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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS, INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

Chairman: Mr. Jiré PULZ (Czechoslovakia)

THIRTEENTH REPORT ON THE 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

Addendum

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I. CONSULTATIONS WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

A. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

4. At its 341st meeting, on 1 June 1983, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of UNESCO, who stated that his organization's contributions to the process of decolonization were directed towards the goal of ensuring that the national liberation movements were able to acquire intellectual, scientific and educational skills and creating the necessary conditions so that, once independent, colonial peoples were able to set up the necessary structures in the vital areas of education, science, culture and communication. In other words, the political independence of those peoples must be reinforced by promoting their cultural identity, giving them access to knowledge and helping them to achieve scientific and technological progress. The assistance currently extended to Zimbabwe, as a prolongation of that afforded to the Patriotic Front, was an illustration of that approach.

5. In that context, the aim of UNESCO in working for the establishment of a new world information and communication order was to permit all colonial and former colonial peoples to express for themselves their own vision of the world, their reality and their own values.

6. Purely material assistance, however considerable, was not sufficient when one was faced with a colonialist and racist ideology, which in southern Africa took the form of the cultural fragmentation of the peoples under domination, in particular through the historical falsification and the manipulation of schoolbooks and the mass media, as well as the establishment of a powerful propaganda machine outside South Africa.

7. In order to counteract those anti-people activities, UNESCO had through its studies and publications made a critical analysis of the ideology and rhetoric of apartheid and had disseminated the results of its research to the general public on a wide and systematic basis. It had also elaborated standard-setting instruments in that area.

1. Studies and publications

8. Apartheid: Its Effects on Education, Science, Culture and Information, now a classic work, had already run to two editions, in 1967 and 1972, and a third edition was in preparation.

9. Women and Racial Discrimination in Rhodesia examined the effects of Southern Rhodesia's economic and social structures on the status of women; women's role in traditional society and in the liberation struggle; and their potential role in Zimbabwe. Although Southern Rhodesia had become independent, the work remained highly relevant to an understanding of contemporary Zimbabwe, hence its publication in a French version under the title La situation de la femme au Zimbabwe avant l'indépendance.

10. Sociological Theories: Race and Colonialism, comprising contributions from several authors from different schools of thought, stressed the contribution of various sociological theories to the study of racism and colonialism. It placed particular emphasis on the contribution and weaknesses of conventional sociological theories, i.e. those deriving from Marx, Weber and Durkheim, while also taking a critical look at more recent theoretical approaches, for instance those drawn from the functionalist school in the United States. It also showed what economic, political and social factors had been responsible for the emergence in the nineteenth century of relatively structured racist and colonialist ideologies and also what part those ideologies had played in the maintenance or development of certain social structures at the national and international levels.
11. Apartheid: Power and Historical Falsification examined the fallacious historical assumptions on which the apartheid ideology was based.
12. Anti-development: South Africa and its Bantustans described the process by which the Government of South Africa sought to prop up its apartheid policy by entertaining the fiction that the Bantustans were independent. The "independence" of certain parts of its territory which were closely integrated into its economic structure and were subject to Pretoria's political and cultural control had enabled South Africa to continue to benefit from an influx of cheap mobile migrant labour, to force Africans to bear for themselves the costs of education, health and services and to ensure the racial segregation required by the apartheid system.
13. Since its creation, UNESCO had sought to make education a tool for promoting international understanding, co-operation and peace. That effort increasingly emphasized the need to make contemporary world problems, including apartheid, an integral part of educational programmes. To that end, UNESCO had published Apartheid: A Guide for Teachers, which provided 17 "exercises on apartheid" dealing with the main facts about apartheid and its consequences and with national and international efforts to eradicate it. It also gave a number of suggestions on how to treat the question both within the curriculum and in extra-curricular activities in primary and secondary schools. While the prime aim of the book was to help teachers the world over and to make young people more aware of the dangers and fundamental injustices of apartheid, it should also prove interesting and useful to those responsible for planning educational programmes, educational inspectors and those in charge of preparing textbooks and other teaching aids.
14. Apartheid and Social Research, prepared for UNESCO by the Ethnic Minorities Research Committee of the International Sociological Association, comprised a series of articles in which social scientists from South Africa sought to analyse the effects of apartheid on social science training and research. The book described how the effects of apartheid were perceived in different branches of the social sciences and experienced by the two main groups in South Africa - whites and blacks - and detailed the problems confronting social scientists under the apartheid régime. In that area, as in others, separate development was a euphemism for the imposition of white superiority, for the perpetuation of unequal opportunities for access to knowledge and power and for control of the way research was oriented. The repressive nature of the South African State also took the form, for social scientists, of bans on visiting certain areas, fear of imprisonment and confiscation of research notes.

15. The information media were a powerful tool in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination but could also be used to disseminate and perpetuate pernicious racial stereotypes and prejudices. Reporting Southern Africa studied the complex role played by the media in conjunction with apartheid in South Africa and Namibia and with similar practices in Southern Rhodesia. The work reviewed the traditional role of the international news agencies and the way in which the South African Government controlled information and harassed journalists; it also examined the way in which Governments sometimes found it useful to "tolerate" the dissemination of hostile news and comment within their borders and abroad.

16. Histoire générale de l'Afrique, vol. 1. - Méthodologie et pré-histoire africaine was the first volume of a monumental work which would comprise eight volumes presenting the history of ideas and civilizations, societies and institutions in Africa dating back to ancient times. It was based on a wide range of sources, including oral tradition and artistic expression.

2. Standard-setting instruments

(a) Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice

17. While the earlier declarations of UNESCO on race - those of the 1950s and 1960s - had been drafted by groups of experts acting in their personal capacity, the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice, solemnly adopted on 27 November 1978 by the General Conference at its twentieth session, was the outcome of a meeting of governmental representatives from over 100 UNESCO member States. The Declaration was indisputably one of the most significant UNESCO instruments in the struggle against racism and racial prejudice.

18. The Declaration consisted of a preamble and two articles. While not legally binding, it none the less represented a moral and ethical commitment against racism and racial prejudice by the entire international community. It covered all aspects of the problem: biological, social, cultural, economic and political. Its originality resided in the fact that it did not limit itself to reaffirming the fundamental unity of the human race but also at the same time proclaimed cultural, environmental and historical diversity. One aspect of the Declaration merited particular attention: it was primarily the right to development that was reaffirmed as a consequence of the demands of a just international order.

