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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

CONTENTS

|  | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| I. INTRODUCTION .....  | 3           |
| II. REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL<br>INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS ..... | 4           |
| Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations .....  | 4           |
| International Civil Aviation Organization .....  | 7           |
| World Health Organization .....  | 7           |
| World Bank .....   | 8           |
| Universal Postal Union .....   | 9           |
| International Telecommunication Union .....  | 11          |
| International Maritime Organization .....  | 11          |
| World Intellectual Property Organization .....   | 12          |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development .....  | 14          |

\* A/39/50.

CONTENTS (continued)

|   | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| International Atomic Energy Agency .....                          | 15          |
| United Nations Conference on Trade and Development .....          | 15          |
| Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ..... | 16          |
| United Nations Development Programme .....                        | 20          |
| Organization of American States .....                             | 38          |

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 38/51 of 7 December 1983 concerning 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. By paragraph 26 of this resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General "to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution".

2. In letters dated 1 March 1984, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the executive heads of the following specialized agencies and international institutions forming part of or associated with the United Nations, and invited them to submit the information requested for inclusion in the report referred to in the above paragraph:

International Labour Organisation (ILO)  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)  
World Health Organization (WHO)  
World Bank  
International Monetary Fund (IMF)  
Universal Postal Union (UPU)  
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)  
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)  
International Maritime Organization (IMO)  
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)  
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)  
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)  
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)  
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)  
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
United Nations Children's fund (UNICEF)  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
World Food Programme (WFP)  
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)  
League of Arab States (LAS)  
Organization of African Unity (OAU)  
Organization of American States (OAS)

3. Given below are the summaries of the replies received by the Secretary-General from the international organizations concerned in response to the above-mentioned letters, as well as of the information received by the Secretary-General from the organizations concerned on action taken or envisaged by them in the implementation

of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/36 A, C and E relating to the question of Namibia.

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

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

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

[Original: English]

[10 April 1984]

A. General scope and objectives of relevant FAO activities

1. FAO activities related to the areas covered by the Declaration continue to be focused on Africa and, in particular, southern Africa. These activities consist of varied assistance to populations victimized or threatened by the racist and colonial policies of the Government of South Africa. Although, in principle, the extensive FAO programmes in the front-line States of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and in Lesotho and Swaziland, are also directly relevant, only those activities benefitting Namibia and the national liberation movements recognized by OAU and the United Nations are reviewed in the present submission.

2. The principal objectives of FAO assistance to the national liberation movements have been and continue to be:

(a) To enable the refugee communities administered by those movements to become self-sufficient in food and to bring about continuing improvement in their overall level of nutrition;

(b) To provide members of the movements with agricultural skills that would permit them to enjoy a decent livelihood and to contribute effectively to the agricultural development of their home countries after independence;

(c) To build up a cadre of decision-makers, professionals and other skilled workers capable of formulating and managing appropriate agricultural policies and programmes in the post-independence period in the home countries of the various movements;

(d) To make available to the movements the technical information and analyses to guide them in the formulation of food and agricultural policies after independence.

3. In addition to the emergency food aid provided by FAO/World Food Programme (WFP), FAO assistance to the national liberation movements takes the form of

training activities, direct food production support, sectoral surveys and policy preparation, and the conduct of occasional studies (and dissemination of resulting information) on those aspects of apartheid of direct concern to the mandate of the organization. As will be seen from the notes below, even those FAO projects not classified as "training" do usually comprise important training components, since the build-up of skills at all levels is the single most critical need of the national liberation movements.

4. FAO assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) is predominantly, but not exclusively, provided in the context of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. Under this Programme, FAO has executed projects funded by the FAO Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP), by UNDP, and by the United Nations Trust Fund for Namibia.

#### B. Training

5. FAO provides assistance to the various national liberation movements in the planning and conduct of training courses and workshops to enhance the basic knowledge and skills of relevant movement personnel in nutrition, child care and child feeding.

