPO benefited from two projects financed by UNDP, both in the field of education. Both projects have had the objective of assisting SWAPO to set up appropriate technical and physical infrastructures for the education of the movements' children in settlements in Angola and Zambia.

7. The project in Angola, SWP/77/001: Educational Assistance, provided for the salaries of 21 primary school teachers, 3 support personnel and fellowships for the upgrading of 4 teachers, all Namibians. A new project, SWP/82/002: Assistance to the Namibia Education Centre at Nyango, Zambia, was approved in the course of the year for the purpose of supporting and strengthening the educational facility in Zambia. The education centre provides for 2,500 children at the primary and secondary school levels. The assistance given under the auspices of the project has the specific objective of financing the salaries of two teaching consultants, 21 Namibian teachers, some support personnel and educational equipment.

D. Assistance given jointly to all national liberation movements

18. Under this subheading fall all projects benefiting more than one national liberation movement at the same time. With the reduction in the number of qualifying movements from more than 10 in the early 1970s to only three today, the tendency has developed for each movement to request assistance catering to its specific needs. UNDP encourages this as a means of building up the capacity for self-reliance among the movements concerned and has gradually reduced the number of joint projects in those sectors where this is possible. Indeed, most of the remaining projects in this category will be completed within the next year and a half.

19. There were eight projects serving more than one liberation movement during 1982 for a total budget of \$1,292,042. Four of these were in the field of education and commanded a resource allocation of \$604,512. They included a project providing for the education of 45 students at primary and secondary levels in Africa and at universities overseas (NLM/76/002 up to June 1982, continued as NLM/82/003 from July 1982); a project for the primary and secondary education in Swaziland of 120 South African students sponsored by ANC and PAC (NLM/78/004); and financing of a National Liberation Movement Education Projects Co-ordinator located at the UNDP office in Dar-es-Salaam (NLM/82/006).

20. Activities in the field of health consisted of the training of 34 candidates from all three movements as medical assistants and dental, laboratory and health auxiliaries at the health training centre in Morogoro, Tanzania (NLM/76/001 up to June 1982, continued as NLM/82/002).

21. The seventh project was that of evaluation and monitoring of UNDP assistance to national liberation movements, approved in 1981 but maintained for subsequent evaluation and monitoring exercises (NLM/81/001). The eighth financed the participation of two representatives from each movement at sessions of the Governing Council during 1982 (NLM/82/001). Both were executed by UNDP.

IV. ASSISTANCE TO NAMIBIA

22. On the subject of preparing a comprehensive report on development problems of an independent Namibia as suggested in decision 81/12, consultations were entered into during the past year with both the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the President of SWAPO. It was SWAPO's decision that such a report should be undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Namibia, possibly in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa. The initiative for the implementation of the study leading to the report would thus seem to be with the Institute and the Commission for Namibia, rather than with UNDP.

23. In the past, the report of the Administrator on assistance to national liberation movements has always contained information on assistance given to Namibia. This practice had its origin during the first UNDP development cycle when the source of financing for assistance to both national liberation movements and Namibia was the same: the UNDP Programme Reserve. In recent consultations with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, however, it was agreed that the United

ations regards Namibia as a territory for which it has the administrative responsibility through the United Nations Council for Namibia. Moreover, the allocation by the Governing Council of a separate indicative planning figure for Namibia since the end of the first development cycle is not only a recognition of this fact, but also places the territory in a different funding category from the national liberation movements. The Commissioner for Namibia has therefore requested, and the Administrator has agreed in principle, that Namibia should not be included as of this year, in the annual report of the Administrator on assistance to national liberation movements. The views of the Governing Council are solicited on this particular point.

Annex I

PROGRAMME RESOURCE INFORMATION

Resource availability

(a) <u>Indicative planning figure (IPF)</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
(i) Illustrative IPF, 1982-1986	15 000 000
(ii) Less unprogrammed balance <u>a/</u>	(3 000 000)
(iii) Carry-over from previous IPF cycle	<u>7 401 000</u>
Total available	<u><u>19 401 000</u></u>
(b) <u>Fund for Colonial Territories and Peoples (FCT)</u>	
Balance available	1 197 437
Interest earnings during 1982	132 905
Expenditure during 1981	<u>-</u>
Total available	<u><u>1 330 342</u></u>
Grand total of funds available (a + b)	<u><u>20 731 342</u></u>

Resource utilization

Commitments on IPF	4 103 149
Commitments on FCT	<u>458 000</u>
Subtotal, committed funds	4 561 149
Balance, uncommitted funds	<u><u>16 170 193</u></u>

a/ Representing 20 per cent of the illustrative IPF which has not been taken into account for programming.