(b) The Declaration on fundamental principles concerning the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding, to the promotion of human rights and to countering racialism, apartheid and incitement to war

19. The Declaration had been adopted by consensus on 22 November 1978 by the General Conference at its twentieth session. It comprised a preamble and 11 articles. The preamble recalled the most important international human rights instruments while the various articles developed the idea of the importance and the responsibility of information, particularly in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

20. Since the adoption of the Declaration, two kinds of activities had been undertaken: promotional activities to make the Declaration known to professional organizations and to institutes and schools of journalism; and activities to implement the principles set forth in the Declaration.

21. In reply to a request by a member, the representative of UNESCO agreed to furnish summaries of UNESCO books and publications on decolonization as well as copies of UNESCO resolutions to the members of the Sub-Committee at a later date.

B. United Nations Children's Fund

22. At its 342nd meeting, on 6 June 1983, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of UNICEF, who stated that his organization had continued its assistance, though in a modest way due to resources constraints, in the same form and fields of activities as in the previous period and to the same target groups - refugee women and children in the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) (PAC).

23. He stated that, as of 30 April 1982, the total amount of assistance provided from the regular general resources in the fields of health, nutrition, primary and non-formal education and training of women was \$US 673,500. A further sum of \$US 51,500 from the Executive Director's Emergency Reserve Fund had been spent to provide medicines, vaccines, bandages and vitamins to meet emergency needs. In addition, out of the special contributions of \$US 1,196,500 received from a number of donors, a sum of \$US 826,000 had been spent to provide the liberation movements with supplies, equipment and training grants. As of 26 May 1982 the total amount of UNICEF assistance from both regular general resources and special contributions was \$US 1,551,000.

24. From June 1982 through April 1983, further assistance in the sum of \$US 171,168 had been given to the liberation movements in response to their requests to meet their identified humanitarian needs, thereby bringing the total assistance to \$US 1,722,168 for the period 1979 to April 1983.

25. UNICEF remained fully committed to giving humanitarian assistance to the liberation movements to the extent that its limited resources permitted. In spite of severe resource constraints, UNICEF was allocating from its general resources, subject to availability of funds, a sum of \$US 2,183,000 for humanitarian assistance to liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for the period 1983 to 1986. In addition, a total of \$US 460,000 from special contributions was expected to be spent during 1983.

26. In March 1982, UNICEF had initiated a special project providing basic services for mothers and children in East Timor. The main objective of the project was to maintain and improve the health and nutritional status of mothers and children in seven subdistricts with a total population of nearly 43,000, of whom over 6,000 were children under five years of age. The basic component of the project was family and community-based nutrition and primary health care activities. The

project also provided for development of the communities so that they could meet their basic needs such as adequate food and nutrition, primary health care, safe sources of water, income-generating activities, etc.

27. The agency had received special contributions for the project from the following Governments: Australia, \$US 252,270; Sweden, \$US 163,265; the Netherlands, \$US 55,000; and Canada, \$US 23,000.

28. The project had been running for one year and the plan for the second year called for an expansion to three additional areas and strengthening the management and supervision aspects of the project. Accordingly, a full-time UNICEF staff member would be posted to Dili. Special contributions for East Timor were being sought (the estimated requirement for the second year of the project was \$US 500,000,) and it was hoped that the necessary funds would be raised.

29. In reply to a question on financial constraints, the representative of UNICEF explained that part of the problem could be attributed to fluctuations in the rate of exchange, which had made pledges in currencies other than the United States dollar suffer heavy losses during the past two years. In 1982, the devaluation of some foreign currencies had contributed to a loss of \$US 13 million. Consequently, UNICEF had had to reduce 45 per cent of its programmes.

30. In reply to a question posed by a member of the Sub-Committee, the representative of UNICEF said that assistance to refugees was given through the host countries. He explained that, if the number of refugees did not increase, then the present resources would be sufficient. He also pointed out that UNICEF had special emergency funds amounting to about \$US 3 million.

C. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

31. At the same meeting, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of UNHCR, who stated that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 37/32 of 23 November 1982, the High Commissioner had submitted a report to the Secretary-General on measures taken by his Office in favour of refugee victims of colonialism and apartheid (see A/38/111/Add.1).

32. In regard to assistance to Namibian and South African refugees, the representative of UNHCR noted that tens of thousands of Namibians had been forced to flee into exile, escaping widespread repression and war situations imposed on them. As a result of the worsening situation in Namibia, particularly in the northern part of the country, the number of refugees had increased to estimated figures of 70,000 in Angola, 4,500 in Zambia and 100 in Botswana.

33. The major portion of UNHCR humanitarian assistance in Angola was allocated for Namibian refugees. In 1982, such assistance had amounted to \$US 2.8 million and in 1983 it had been increased to \$US 4.1 million. The 1982 projects, designed mainly to meet the basic needs of refugees, had ranged from supplying tents and blankets to improving health, education and transportation facilities. The 1983 assistance programmes, however, in addition to covering the basic needs, were geared also

towards providing durable assistance in sectors such as housing, health and educational infrastructures intended to promote self-sufficiency. The continued increase in the number of Namibian refugees had resulted in new needs in the fields of agriculture, health, education and vocational training and in the supply and distribution of relief assistance. The repeated armed attacks had made long-term planning extremely difficult, and therefore UNHCR, unfortunately, had again been forced to concentrate its assistance more on the immediate needs of the refugees.

34. The 4,500 Namibian refugees in Zambia, of whom more than 90 per cent were women and children, were mainly accommodated in the SWAPO Health and Educational Centre. UNHCR assistance for that group consisted of clothing, health care, education and supplementary food. In 1982, UNHCR assistance for those refugees had amounted to \$US 155,000, while an allocation of \$US 100,000 had been approved for 1983.

35. In addition, UNHCR had been contributing funds for scholarships for Namibian refugee students who pursued education at lower secondary levels in their respective countries of asylum or elsewhere. UNHCR had also been contributing financially to the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

36. The second group of refugees was composed of victims of apartheid fleeing South Africa. The number of South African refugees of concern to UNHCR was estimated at 6,000 in Angola and 3,000 in the United Republic of Tanzania. UNHCR continued to provide humanitarian assistance to those refugees, particularly in the fields of health, education, local integration and resettlement. For 1983, the approved UNHCR assistance for South African refugees in Angola amounted to over \$US 350,000 and for those in the United Republic of Tanzania to over \$US 200,000. In addition, UNHCR had been providing, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, educational opportunities through provision of scholarships and travel costs for South African refugee students pursuing studies in various fields and at various levels.