6. In 1982, a course was conducted at Mazimba/Morogoro, United Republic of Tanzania, for 30 staff of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) with funding amounting to \$US 24,000 provided under TCP. Assistance amounting to \$US 38,000 was also approved under the FAO programme, Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development for two additional courses for staff responsible for running day-care centres in ANC camps. In 1983, FAO allocated \$US 75,000 under TCP in assistance for a similar workshop for personnel of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).

7. In addition to projects funded under TCP, considerable other support has been given from the regular budget of FAO to nutrition-related training activities of the national liberation movements. Since July 1983, the regular budget has provided for a nutrition officer outposted to Lusaka for full-time assistance to the national liberation movements in the field of nutrition training. Major activities so far carried out with the direct assistance of the officer include:

(a) A four-day workshop on production of vegetables and nutrition education, which was attended by 110 Namibian women and school girls in Zambia;

(b) A one-week workshop on nutrition and management of group feeding, attended by 15 SWAPO and ANC pre-school teacher trainers;

(c) A three-week workshop on nutrition, child care and management of group feeding, attended by 48 SWAPO women supervisors from Angola.

8. Two Namibians have received diploma-level training in all aspects of fisheries management under the first phase of this project, at a cost of \$US 35,030. The second phase, approved in 1983, provides for six more Namibians at a cost of

\$US 116,400. The fellowships are funded by UNDP within the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

C. Support for food production

9. FAO participated as an associated agency in a UNDP-funded and UNESCO-executed project of assistance to the ANC Comprehensive Educational Training Community Scheme, Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (SOMAFCO) at Morogoro, United Republic of Tanzania. FAO's participation, costing about \$US 138,000 for 1980 and 1981, consisted of the provision of agricultural training and other technical assistance to promote food self-sufficiency for the ANC refugee population settled in the area of the College. A further phase of this project, with a larger agricultural component (\$US 430,000) has been proposed for UNDP funding.

10. Additional resources have been mobilized with the assistance of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development programme to enable the establishment by ANC of a dairy enterprise at SOMAFCO and the provision of related training so as to ensure an adequate milk supply for, in particular, children and pregnant women among the refugee community.

11. An FAO/UNDP project of assistance for self-reliance in food production by PAC was initiated towards the end of 1979 in order to provide PAC with technical assistance training and agricultural equipment and other inputs for the development of a refugee transit site at Bagamoyo, United Republic of Tanzania. External inputs amounted to \$US 297,800 over a three-year period ending in 1982. In 1983, FAO provided \$US 10,000, under TCP, for planning the development of a PAC farm to be established as part of a multi-purpose centre at Kitonga in Bagamoyo District, and UNDP has approved an allocation of \$US 255,550 for a project to be executed by FAO to assist in setting up the farm.

D. Sectoral survey and policy analysis

12. Projects in this category are designed to gather and supply to SWAPO technical information on various aspects of the agricultural situation and potential of Namibia, and to prepare related policy options and contingency plans for the early post-independence period. All the projects are components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

Assessment of potential land suitability (\$US 229,712 and \$US 90,000)

13. Under the first phase of this project, funded by UNDP, all relevant available data were collected and, using satellite imagery, a map and report were prepared on land potential for various types of agriculture (including animal production) and for forestry. Two Namibians received fellowships for training in preparing land use inventories. At the request of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, FAO is carrying out a follow-up phase of the project, consisting of the conduct of further satellite imagery studies to cover the whole Namibian territory, as an input into the preparation of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia being

undertaken by the United Nations Cartographic Unit. The follow-up is funded from the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

Planning water development for agriculture (\$US 163,500)

14. The immediate objective of this project is to prepare preliminary studies and plans for the development of water resources for agriculture in independent Namibia. About 20 Namibian land and water technicians are also to be trained in neighbouring countries. Funding is to come from the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

Analysis of policy options and preparation of contingency plans for fisheries (\$US 252,000)

15. The project will provide a detailed analysis of policy options available for developing the fisheries sector in post-independence Namibia, and contingency plans for the continuation of fishing off Namibia. The project is funded by UNDP.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[29 March 1984]

The Council of ICAO continues to be ready to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia and to invite it to ICAO meetings dealing with matters pertaining to the relevant region. ICAO is participating actively in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, following the evaluation of civil aviation needs which was undertaken by an adviser, the UNDP-funded programme of civil aviation training fellowships is under full implementation.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[2 April 1984]

1. The WHO contribution to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples consists essentially of the health assistance given to the national liberation movements recognized by OAU and refugees in Africa, as well as to the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland.