Annex II

DETAILS OF RESOURCE UTILIZATION

(a) Indicative planning figure (IPF)

<u>Project number and title</u>	<u>US dollars</u>		
	<u>1982</u>	<u>Other years</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>(i) African National Congress of South Africa (ANC)</u>			
ANC/77/001: Educational Assistance	149 707	-	149 707
ANC/78/101: Community Development	34 550	-	34 550
ANC/79/001: Comprehensive Educational Training	7 000	-	7 000
ANC/82/001: Educational Manpower Development	76 600	182 850	259 450
ANC/82/002: Educational Assistance	<u>318 694</u>	<u>756 000</u>	<u>1 074 694</u>
<u>Subtotal, ANC</u>	<u>586 551</u>	<u>938 850</u>	<u>1 525 401</u>
<u>(ii) Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)</u>			
PAC/77/001: Educational Assistance	162 450	-	162 450
PAC/78/102: Construction Assistance	66 025	-	66 025
PAC/82/001: Educational Assistance	<u>86 610</u>	<u>265 250</u>	<u>351 860</u>
<u>Subtotal, PAC</u>	<u>315 085</u>	<u>265 250</u>	<u>580 335</u>
<u>(iii) South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)</u>			
SWP/77/004: Educational Assistance	77 991	-	77 991
SWP/82/002: Nyango Education Centre	<u>225 600</u>	<u>227 000</u>	<u>452 600</u>
<u>Subtotal, SWAPO</u>	<u>303 591</u>	<u>227 000</u>	<u>530 591</u>
<u>(iv) Joint assistance to all National Liberation Movements</u>			
NIM/76/001: Health Assistance	205 884	-	205 884
NIM/76/002: Educational Assistance	337 026	4 800	341 826
NIM/78/004: Educational Assistance	119 086	-	119 086
NIM/81/001: Evaluation of Assistance to National Liberation Movements	70 546	-	70 546
NIM/82/003: Educational Assistance	131 100	434 700	565 800
NIM/82/006: Education Projects Co-ordinator	<u>17 300</u>	<u>146 380</u>	<u>163 680</u>
<u>Subtotal, National Liberation Movements</u>	<u>880 942</u>	<u>585 880</u>	<u>1 466 822</u>
<u>TOTAL, ALL IPF PROJECTS</u>	<u>2 086 169</u>	<u>2 016 980</u>	<u>4 103 149</u>

/...

(b) United Nations Fund for Colonial Territories and Peoples (FCT)

<u>Project number and title</u>	<u>US dollars</u>		
	<u>1982</u>	<u>Other years</u>	<u>Total</u>
NIM/82/001: Representation of National Liberation Movements	41 100	46 900	88 000
NIM/82/002: Health Assistance	<u>370 000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>370 000</u>
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>411 100</u>	<u>46 900</u>	<u>458 000</u>
TOTAL, ALL FCT PROJECTS	<u>411 100</u>	<u>46 900</u>	<u>458 000</u>
GRAND TOTAL, IPF AND FCT	<u>2 497 269</u>	<u>2 063 880</u>	<u>4 561 149</u>

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

[Original: English]

[2 June 1983]

A. Assistance to Namibian refugeesAngola

1. The major part of UNHCR assistance to Namibian refugees is provided to the estimated 70,000 Namibian refugees presently in Angola, 40,000 of whom are located in settlements in the Kwanza-Sul province. SWAPO is the operational partner responsible for the execution of UNHCR assistance projects for the Namibians in Angola.

2. In 1981, UNHCR obligated \$US 2.8 million to assist these refugees and in 1982 the allocation amounted to \$US 2.4 million. The 1982 projects were mainly designed to cover basic needs (e.g. the supply of tents, blankets and soap) and to improve health, education and transport conditions. Of the amount obligated in 1982, \$US 900,000 were allocated for the construction of a transit centre at Viana, near Luanda, which will be completed by the end of 1983. Moreover, donations in kind totalling \$US 279,677 were delivered to SWAPO.