37. The physical security of Namibian and South African refugees in the front-line States remained a critical concern. The South African armed forces continued to launch military attacks on refugee camps and settlements, often resulting in the death of innocent victims. Following a discussion on the subject in the UNHCR Executive Committee, the High Commissioner had requested the representative of Switzerland to prepare a special study on the question of military attacks on refugee camps in southern Africa and elsewhere. The study would be discussed at the next session of the Executive Committee in October 1983 and further action taken, as appropriate, at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

38. The main objective of the second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, to be convened at Geneva in May 1984 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/197 of 18 December 1982, would be to appraise the situation of African refugees and to focus the attention of the international community on their plight in order to mobilize the necessary assistance for durable solutions. The representative was certain that the problem facing the Namibian and South African refugees would get particular attention at the Conference.

39. In the context of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, UNHCR continued to enjoy an excellent working relationship with the liberation movements recognized by the United Nations and OAU. UNHCR assistance programmes for Namibian refugees in Angola continued to be implemented by SWAPO, while ANC acted as the UNHCR implementing agency for programmes designed for South African refugees in Angola and the United Republic of Tanzania.

40. The representative expressed the gratification of the High Commissioner at having the United Nations Council for Namibia as the forty-first member of the Executive Committee and looked forward to the active participation of the Council in the deliberations on humanitarian endeavours of the international community on behalf of refugees.

D. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

41. At the same meeting, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of FAO, who stated that co-operation between FAO and the national liberation movements was an established fact. Over the years FAO had increased and improved its material and technical assistance to the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia, namely ANC, PAC and SWAPO.

42. The main purposes of that assistance were two-fold, namely, (a) to make refugee communities self-sufficient in food and steadily to improve their overall nutritional status; and (b) to ensure the training of competent leaders, supervisors and workers capable of formulating and implementing appropriate policies and programmes of agricultural development after independence, utilizing the technical information and analyses provided to them by the organization. FAO also worked to prevent or alleviate the severe shortages of foodstuffs which sometimes faced those movements.

43. Apart from emergency food aid, FAO assistance to the national liberation movements took the following forms: training activities; direct support to food production, including the provision of agricultural inputs in emergency situations; sectoral studies and development of methods of action; and the preparation of ad hoc studies (and dissemination of the information yielded by them) on aspects of apartheid directly linked to the mandate of FAO.

1. Assistance to SWAPO

44. Most, but not all of the FAO assistance to SWAPO was provided under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. FAO was at present executing the nine projects, at a total cost of \$US 1.4 million: one financed directly by the technical co-operation programme of FAO, three by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and five by the United Nations Fund for Namibia. FAO had waived reimbursement of overhead costs for all projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

(a) Training

(i) Training in food distribution

45. FAO had provided \$US 107,000 under the technical co-operation programme to support a three-month training course in 1981 for 20 Namibians working in SWAPO refugee camps in Zambia and Angola. Some of the trainees had later visited the United Republic of Tanzania and Botswana to study the operation of the collective feeding programmes being implemented in those countries. In addition to its contribution to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, FAO had approved a new appropriation of \$US 30,000 under the technical co-operation programme for the organization of a workshop to evaluate the effectiveness and usefulness of the training provided under the above-mentioned project and to design teaching materials for courses to be organized in the SWAPO camps.

(ii) Advanced training fellowships in food economics, food science and nutrition

46. The United Nations Fund for Namibia had provided \$US 355,500 to enable a small group of Namibian specialists in agronomy, food technology, food analysis, nutrition and public education in nutrition to attend courses conferring a university qualification.

(iii) High-level fellowships in fisheries

47. Under this programme, financed by UNDP in the amount of \$US 35,000, two Namibians had been awarded fellowships for high-level training in all aspects of the management of fisheries. It was now proposed to increase the financial allocation for the project in order to provide training for a longer period than originally envisaged and, possibly, to accommodate more trainees.

(iv) Assistance to the secondary technical school of Namibia

48. SWAPO had requested FAO to help it to organize agricultural production activities at the secondary technical school of Namibia in the Congo. The activities would embrace soil studies and agricultural planning, together with the supply of seed agricultural equipment and other inputs. Details of the project were being worked out.

(v) Programme for the development of agricultural education

49. With financing from the United Nations Fund for Namibia in the amount of \$US 21,300, FAO had provided a consultant to identify training opportunities for Namibians in agriculture and related fields at institutions in other African countries.

(b) Sectoral studies and analysis of methods of action

50. The objective of the programme was to gather and make available to SWAPO comprehensive technical information on the agricultural situation in Namibia and to

identify the various options for methods of action and emergency plans for the period following independence. All the projects were an integral part of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

51. For the project, an evaluation of potential soil utilization, UNDP had allocated \$US 229,700, all available relevant information had been collected and, using satellite images, a map and a report had been prepared relating to the potential of Namibia's soils for various kinds of agriculture (including stock-raising) and forestry. Two Namibians had received fellowships for advanced training in soil surveys. At the request of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, FAO would carry out a supplementary phase of the project, covering the entire territory of Namibia. The supplementary phase would cost \$US 139,000. Other projects included:

(a) Water planning and development for agriculture, for which \$US 163,500 had been allocated;

(b) Preparation of an agrarian reform and resettlement programme, for which \$US 119,500 had been allocated;

(c) Preparation of plans relating to the protection of food stocks and nutrition, for which \$US 128,600 had been allocated;

(d) Analysis of policy options and preparation of emergency plans relating to fisheries (\$US 252,000).

2. Assistance to ANC and PAC

52. FAO was also carrying out various projects in close co-operation with the two national liberation movements of South Africa and the Governments of host countries.

(a) Training

53. In 1982, FAO had funded from its technical co-operation programme a training course for 30 members of ANC at Morogoro, United Republic of Tanzania, and a course for members of PAC at Gaborone, Botswana. It was also considering supporting two additional courses for ANC under its Freedom from Hunger programme at a cost of \$US 54,000.

(b) Support for food production

(i) Assistance to ANC for comprehensive education and training programme at the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College at Morogoro, United Republic of Tanzania

54. FAO had participated in the execution of this project jointly with UNDP, UNESCO and ANC. It had contributed \$US 138,000 to cover agricultural training and other technical assistance aimed at promoting food self-sufficiency among ANC refugees living in the area of the College. It had been proposed that UNDP should

finance another phase of the project with a more substantial agricultural component which would cost \$US 430,000.

(ii) ANC agricultural project and training centre, Lusaka

55. At the request of ANC, FAO and UNDP would provide assistance for the development of a 1,500-hectare farm in the vicinity of Lusaka. The details of the project, the cost of which was estimated at \$US 1 million, were being worked out by ANC.