2. In May 1983, the thirty-sixth World Health Assembly, by resolution WHA36.24, renewed its request to the Director-General to continue collaboration with the United Nations agencies and the international community in order to obtain the necessary support in the health sector for national liberation movements recognized by OAU. It also urged the Director-General to continue to take appropriate steps

for the implementation of the plan of action contained in the report of the International Conference on Apartheid and Health.

3. By resolution WHA36.26 on health assistance to refugees in Africa, the World Health Assembly reiterated the need for WHO to give high priority to the assistance provided to refugees and voluntary returnees in Africa in the area of its competence. It requested the Director-General to keep the health situation of the refugees in Africa under constant review in order to ensure immediate and effective assistance to them.
4. By resolution WHA36.24 on assistance to the front-line States, the World Health Assembly resolved that WHO should continue (a) to take appropriate and timely measures to help the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland to solve the acute health problems of the Namibian and South African refugees; and (b) to provide countries attacked by South Africa with medical assistance, health personnel, medical teams, pharmaceutical products and financial assistance for their national health programmes and for such special health programmes as were necessary as a consequence of the military operations.
5. WHO health collaboration with ANC, PAC and SWAPO continued during the past year. The objectives of this collaboration have been brought to the attention of the General Assembly in document A/38/111.
6. WHO continues to give its technical support to the Multi-National Liberation Movement Training Centre at Morogoro, United Republic of Tanzania, during the biennium 1982-1983, the WHO contributed \$US 21,000 to the Centre, in addition to the funds provided by UNDP.
7. WHO collaboration with SWAPO covers such areas as training, fellowships and the provision of drugs and medical equipment. During the biennium 1982-1983, WHO allocated \$US 197,800 from its regular budget to this programme. During the same period, WHO spent \$US 35,943 for emergency relief operations.
8. Health co-operation with ANC and PAC was also continued. During the biennium 1982-1983, WHO allocated \$US 67,400 to an intercountry health co-operation project.
9. WHO also provided medical supplies, drugs and fellowships to refugees of the national liberation movements.

WORLD BANK

[Original: English]

[9 April 1984]

1. In previous communications to the United Nations on the subject of Namibia, the World Bank has pointed out that it is not in a position to extend financial support, because the Bank's Articles of Agreement require that loans be extended to or guaranteed by member Governments. This precludes the Bank from considering loans to entities such as colonies or national liberation groups.



2. Notwithstanding this institutional constraint and in order to expedite its development assistance to newly independent and emerging States that express the intention of becoming members, the Bank has in the past taken steps in advance of membership to initiate 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 the above kinds of assistance when conditions for independence have been agreed upon and interest in the Bank membership has been indicated by the new authorities. It may be added in this context, that when the current Government in Zimbabwe was formed, the Bank moved swiftly to provide assistance in support of its development efforts; Zimbabwe received \$US 107 million in loans and credits in 1980/81, which was the same fiscal year in which it became a Bank member. This was possible because of the preparatory work undertaken before Zimbabwe became a member of the Bank.

#### UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

[Original: French]

[20 April 1984]

#### A. Assistance to refugees and Non-Self-Governing Territories

1. UPU has provided aid to the following people and Territories indicated below.
2. In 1979, UPU granted two four-year fellowships to two Palestinians to take postal services management training at the Arab Postal Faculty at Damascus. The fellowships, which were financed by the UPU Special Fund, expired in September 1983.
3. In 1983, UPU provided one fellowship each to Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and the Turks and Caicos Islands for a technical meeting of postmasters-general of the subregion of the English-speaking West Indies, organized by UPU at Bridgetown, Barbados, from 30 May to 4 June.
4. UPU consultants visited Anguilla and Montserrat from 7 to 25 June and 26 June to 25 July 1983 respectively to discuss problems of postal management.
5. Under activities financed by UNDP, the Cook Islands received one fellowship for a course organized in Fiji from 1 to 29 July 1983 exclusively for the Pacific subregion, under project RAS/81/036, "Postal services: training and advisory services".