3. In 1983, the allocation for assistance to Namibian refugees in Angola under the UNHCR General Programmes amounts to \$US 4.1 million for a programme which will also provide more durable assistance in such sectors as housing, health, education and infrastructure. It includes, in particular, the construction of eight classrooms, four vocational training centres, a bakery and accommodations for medical staff and dormitories for nurses at the main clinic of Kwanza-Sul. The construction of the clinic, completed in 1982, was a project of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) towards which UNHCR contributed \$US 342,500.

Botswana

4. In 1982, 98 Namibian refugees were assisted at the Dukwe Refugee Settlement in Botswana. These refugees formed part of a group of some 600 refugees living at the Settlement. The aim of the project is to help the refugees to achieve local integration through self-reliance. In 1982, UNHCR provided \$US 540,688 for the project, for which the major financial contributor is the Government of Botswana.

Zambia

5. UNHCR assistance to Namibian refugees in Zambia concentrates mainly on the approximately 4,500 refugees (about 90 per cent of whom are women and children) accommodated in the SWAPO Health and Education Centre at Nyango.

6. In 1981, UNHCR obligated \$US 167,596 to meet the needs of the refugees for clothing, health care, school materials and food to supplement supplies reserved from the World Food Programme (WFP). Equipment and supplies were also provided to

the newly constructed student hostel and clinic. In 1982, similar assistance was continued and \$US 155,290 obligated. In 1983, an allocation of \$US 100,00 was approved for the same group.

7. In 1981 and 1982, UNHCR contributed \$US 25,000 and \$US 30,000 respectively to the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

Education

8. UNHCR also provides assistance in the form of scholarships to Namibian refugee students at the lower secondary level both in and outside their countries of asylum. In 1982, UNHCR obligated \$US 49,878 to assist 42 students (28 in Botswana and 14 in Zambia) in their country of asylum; \$US 977,108 to assist 281 refugee students outside their country of asylum (115 in Sierra Leone, 90 in the United Republic of Cameroon, 74 in Nigeria and 2 in Ghana); and \$US 36,000 to cover transportation expenses for educational purposes.

B. Assistance to South African refugees

9. UNHCR continues to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees from South Africa in the fields of health, resettlement, education and local integration. ANC is the operational partner for the implementation of UNHCR assistance programmes in Angola and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Angola

10. The estimated number of South African refugees in Angola is 6,200. The total allocation of \$US 350,000 approved for 1983 has been obligated for the improvement of medical facilities and the strengthening of the ANC transport capacity. The programme also covers the procurement outside Angola of agricultural equipment for the Malange Farm.

United Republic of Tanzania

11. It is estimated that there are 3,000 South African refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania. In 1983, following specific proposals by ANC, \$US 200,000 was obligated for the procurement of agricultural equipment and vehicles for the ANC centre at Morogoro.

Education

12. According to the existing arrangements between UNHCR and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (an exchange of letters between the High Commissioner and the United Nations dated 18 June 1970), UNHCR provides educational assistance to southern African refugees at elementary school and up to the completion of the first level of secondary education. The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa covers the second level of secondary education as well as the technical and higher levels.

13. In the 1983 academic year, UNHCR provided individual scholarships to 166 South African refugees to undertake lower-secondary level studies in their countries of asylum and to a further 5 to study in other African countries. Of this total of 171, 164 are pursuing academic studies and 7 are receiving vocational training. The cost of the scholarship programme in 1982 was \$US 182,000.

14. As well as providing scholarships to individual South African refugees at the lower secondary level, UNHCR made available to ANC financial assistance for the Solomon Mahalangu Freedom College in the United Republic of Tanzania. Provision is also made for the transport of South African refugee students with asylum in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland travelling to and from the college for study purposes.

Resettlement

15. In 1983, \$US 30,000 has been obligated for the resettlement in Angola and the United Republic of Tanzania of South African refugees living in Mozambique and Lesotho.

C. Co-operation with national liberation movements

16. As in previous years and in accordance with General Assembly resolutions relating to the liberation movements, UNHCR has continued to maintain close working relationships with those movements recognized by OAU and the United Nations. It may serve as a very good example of UNHCR co-operation with liberation movements in the field of humanitarian activities to mention here the fact that UNHCR assistance programmes for Namibian refugees in Angola continue to be implemented by SWAPO. Similarly, ANC acts as the UNHCR implementing agency for programmes designed for South African refugees in Angola and the United Republic of Tanzania.