(iii) Provision of agricultural supplies

56. In 1980-1981, FAO had provided ANC, through its Office for Special Relief Operations and its technical co-operation programme, with fertilizers and seeds costing \$US 48,000 for its farms in Zambia. It was now considering a new request to provide seeds, fertilizers and herbicides at an estimated cost of \$US 10,000 for the ANC farm at Mazimbu, United Republic of Tanzania. In November 1982, with funding from its technical co-operation programme, FAO had provided seeds and sprinkler pipes for use in emergency food production, at a cost of \$US 20,000, for small family farms around Maputo.

(iv) Assistance to PAC for self-sufficiency

57. FAO had executed this project with financial assistance from UNDP at a cost of \$US 298,000. It had provided training, equipment, supplies and agricultural inputs to PAC to develop a farm at a refugee transit camp at Bagamoyo, United Republic of Tanzania. Construction of a multi-disciplinary centre proposed by PAC was also under way.

58. In addition, PAC had requested FAO assistance for the development of a new site at Pongwe in the United Republic of Tanzania.

59. In view of the similarity of the problems facing the national liberation movements in the field of food and agriculture, FAO had proposed the organization of training courses and study tours for the purpose of familiarizing the leaders of all the national liberation movements with the techniques used to formulate and analyse agricultural projects and with the functions, procedures and methods of the various organs and agencies of the United Nations system concerned with food and agriculture. FAO was seeking financing of \$US 100,000 for that purpose.

60. FAO had also proposed medium-term training in collective feeding and other aspects of basic nutrition, to be provided through a nutrition unit in each national liberation movement.

61. Further, in order to ensure greater effectiveness of its assistance to the national liberation movements, FAO had strengthened its representation in Zambia, which would enable it to maintain more direct and continuous contact with the national liberation movements.

62. As regards emergency food aid, FAO had to date approved assistance to refugees in Zambia and Angola totalling approximately \$US 6 million.

3. Information

63. FAO was actively participating in the campaign to inform the public about the evils of the apartheid system.

64. In March 1979, the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development programme had published a special double issue of its bulletin "Ideas and Action" devoted to apartheid.

65. FAO had prepared an important study on apartheid, poverty and malnutrition as its contribution to the international year of action to combat apartheid. The study, issued in 1982 in English and French, was a valuable contribution to the body of information on the plight of the people subjected to apartheid and hence to the struggle for independence in southern Africa.

4. Assistance to the front-line States

66. FAO remained steadfast in its commitment to the policy of decolonization. Africa therefore remained a focal point of its concerns. Consequently, FAO allocated 40 per cent of its regular budget and extrabudgetary resources for activities in Africa. Each of the front-line States in southern Africa benefited from numerous FAO technical co-operation activities financed by UNDP or various trust funds, or by the FAO technical co-operation programme.

67. As of February 1983, there were nearly 120 FAO projects under way in Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, at a total cost of approximately \$US 1 million.

68. FAO was tirelessly pursuing its efforts in that area. Funds were being sought and studies completed for a growing number of projects, several of which had been identified and formulated by strategy design and programming missions dispatched by FAO to the front-line countries in the last two years.

69. FAO participated fully in the implementation of multi-country projects in the region, including those sponsored by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

70. FAO would spare no effort in supporting the national liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa in their efforts to put an end to colonialism, racism and apartheid.

71. In reply to a question posed by a member of the Sub-Committee, the representative of FAO stated that, owing to financial difficulties, projects for the national liberation movements were undertaken in independent States which offered their full co-operation in the implementation of such programmes.

E. World Health Organization

72. At the same meeting, the representative of WHO informed the Sub-Committee of the measures taken by his organization thus far in the biennium 1982-1983 in order to meet the health needs of newly independent and emerging States in Africa and the national liberation movements recognized by OAU. He reported that:

(a) In 1982, the thirty-fifth World Health Assembly had adopted a number of resolutions concerning health needs in the front-line States and Namibia and of refugees in Africa;

(b) WHO headquarters and the Regional Office for Africa continued to collaborate closely with the countries concerned and with OAU, the agencies and institutions of the United Nations system and other agencies, in accordance with the principles set forth in the letter transmitted to the Secretary-General in March 1983 (see A/38/111);

(c) WHO had collaborated closely with the national authorities of the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland to improve the health situation of the populations of those countries and of refugees from South Africa and Namibia. A total of \$US 7,079,272 had been allocated for that purpose from the WHO regular budget, while \$US 3,048,246 had been mobilized from extrabudgetary sources.

73. As far as co-operation with the national liberation movements recognized by OAU was concerned, in fulfilment of its humanitarian mission, WHO had continued to provide support in the field of health to ANC, PAC and SWAPO. During the second UNDP cycle (1977-1981), WHO had provided technical support for the Multinational Liberation Movement Training Centre at Morogoro, United Republic of Tanzania. As part of the third cycle (1982-1986), a new project had been submitted to UNDP by the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa with a view to securing funds. A total of \$US 21,000 had been mobilized by WHO during the biennium 1982-1983 while \$US 566,375 had been secured from extrabudgetary sources.

74. For the 1982-1983 biennium, WHO had allocated \$US 87,300 from its regular budget to strengthen the SWAPO health programme, while another \$US 21,000 had been earmarked for technical support for the intercountry development project based in Angola and Zambia for SWAPO health personnel. Co-operation with SWAPO involved training in various areas, provision of medicines for Namibian refugees in Angola and Zambia and the awarding of fellowships.

75. During the biennium, WHO had also earmarked \$US 51,500 for the intercountry project dealing in co-operation with ANC and PAC in the field of health.

76. To ensure follow-up of the International Conference on Apartheid and Health held at Brazzaville in November 1981, the joint action group of WHO and national liberation movements, in which ANC, PAC and SWAPO participated, had met for the first time at the WHO Regional Office for Africa from 2 to 10 November 1982. In its report, the joint action group had paid serious attention to the modalities of assistance to the national liberation movements and their refugees.

77. The group had drawn the world's attention to the growing threat which the racist minority régime of South Africa posed to the health and security of Africa and the world at large by virtue of its pursuit of its racial policy, its continued development of nuclear weapons, its illegal military presence in Namibia and its economic blackmailing of the front-line States, whose sovereignty it threatened.

78. As an emergency measure to meet the health needs of the national liberation movements (ANC, PAC and SWAPO), a health programme with an estimated cost of \$US 1.5 million had been planned for the period 1983-1987. The project, which must be funded from extrabudgetary resources, would enable the three liberation movements to conduct programmes in the areas of mental health, training of health personnel, rehabilitation of war disabled, sanitation in refugee camps and supply of essential medicines and surgical and medical equipment.