#### B. Assistance to newly independent countries

6. Activities financed by UPU in Africa included:

(a) For Djibouti one fellowship for a course on public relations and commercial activity, held at Libreville;

(b) For Zimbabwe, one fellowship for a postal planners course held at Addis Ababa and one fellowship for a retraining course for postal instructors held at Blantyre.

7. In the Caribbean, activities financed by UPU included:

(a) For Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, one fellowship each for the meeting of postmasters-general referred to above (see para. 3);

(b) For Antigua and Barbuda, two short missions, one on vocational training (6-30 June 1983) and the other on problems of postal management (18 July-6 August 1983);

(c) For Dominica, two short missions, one on vocational training (2-27 October 1983) and the other on problems of postal management (28 November-16 December 1983).

8. For the Solomon Islands, UPU provided financing for two fellowships for specialization courses, organized by the Asia and the Pacific Postal Training Centre (APPTC) at Bangkok, one for training of instructors (10 January-4 March 1983) and the other for financial management (4 July-26 August 1983).

9. UPU also provided Vanuatu with one fellowship for a course in postal financial management organized by APPTC at Bangkok (4 July-26 August 1983).

10. Djibouti and Zimbabwe are participating in the activities of the following regional projects financed by UNDP:

(a) Project RAF/78/026, "Improvement of postal services and exchanges among countries of the same economic grouping and among neighbouring countries", which will continue until 1985 (Djibouti and Zimbabwe);

(b) Project RAF/77/027, "Organization of education and training services for postal instructors" in French-speaking and Portuguese-speaking African countries, which will end in 1984 (Djibouti);

(c) Project RAF/78/046, "Organization of training services and training of postal instructors: Nairobi and Blantyre Inter-country Postal Training Schools", for English-speaking African countries, to end in 1985 (Zimbabwe);

(d) Project RAF/81/054 "Improvement of postal services in land-locked countries", which will end in 1984 (Zimbabwe).

11. Under regional projects financed by UNDP, Belize received a sectoral support mission in the field of postal services (2-30 September 1983), under project INT/82/X41; and Dominica received a fellowship under project DMI/83/001 for a training course in postal management, organized by the United Kingdom (31 January-19 June 1983).

12. Assistance financed by UNDP under project RAS/81/136, "Postal service: training and advisory services", included:

(a) For Kiribati, one mission in the field of organization of services (1 October-15 November 1983) and two fellowships, one for the course on postal management at Bangkok (see para. 8) and the other for the course organized in Fiji (see para. 5);

(b) For the Solomon Islands, one mission on problems of management and organization of services (28 July-2 September 1983) and a fellowship for the course organized in Fiji (see para. 5);

(c) For Tuvalu, one fellowship for the specialization course in financial management at Bangkok (see para. 9);

(d) For Vanuatu, one fellowship for the course organized in Fiji (see para. 5).

C. Resolutions to be submitted to the Executive Council at its session at Berne from 27 February to 8 March 1984

13. In accordance with article IV of the United Nations-United Postal Union Agreement, the Director-General of UPU normally submits to the Executive Council of UPU the resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, drawing attention to those parts which concern the specialized agencies. However, since the Executive Council convened on 27 February because the Universal Postal Congress is to meet at Hamburg from 18 June to 27 July, it was not possible to issue those resolutions. Nevertheless, the problem of decolonization will be brought before the Congress in an ad hoc document.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

[Original: English]

[4 May 1984]

General Assembly resolution 38/51 has been brought to the attention of the Administrative Council of the Union and ITU will submit information of further developments.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[2 April 1984]

1. The measures outlined in IMO's letter of 15 March 1983 (see A/38/111) are still applied by IMO in appropriate cases. These measures are as follows:

(a) The resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly concerning implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of

/...

14 December 1960, are reported routinely to the Council of IMO for information and action, as appropriate;

(b) IMO maintains co-operative relations with OAU within the framework of a co-operation agreement concluded on 21 February 1974. Under these arrangements, IMO and OAU are expected to consult each other in respect of co-operation, including assistance in appropriate fields to the newly independent countries and to the peoples of the countries still fighting for their independence. In the implementation of the agreement, consultations have been held on possible provision of maritime training to refugees from African countries fighting for their independence;

(c) IMO is co-operating with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia in two projects entitled "Transport Survey for Namibia" and "Maritime Training and Harbour Survey";

(d) The IMO Assembly and the Council have decided that national liberation movements recognized by OAU should be invited to attend as observers at IMO meetings and conferences and invitations to such meetings and conferences are sent to the liberation movements concerned.

2. As requested, the IMO Council will be informed of General Assembly resolution 38/51. Any decisions taken on the resolution by the Council will be reported in due course.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[7 May 1984]

1. WIPO's activities to ensure the implementation of this resolution will be brought to the attention of the competent WIPO governing body at its next session, to be held in September 1985.

A. Assistance to refugees from colonial Territories

2. The Director-General of WIPO invited the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee against Apartheid, UNHCR, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and PAC to propose candidates for training in 1983 in the fields of industrial property and copyright through arrangements to be made by WIPO. In response to that invitation, UNRWA proposed 13 candidates in the fields of industrial property and copyright, which resulted in the award of two fellowships, UNHCR proposed 2 candidates in the fields of industrial property and copyright which resulted in the award of one fellowship and PAC proposed 2 candidates in the fields of industrial property and copyright resulting in the award of one fellowship. A similar invitation has been made in respect of training for the year 1984.

B. Assistance to peoples in colonial Territories  
in consultation with OAU

3. As a result of consultations which took place in February 1978 between the International Bureau of WIPO and the Administrative Secretariat of OAU on assistance to colonial peoples in Africa and their national liberation movements, the Director-General of WIPO has offered to make available, through OAU, two fellowships for each national liberation movement for the benefit of nationals of colonial Territories who may be proposed in accordance with the procedures applicable between OAU and the national liberation movements recognized by OAU.

4. Discussions between the International Bureau of WIPO and the General Secretariat of OAU are continuing on the question of observer status for the national liberation movements recognized by OAU. The Director-General of WIPO will submit to the governing bodies concerned proposals on observer status for those movements, if requested to do so.

C. Assistance to newly independent countries and emerging States

5. The Director-General of WIPO invited the Governments of newly independent countries and emerging States to propose candidates for training in 1983. In response to that invitation, Angola, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe proposed 15 candidates and were awarded five fellowships in the fields of industrial property and copyright.

6. In November 1983, a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from Portugal, financed by their Government, undertook a mission to Luanda as the first step in responding to a request by the Government for assistance in all aspects of intellectual property. The purpose of the mission was to survey, with the Government authorities responsible for industrial property and for copyright, the needs and possibilities for co-operation, in order to permit recommendations to be made for the preparation of a project.

7. In June 1983, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands and Tonga participated in an introductory seminar on industrial property for South Pacific countries organized in Suva. The seminar was followed by a high-level meeting of government officials of South Pacific countries to consider co-operation in the field of industrial property. The two meetings were jointly organized by the Government of Fiji and WIPO, with the assistance of UNDP under a regional project.

8. In response to the circulation of a WIPO announcement concerning the services of an interregional sectoral advisor, the International Bureau of WIPO received requests for such services from Angola, Papua New Guinea, Tonga and Vanuatu.

D. Discontinuance of all support to and the withholding of assistance  
from South Africa

9. In September-October 1977, the WIPO Co-ordination Committee decided to request the Director-General of WIPO "not to invite the racist régime of South Africa to any meeting of WIPO and its bodies and unions" and "to include in the agenda of the

WIPO General Assembly and other governing bodies, for the sessions of 1979, an item entitled "The exclusion of the racist régime of South Africa from any participation in WIPO and its bodies and unions".