79. WHO had allocated \$US 20,000 for two missions by a mental health consultant and two ANC doctors, one to the Namibian refugee camps in Angola and Zambia and the other to the South African refugee camps in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

80. The thirty-sixth World Health Assembly, by its resolution WHA 36.24, had mandated WHO to continue its assistance to the front-line States.

81. By resolution WHA 36.25, the Assembly had reaffirmed its support for the Namibian and South African peoples' legitimate struggle for national liberation and requested the Director-General of WHO to continue to provide health assistance to Namibia and the national liberation movements.

82. By resolution WHA 36.26, the Assembly had requested the Director-General to intensify health assistance to refugees in Africa.

F. International Labour Organisation

83. At the same meeting, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of ILO, who recalled that in 1981 the International Labour Conference had adopted an updated declaration concerning the policy of apartheid in South Africa, which provided a renewed and strengthened foundation for ILO efforts to eliminate apartheid. The declaration recommended a range of new initiatives, both financial and technical, enabling ILO, in close co-operation with OAU, the front-line and neighbouring States, the United Nations and international and African workers' and employers' organizations, to assist the national liberation movements. In addition, conclusions on action against apartheid appended to the declaration referred in a number of instances to assistance in favour of Namibia.

84. Accordingly, ILO had expanded upon existing technical assistance programmes in favour of the national liberation movements, including SWAPO. In addition to funds already committed by UNDP and the United Nations Fund for Namibia to projects for which the ILO was the executing agency, ILO had obtained commitments from a number of donor countries to finance new projects. In 1982, the Governing Body of ILO had allocated an additional \$US 500,000 for 1982-1983 to strengthen ILO co-ordination

and administration of the new programme and to finance a permanent International Labour Conference committee on apartheid which was charged with monitoring actions against apartheid and ongoing developments in South Africa and Namibia. The Director-General of ILO had also doubled the amount of regular budgetary funds committed to national liberation movement development activities. The administrative effectiveness of ILO in southern Africa had been increased with the appointment of associate experts to Dar es Salaam and Lusaka, charged exclusively with assisting the national liberation movements in project formulation and implementation.

85. The representative described the projects in favour of SWAPO and the Namibian people undertaken by ILO in 1982.

86. The UNDP-financed "Training of junior-level labour administrators from Namibia" had been started under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in 1981 with the training of a first group of 16 junior labour inspectors who would contribute to the establishment of a labour administration service at independence. The first course had been completed and a second six-month course with another 16 students had begun in February 1983. Negotiations were under way for the placement of the best trainees from those courses in nine-month internships for practical training with a labour administration in a front-line country.

87. "Assistance to establish a pilot vocational training centre for Namibians in Angola" was the largest single project under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, costing \$US 4.5 million. It had been formulated in 1978 in response to a request from SWAPO to ILO and the United Nations Council for Namibia. The centre was expected to open officially in 1983, although training had begun in October 1982. The main objective of the project was to help to overcome the discriminatory and inferior education provided for Namibians under the South African-administered educational system by providing training at the operative, supervisory and managerial levels. The training programme was geared to creating a core of trained Namibians to avoid disruption of essential services in the period immediately following independence. Once fully operational, the centre would be capable of training 100 semi-skilled workers a year. Funding for the project was provided by UNDP and the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

88. The "Secretarial training programme at the United Nations Institute for Namibia" was designed to assist the Institute in establishing a secretarial training programme for Namibians through the provision of equipment and fellowships. The project was funded by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

89. "Emergency assistance to the liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia in the fields of technical and vocational training", a UNDP-funded project begun in 1978, had been completed in 1981. A number of SWAPO trainees had successfully completed instructor training courses at the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training in Turin, and 10 SWAPO trainees had completed a 20-month railway training programme in Egypt.

90. "Preparation of plans for non-discriminatory labour legislation" was a UNDP-financed Nationhood Programme project. It included the preparation of a comprehensive study on changes necessary in an independent Namibia to eliminate discrimination in existing legislation and practice. As part of the project, three Namibians nominated by SWAPO had held fellowships at ILO and at a university in the United Kingdom.

91. In 1980, UNDP had sponsored a regional seminar on equality of treatment for women workers in southern Africa, held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, with the participation of women from the national liberation movements, including SWAPO. The seminar's conclusions served as a basis for further actions by ILO, the liberation movements themselves and other interested bodies to improve the working conditions and social status of women workers in southern Africa faced with dual discrimination on the basis of race and sex. As a follow-up to the seminar, ILO had organized and financed a three-month fellowship programme in 1982 for a woman member of SWAPO who, in association with fellows from other liberation movements, had studied means by which discrimination against women could be countered or eliminated. The programme had included study tours at ILO and in selected European and African countries.

92. The representative of ILO said that since the beginning of the national liberation war in Namibia, the ever-increasing number of disabled combatants and non-combatant refugees had made the development of rehabilitation programmes a priority item within the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. In 1982, ILO had begun assisting in the execution of a project funded by Norway and operating in Angola and Zambia. By mid-1983 it was expected that 40 disabled persons would begin training in Zambia while SWAPO established a provisional training camp in Angola. The project's immediate objective was to provide vocational training to as many disabled Namibians as possible, thus enabling them to undertake productive activities. In the long term the project should contribute to the development of a national rehabilitation programme.

93. In October 1983, ILO would conduct a two-week workshop on agrarian reform policies in Namibia, organized in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Namibia with financing from the Government of Spain. About 20 SWAPO officials who would be in charge of the agrarian reform administration after independence would participate. The purpose of the workshop was, first, to analyse and discuss alternative agrarian policies for the rural areas of Namibia and, secondly, to evaluate agrarian reform policies in other developing countries. The meeting would also serve to identify future programmes of ILO assistance.

94. Other assistance included a project of practical training in employment and development planning. Under that project, financed by SIDA, provision had been made for the attachment of one SWAPO trainee to the Southern African Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP) of ILO in Lusaka, Zambia. The six-month training period was designed to provide practical on-the-job experience in employment and manpower planning in preparation for employment planning in an independent Namibia.

95. As part of its continuing effort to provide additional assistance within the general framework already discussed, ILO had also developed a number of other

projects in co-operation with SWAPO, which were to be implemented as funds became available. They included:

- (a) Development of a secretarial training programme for Namibian refugees in Angola;
- (b) Training of clerical and basic administrative staff at the United Nations Institute for Namibia;
- (c) Training of future instructors in the field of occupational safety and health;
- (d) Productive work for Namibian rural women;
- (e) Development and training programme on co-operatives;
- (f) Workers' education assistance to the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW);
- (g) Fellowship training programme in social security;
- (h) Training women from national liberation movements for increased self-reliance and equality with men.

96. In reply to a question posed by a member of the Sub-Committee, the representative of ILO said that his organization had no relations with the Government of South Africa. On the contrary, ILO maintained close collaboration with the national liberation movements and the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa. He added that ILO had associate officers in Dar es Salaam and Lusaka to maintain close liaison with the national liberation movements and to supervise project implementation.

G. United Nations Development Programme

97. At its 343rd meeting, on 8 June 1983, the Sub-Committee met four representatives of UNDP who separately outlined the UNDP programme of assistance to (a) the national liberation movements; (b) Brunei; (c) Tokelau and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and (d) the Caribbean Territories.

1. Assistance to the national liberation movements

98. The representative of UNDP said that in the course of 1982 UNDP had further strengthened its programme of assistance to the people of Namibia. That assistance, which was technical in character, was given both through the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, and through the UNDP programme of assistance to national liberation movements in collaboration with SWAPO. Projects funded by UNDP under

both programmes were aimed at preparing Namibians through formal education and training for technical and managerial responsibilities when the Territory became independent.

99. All activities under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia were funded from the indicative planning figure which the UNDP Governing Council had specifically established for Namibia. For 1982-1986 the illustrative figure amounted to \$US 7.75 million, of which only 55 per cent, or \$US 4.26 million, was available owing to financial constraints experienced by UNDP. However, a carry-over of nearly \$US 3.63 million from the 1977-1981 programme cycle made for a total of \$US 7.89 million that was available for programming during the 1982-1986 cycle.

100. The indicative planning figure for Namibia had been utilized in the past for financing two major projects under the Nationhood Programme. The first, "Assistance to the United Nations Institute for Namibia", had involved research on various aspects of the Territory's social, cultural and economic life and the education of future Namibian policy-makers, administrators and professionals in those fields. The subjects included history, political science, economics, agriculture, land resources inventory and development, social sciences, education, law information and documentation. The project, funded jointly by UNDP and voluntary contributions made directly to the Institute had been approved in January 1976 and completed in December 1981. The total UNDP allocation had been \$US 3,385,698.

101. A request for continued UNDP assistance to the Institute had been approved by the Administrator in February 1983 as a new activity for the period 1983-1984. The UNDP contribution to the new phase was \$US 1,833,200, which brought the overall UNDP commitment to the Institute since 1976 to \$US 5,218,898. A request for additional funding for 1983 had just been received from the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and was currently under consideration.

102. Among the research activities in which the Institute was currently engaged was the preparation of a comprehensive socio-economic study on the development issues and prospects which would have to be dealt with on a priority basis when the Territory became independent. UNDP was a full member of the committee established to advise on and monitor the implementation of the study and had participated actively in the committee's first meeting, held in Lusaka under the chairmanship of the Director of the Institute. It was conceivable that UNDP might be requested to provide additional resources from the indicative planning figure for Namibia to finance certain aspects of the study. The United Nations Fund for Namibia had already allocated \$US 200,000 for that purpose.

103. The second major Nationhood Programme activity funded from the indicative planning figure for Namibia was the vocational training centre being established in Angola. The objective of the project was to develop among young Namibians who had completed their primary education adequate technical, supervisory and managerial skills in six vocational trades, namely auto mechanics, machine shop fitting, electrical installation, plumbing, carpentry and building and construction. Owing to delays encountered in the completion of the centre's buildings and related infrastructure and other local problems, full project operations had not yet

started. Nevertheless, it was expected that the first trainees would enter soon after completion of the construction work in May 1983. The UNDP contribution for the year 1982 was \$US 785,816, with the total for 1979-1984 amounting to \$US 2,390,093. ILO was executing the project for UNDP and the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

104. In addition to the above major activities, UNDP had also earmarked project funds totalling \$US 326,485 for studies and fellowships in socio-economic planning, fisheries and external economic policies.

105. Under its programme of assistance to the national liberation movements recognized by OAU, UNDP had been providing assistance to SWAPO since 1974. UNDP had funded three SWAPO projects, all benefitting young Namibians attending primary and secondary schools in SWAPO settlements in Angola and Zambia, in 1982 at a cost of \$US 567,000. The total UNDP contribution to those three projects up to mid-1984 would be \$US 1,115,540. UNESCO was the executing agency. Another two projects had since been approved to provide training for the promotion of women's role in development and for health assistance to Namibians in settlements in Angola and Zambia. The latter two projects, executed by UNESCO and WHO, respectively, had started in April 1983.

106. The representative added that a detailed report on UNDP assistance to the national liberation movements had been submitted at the thirtieth session of the Governing Council in June 1983 as UNDP document DP/1983/13. He invited the Sub-Committee members to consult that document, if they so desired.

2. Activities in Brunei

107. The representative of UNDP stated that, in view of the fact that Brunei would be attaining full independence at the end of 1983, the UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific had sent a development assistance programming and project identification mission to the Territory in April 1983, to assist the Government in assessing the country's needs for external assistance. The mission had proposed an initial set of technical co-operation activities in selected high-priority areas, with an estimated cost of \$US 3.7 million.

108. However, in view of the high per capita income of the country, which had been estimated at \$US 11,900 in 1980, the UNDP technical co-operation activities in Brunei would have to be financed for the most part from the country's own resources and UNDP was awaiting a response from the Government as to whether it wished to proceed on that basis. The Government was also considering whether it wished to have a UNDP field office established in Bandar Seri Begawan, also at its own expense. The field office would act as a point of contact with the United Nations development system and facilitate the country's participation in relevant regional and interregional development programmes and projects being supported by the United Nations system.

3. Activities in Tokelau and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

109. The representative stated that UNDP provided technical assistance, on both a country and an intercountry basis, to Tokelau as well as three of the entities of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau). All of those had been represented at an intergovernmental review meeting on the UNDP Pacific intercountry programme held at Port Vila, Vanuatu, from 14 to 16 April 1983 to discuss how UNDP might most usefully support priority technical and pre-investment assistance in the Pacific subregion. The UNDP intercountry programme was concentrated on the sectors of fisheries, energy, transport, telecommunications and health. Projects were implemented in co-operation with the South Pacific Commission (SPC), the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC), the University of the South Pacific and major multilateral and bilateral donors, which had also been represented at the Port Vila meeting.

110. In Tokelau, where there was no airport and no ocean-vessel docking facility, the UNDP country programme had financed a small project of less than \$US 50,000 for the design and provision of a 27-foot passenger launch and whaleboats to transport cargo from visiting vessels to each of the three atolls. The country programme was designed to ensure that UNDP assistance would continue to be used to fill such vital gaps in Tokelau's external assistance development requirements.

111. The UNDP programme for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was administered by the UNDP field office in Suva, Fiji.