10. At the 1979 sessions of the governing bodies of WIPO, a proposal to exclude South Africa from WIPO failed by five votes to obtain the required majority. The Director-General of WIPO has continued to apply the 1977 decision of the WIPO Co-ordination Committee, and since October 1977 he has not invited the Government of South Africa to any meeting convened by WIPO.

11. It should also be noted that the Government of South Africa has not received any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the International Bureau of WIPO.

E. Assistance and other action with respect to Namibia and the front-line States

12. The Director-General of WIPO has informed the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia of the possibility for the Council to propose candidates for WIPO training in 1984.

13. The Director-General of WIPO has also decided to submit to the governing bodies of WIPO any request that he might receive concerning the participation of the Council in the meetings of those bodies.

14. With regard to the front-line States, fellowships in the WIPO training programme were awarded to candidates from Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia in the fields of copyright and industrial property in 1983. Invitations were sent to each of the Governments of the front-line States in respect of training for the year 1984.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

[Original: English]

[4 April 1984]

1. Article 2 of the agreement establishing IFAD states that "the objective of the Fund shall be to mobilize additional resources to be made available on concessional terms for agricultural development in the developing member States". Furthermore, section 1 (b) of article 7 of the same agreement lays down, inter alia, that IFAD is to provide financing "only to developing states that are members" of IFAD.

2. In accordance with the above articles, resolutions 38/36 and 38/51 fall outside the scope of IFAD's mandate, and therefore no financial assistance has been provided.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

[Original: English]

[17 April 1984]

Owing to the highly specialized and technical nature of the Agency and its programmes, which are related only to the peaceful uses of atomic energy, IAEA is not in a position to provide the information called for.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

[Original: English]

[5 April 1984]

1. The UNCTAD secretariat submitted to the sixth session of the Conference held at Belgrade (6 June-2 July 1983), a report entitled "UNCTAD - Assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations" (TD/282) which contains a review of UNCTAD activities in the field of assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their national liberation movements recognized by OAU and the United Nations.
2. On that occasion, the Conference adopted, by a roll-call vote of 84 to 1, with 19 abstentions, resolution 147 (VI) on assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa. By paragraph 1 of that resolution, the Conference urged the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to co-operate with the United Nations Institute for Namibia through the provision of appropriate technical expertise, in preparing a comprehensive document on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/233. In paragraph 2 of the same resolution, the Conference requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in consultation with OAU, to undertake a comprehensive survey of the economic and social conditions of the oppressed people of South Africa; and urged the Administrator of UNDP to provide adequate resources to the UNCTAD secretariat to that end.
3. Pursuant to that resolution, the UNCTAD secretariat approached UNDP to secure the resources needed to undertake the survey, but it has not yet been found possible to secure those resources. On the subject of Namibia, the UNCTAD secretariat had already assured the Director of the United Nations Institute for Namibia of its co-operation, including the provision of appropriate technical expertise, within its competence and financial means, for the preparation of a comprehensive document on economic planning.
4. UNCTAD has continued to invite and provide for travel and daily subsistence allowance for one participant each for SWAPO, ANC and PAC to attend relevant UNCTAD meetings. During the period March 1983-April 1984, representatives of SWAPO, ANC and PAC attended the following meetings:

| <u>Meeting</u>   | <u>Organization attending</u> |
|--|-------------------------------|
| United Nations Conference on Tropical Timber,<br>14-31 March 1983  | SWAPO<br>PAC                  |
| Trade and Development Board, twenty-sixth session and<br>twelfth special session, 18-29 April 1983                             | PAC                           |
| United Nations Sugar Conference, 2-20 May 1983   | PAC<br>SWAPO                  |
| United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,<br>sixth session, 6-30 June 1983   | SWAPO<br>ANC<br>PAC           |
| United Nations Sugar Conference, second part,<br>12-30 September 1983  | ANC<br>PAC                    |
| Trade and Development Board, twenty-seventh session,<br>3-14 and 28 October 1983   | SWAPO<br>ANC<br>PAC           |
| United Nations Conference on the Transfer of Technology,<br>fifth session, 17 October-4 November 1983                          | ANC<br>PAC                    |
| United Nations Conference on Tropical Timber,<br>7-8 November 1983   | PAC                           |
| Trade and Development Board, twenty-eighth session,<br>26 March-6 April 1984 and thirteenth special session,<br>2-3 April 1984 | SWAPO<br>ANC<br>PAC           |