112. For the period 1982-1986, UNDP resources available for programming at 55 per cent of the illustrative indicative planning figure were \$US 627,000. There were about five operational country projects in the Trust Territory in addition to the above-cited regional technical assistance activities and the visits by United Nations interregional advisers funded under the United Nations regular programme.

113. UNDP assistance over the last five or six years had experienced some evolution. It had earlier focused on strengthening planning and data collection for the whole Territory at the Office of the High Commission in Saipan. More recently it had focused more on the strengthening of planning, development administration and data collection at the entity level. In some cases UNDP was helping to advise on the most suitable ways and means of decentralizing basic services earlier provided on a Territory-wide basis from Saipan, such as social security and telecommunications administration.

114. Country projects sponsored by UNDP included livestock development in Palau and development planning in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands. A development planning project was also proposed for Palau. In addition, the governments of the Federated States of Micronesia and its component States had agreed on a cost-sharing basis to contribute through UNDP a total of \$US 100,000, which would provide for the services of five United Nations volunteers, including a medical doctor who would be based at Satawan Island in Truk.

4. Assistance to the Caribbean Territories

115. During the second cycle, 1977-1981, UNDP-supported activities in the Caribbean territories had been financed from the Caribbean undistributed indicative planning figure. The cost of the projects financed by UNDP during that cycle had been \$US 683,298 for Bermuda; \$US 465,000 for the British Virgin Islands; \$US 722,357 for the Cayman Islands; \$US 647,177 for Montserrat; \$US 659,000 for St. Kitts-Nevis; and \$US 655,000 for the Turks and Caicos Islands.

116. Consequent on the decision of the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session to allocate separate planning figures during the third cycle, 1982-1986, for the Caribbean Territories formerly included under the undistributed figure, separate country programmes for each Territory had been submitted to and approved by the Governing Council in May 1982 as follows: Bermuda, \$US 550,000; British Virgin Islands, \$US 300,000; Cayman Islands, \$US 560,000; Montserrat, \$US 700,000; St. Kitts-Nevis, \$US 1,995,000 (including an independence bonus of \$US 695,000); and Turks and Caicos Islands, \$US 850,000.

(a) Bermuda

117. UNDP assistance to Bermuda included the following projects:

(a) Establishment of a fish processing plant and a fisheries management plan in 1979 at a cost of \$US 434,346;

(b) Establishment of a co-operative supermarket at a cost of \$US 127,895;

(c) A child development programme to help to identify and solve major impediments to sound childhood development (\$US 20,000);

(d) Technical assistance and training in ground-water resources and management (\$US 93,352);

(e) Agricultural development (\$US 127,895).

118. Assistance had been requested for a project aimed at investigating the quality of life of Bermudians with a view to identifying social indicators which might be pointing to potential unrest of an economic or social nature. The project document was being prepared. It would be financed from the indicative planning figure and Government cost-sharing funds at an estimated cost of \$US 200,000.

119. The Government of Bermuda had indicated its wish to co-finance projects in more needy countries. Projects in the Turks and Caicos Islands had been identified for that purpose.

(b) British Virgin Islands

120. The first country programme for the British Virgin Islands, covering the period 1982-1986, had been approved by the Governing Council in May 1982.

121. During the previous cycle UNDP resources had been used to strengthen the country's capability to formulate and implement consistent programmes for social and economic development.

122. As a result of the project in socio-economic development planning (\$US 399,280), the British Virgin Islands was well on the way to establishing a central planning capability. A development programme for 1979-1982 had been prepared with assistance from the project, and a tourism motivation and expenditure survey had been undertaken.

123. A fisheries development project (\$US 233,747) had assisted in the establishment of a fisheries division within the Ministry of Agriculture. The project had been successful in attracting support from bilateral aid agencies and financing institutions. Funds had been obtained from the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) for the construction of land-based infrastructure relevant to the fisheries industry. The Government had contributed \$US 100,000 through a loan from CDB to be applied on a cost-sharing basis to supplement UNDP funds.

124. During the period 1982-1986, UNDP assistance would continue to support socio-economic development planning and fisheries development.

125. The British Virgin Islands had also participated in projects financed from the Caribbean multi-island programme, specifically those involving vocational training in automotive and heavy equipment operations, social security and development of education.

(c) Cayman Islands

126. The first country programme for the Cayman Islands, covering the period 1982-1986, had been approved by the Governing Council in May 1982.

127. A large proportion of UNDP funds allocated to the Cayman Islands in 1981 had been used to complement and support the Government's efforts to train Caymanians to fill positions in both the public and the private sectors which were occupied by foreign staff. A significant result was that an increasing number of Caymanians were now in positions of responsibility in the medical services, public works, tourism and the fire-fighting and prevention services.

128. UNDP had also provided consultant expertise from which the radio broadcasting service and the vehicle funding scheme had benefited. Consultancy services in computer management systems had resulted in the reorganization and computerization of Government statistics.

129. Major achievements of the UNDP project in the establishment of a public water supply (\$US 80,500) included the establishment of a water and sewerage project office; publication of a Water Authority Law; drilling programmes in the lower valley; and the establishment of a chemical laboratory. The next step would be the design and construction of water supply and sewerage systems.

130. The training programme included fellowships in civil aviation, mechanics, engineering and draughtsmanship.

(d) Montserrat

131. Under a UNDP project a tannery had been established in Montserrat and was serving the needs of the leathercraft industry throughout the eastern Caribbean. The UNDP contribution to that project from 1974 to 1982 had amounted to \$US 589,737.

132. The statistical services projects with a UNDP contribution of \$US 154,063, would provide the services of an economic statistician for 24 months.

133. Montserrat also benefited from projects financed from funds allocated to the Caribbean multi-island programme.

(e) St. Kitts-Nevis

134. The first country programme for St. Kitts-Nevis had been approved by the Governing Council in May 1982.

135. The major portion of funds from the previous cycle had been allocated to the footwear manufacturing project (\$US 39,805). UNDP had also provided assistance (\$US 18,719) for the establishment of a small processing plant using coconut fibre and a small corn and casava mill. Eighteen fellowships in air traffic control, airport maintenance, piloting, fire-fighting and aircraft maintenance had been provided in the previous cycle.

136. In the current cycle assistance was being provided in agricultural planning policies and programming (\$US 481,780); legislative drafting (\$US 147,196); electric engineering (\$US 45,000); and assistance to the national bank (\$US 18,719). Projects in preparation would provide assistance in industrial development, health services and communications development.

137. St. Kitts-Nevis also benefited from projects financed from the Caribbean multi-island programme, such as agricultural development and training.

138. In anticipation of the Territory's independence in September 1983, the Governing Council was being asked to approve an independence bonus for the Territory in accordance with the usual formula, which was \$US 500,000 plus 15 per cent of the current planning figure.

(f) Anguilla

139. In January 1982, the Government of the United Kingdom had informed the Administrator that, under the provisions of the Anguilla Act 1980, the Territory of Anguilla was formally separated from the Associated State of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and had reverted to the status of a dependency of the United Kingdom.

140. The Administrator was therefore proposing to the Governing Council the establishment of a separate illustrative indicative planning figure for 1982-1986 for Anguilla of \$US 800,000.

(g) Turks and Caicos Islands

141. The first country programme for the Turks and Caicos Islands had been approved by the Governing Council in May 1982.

142. The resources available during the previous cycle (\$US 655,000) had been used almost entirely for fellowships. The 35 fellows trained during that period had taken up positions in the health services, public administration and civil aviation. The most important feature of the programme had been a civil aviation project (\$US 397,034), which had provided training for pilots and other personnel from within the country for the national airline.

143. During the current cycle UNDP would continue training airport personnel needed for the airports of Providenciales and Grand Turk, which had been recently reconstructed with United Kingdom Government funding. Assistance was also envisaged in water resources and fisheries.

H. World Bank

144. At the same meeting, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of the World Bank, who stated that the Bank faced a number of institutional constraints in implementing some of the provisions of the General Assembly resolution 36/52 of 21 November 1981. For example, regarding assistance to the national liberation movements, the Bank's Articles of Agreement required that loans be made to or be guaranteed by member Governments.

145. However, in order to expedite its development assistance to newly independent and emerging States which expressed the intention of becoming members, the Bank would take steps in advance of membership to initiate high-level discussions on development policy with government authorities, to send economic missions and to provide Bank materials to the countries concerned. Accordingly, the Bank would be prepared, in the case of Namibia, to consider providing development assistance when conditions for independence had been agreed upon and interest in Bank membership had been indicated by the new authorities. In similar circumstances involving Zimbabwe, the Bank had moved expeditiously to support the development programme of the new Government, which had amounted to more than \$US 250 million in financial commitments by June 1982.

146. Concerning South Africa, the situation described previously remained unchanged. The Bank had made no loans to South Africa since 1966, and all loans made to that country up to that date had been fully repaid. South Africa had not participated in an election for Executive Directors of the World Bank group since 1972, and accordingly it was not represented on the boards of any of the members of the group.

147. While noting that South Africa was not represented on the boards of the Bank, IDA or IFC, one member of the Sub-Committee expressed his concern that it was still a member of the World Bank. He hoped, however, that the Bank would see to it that South Africa's membership was terminated.

I. International Monetary Fund

148. At the same meeting, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of IMF, who stated that the Fund had recently committed many billions of dollars to the solution of global debt problems. Its activities extended not only to the major countries of the Western hemisphere which were much in the news but also to other continents, including Africa. It might be of interest to the Sub-Committee that at the end of 1982 outstanding Fund credit to Africa had risen to nearly \$US 5 billion. That figure did not include credit to South Africa.

149. Besides tackling debt problems, IMF was also involved in many countries financially and through technical advice in reconstruction efforts following external or internal upheavals and various economic and financial problems. At the same time IMF continued its assistance to newly emerging countries, again providing financial and technical assistance contributing to their attainment of greater levels of economic and financial independence. While the Sub-Committee might not need to know the details of the latter kind of assistance, such as the number of IMF central banking experts in Vanuatu or the activities of a technical assistance mission to the Federated States of Micronesia, it might be interested to learn of a recent loan agreement of \$US 320 million for Zimbabwe. The role and activities of IMF had been widely recognized in recent months as more important than ever in providing countries with assistance when their economic stability and even independence was weakened. That should be borne in mind in all United Nations fora, whatever their concerns.

150. The Sub-Committee's focus on decolonization efforts, as well as the concern of the General Assembly itself with the same issue, had been given considerable attention by IMF and its intergovernmental organs. IMF had been very much aware of the concerns expressed in United Nations organs over Fund relations with South Africa and an assistance request from South Africa in October 1982. United Nations resolutions to that effect had been brought to the attention of the Executive Board, and the Managing Director of the Fund had had high-level contacts on the subject with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with a delegation of the Special Committee against Apartheid. Thus it could not be said that IMF did not give its full attention to all views expressed. Everyone knew which decision had been taken with respect to the South African assistance request. The representative added that it had been taken in conformity with the Articles of Agreement and the rules and procedures of the Fund.

151. The representative pointed out that, like the Sub-Committee, the Fund had a mandate. Although their mandates might not be entirely convergent, that did not exclude a dialogue if there was legal and technical common ground which they were willing to explore.

152. The members of the Sub-Committee no doubt spoke for their countries and the great majority of countries members of the Sub-Committee and of the United Nations itself were also members of the Fund and would not be if they did not recognize the usefulness and importance of the Fund to their countries and to the international community as a whole.

153. In the discussion that followed the representative's statement, several members expressed their strong disappointment over the IMF loan to South Africa. They felt that it was inconsistent with the existing rules and constituted a challenge to the international community. They disagreed with the arguments put forward by the representative of IMF because they believed that those arguments were incompatible with the decisions and views of the United Nations and the international community. One member pointed out that 68 members of the Fund had not supported the loan to South Africa.

154. In reply to the comments made by several members of the Sub-Committee, the representative of IMF stated that he would carefully transmit their views to his organization. He added that there was room for co-operation, just as there was room for change and for occasional disagreements as well.

155. In reply to a question posed by a member of the Sub-Committee concerning the Fund's loan policy, the representative stated that the Fund's policy had been discussed not only in the Sub-Committee but also recently by the non-aligned movement in New Delhi, the economic summit in Williamsburg and the meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Belgrade. The Fund's policy would also be discussed by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

156. In explaining the position of IMF, the representative said that the Fund, being a multi-faceted institution, had differing views in its intergovernmental organs and that its members were engaged in a continuous dialogue on matters of policy well beyond the scope of the Sub-Committee.

157. The role of IMF had increased in recent years and its financial resource base was expected shortly to increase to nearly \$US 120 billion. Its lending commitments for the last two years alone amounted to more than \$US 25 billion, practically all for developing countries.

158. Regarding the co-operation between the United Nations and IMF, the representative cited as an example that South Africa drew largely from the Fund's compensatory financing facility, a lending window established on the basis of an idea that had come directly from the United Nations.

159. A member of the Sub-Committee said that he had not heard any answers to several questions raised during the debate, particularly on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/32, and therefore he assumed that no action had been taken on it by IMF.