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

[Original: English]

[23 April 1984]

A. Assistance to Namibian refugees

Angola

1. The Namibian refugee population in Angola is estimated at 70,000, 40,000 of whom are in the Cabuta area some 300 kilometres east of Luanda in Kwanza-Sul province. SWAPO continues to undertake the role of operational partner in UNHCR assistance projects.

2. In 1983, UNHCR obligated \$US 4 million for assistance to this group. Projects included the improvement of settlement roads, requiring the local purchase of construction materials and the running and maintenance of vehicles (\$US 315,000); the international procurement of basic relief items, education material, medical

/...



equipment and drugs, vehicles, construction materials and agricultural equipment (\$US 1 million); the transportation of donations to Angola (\$US 100,000); and, in the refugee settlements in Kwanza-Sul province, construction of six classrooms, toilet units and suitable lodging facilities (\$US 1.1 million) together with a bakery and the first phase of a vocational training centre comprising shoe-making, textile production and vehicle workshops (\$US 1.0 million).

3. The 1984 allocation for Namibian refugees in Angola is \$US 4.3 million. Projects to be undertaken include the purchase of medicines, basic relief items, vehicles and agricultural goods (\$US 670,000); construction of the second phase of the vocational training centre in Kwanza-Sul province (\$US 612,000); construction of a rehabilitation centre for handicapped refugees (\$US 280,000) and dining and lodging facilities for school pupils (\$US 1.0 million); the setting up of a poultry farm (\$US 250,000); infrastructural improvements undertaken through the purchase of construction materials for a self-help housing scheme and the upgrading of roads to the Kwanza-Sul settlements (\$US 800,000); and adequate provision for the running and maintenance of vehicles, technical support and the transportation of donations to Angola.

#### Botswana

4. With the objective of achieving local integration through self-reliance, 82 Namibian refugees living at the Dukwe Refugee Settlement in Botswana were assisted in 1983 through the provision of basic services and the development of income-generating projects in agriculture and in other sectors.

5. An additional 45 Namibians bound for Kenya were assisted with monthly subsistence allowance, clothing, school food allowances and uniforms. Work permits were provided to 13 Namibians, and 6 Namibians were assisted in the purchase of tools and equipment.

#### Zambia

6. In 1983, \$US 100,000 were obligated to SWAPO to assist 4,500 Namibians, largely women and children, in a number of ways including the purchase of food, clothing, medicines, educational material and transportation at the Nyango Centre. A further sum of \$US 83,216 has been allocated for this purpose in 1984.

7. UNHCR contributed \$US 30,000 to the United Nations Institute for Namibia in 1983 and has committed a further \$US 30,000 for 1984.

#### Education

8. The provision of scholarship to Namibian refugee students at the lower secondary school level has continued both inside and outside their countries of asylum. In 1983, UNHCR obligated \$US 45,529 to assist 29 students (21 in Botswana and 8 in Zambia) in their country of asylum; \$US 803,407 to assist 336 refugee students outside their country of asylum (148 in Sierra Leone, 110 in Cameroon and 78 in Nigeria); and \$US 50,902 for associated transportation expenses. Of the 365 Namibian refugee students assisted by UNHCR, 307 undertook academic studies and 58 vocational training.

B. Assistance to South African refugees

9. Since its last report (see A/38/111/Add.1), UNHCR has continued its ongoing commitment to South African refugees in a number of sectors such as health, education, local integration and, where appropriate, resettlement.

Angola

10. An estimated 6,200 South African refugees are in Angola, mainly in the Luanda and Benguela areas. In 1983, \$US 350,000 were obligated for programmes which included the supply of equipment and agricultural inputs to the development of a farm in Malange province where some 100 South African refugees have started cultivating 6,000 hectares of land that the Government has put at the disposal of ANC for this purpose; the purchase of an ambulance and a mobile clinic and equipment of a small clinic to assist in the health sector; and the purchase of several trucks for the purpose of improving transportation.

11. The volume of assistance will increase in 1984. It is intended that \$US 770,000 will be used for agricultural undertakings; a study will be made to help ANC improve related logistics; and the construction of a mechanical workshop and transit centre near Luanda will be undertaken.

Zambia

12. In 1983, 250 South African refugees received supplementary aid pending durable solutions, at a cost of \$US 40,000.

United Republic of Tanzania

13. In 1983, \$US 210,000 was obligated for equipment for an ANC farm at Morogoro and, in 1984, an additional \$US 71,300 has been allocated for buildings and equipping workshops to help 2,500 South African refugees training there. A further \$US 100,000 has been obligated to transport donations in kind to ANC and PAC in 1984, as well as \$US 80,000 for training 250 PAC members on a farm at Kitonga.

14. In addition to the above assistance, supplementary aid such as food, clothing etc., amounting to \$US 17,008 was obligated to some 500 South African refugees during 1983.

Botswana

15. Some 143 South African refugees were assisted in income-generating projects at the Dukwe Refugee Settlement in Botswana. A further 14 were assisted with the purchase of tools required for their employment.

Lesotho

16. In 1983, some 165 South Africans, who had no other source of income, were provided with material assistance to meet their daily needs in order to achieve a durable solution. A total of \$US 50,000 was disbursed for the project, which

covered items such as subsistence allowance, medical and dental care, food, basic clothing and local travel allowances.

17. Through a project undertaken in conjunction with ILO, some 17 South African refugees were helped to begin a small-scale business and undertake other income-generating activities.

#### Mozambique

18. At 31 December 1983, the total number of South African refugees in Mozambique were 149. Some 100 South African refugees were provided with supplementary aid, including food and medical treatment.

19. Construction of the residential training centre in Marrucue, approximately 30 kilometres from Maputo, continued after some technical delays and work is now expected to be completed on 31 August 1984. This centre will initially house 70 trainees.

20. Local integration assistance was limited to assisting refugees of South African origin to find employment through the provision of job-related and linguistic training in Portuguese, and the establishment of a small business enterprise. Three South African families were assisted under this project.

#### Education

21. UNHCR, under a long-standing arrangement, provided educational assistance to South African refugees in elementary schools and up to the completion of the first level of secondary education.

22. UNHCR obligated \$US 194,765 to assist 183 South African refugee students in seven countries of asylum in 1983. Another three students were assisted outside their country of asylum, in Nigeria. Of the total, 184 undertook academic studies and 2 vocational training.

#### Resettlement

23. In 1983, \$US 43,000 was spent on the resettlement in Angola and the United Republic of Tanzania of South African refugees from Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana. An amount of \$US 44,000 has been obligated for this purpose in 1984.

#### C. Co-operation with national liberation movements

24. In accordance with the pertinent General Assembly resolutions, UNHCR has continued its close collaboration with liberation movements recognized by OAU and the United Nations. SWAPO, ANC and PAC act as the UNHCR implementing partners for Namibian refugees in Angola and South African refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania. The relationship between UNHCR and national liberation movements has been close and productive in meeting the humanitarian needs of these refugees. Representatives from SWAPO, ANC and PAC attended the October 1983 meeting of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme in an observer capacity, and made a useful contribution to the debate.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

[Original: English]

[3 May 1984]

The role of UNDP is limited to providing development assistance to the affected peoples living in asylum in neighbouring countries. Such assistance must be geared: (a) to assisting the colonial peoples through their national liberation movements to become self-sufficient in leading a decent existence in neighbouring countries of asylum in Africa; and (b) to assisting in preparing them, through training at different levels, for future responsible participation in the social, political and economic life of their country when conditions are right for them to return there. The assistance given by UNDP in this regard is described in detail in the reports of the Administrator of the UNDP Governing Council at its thirty-first session on assistance to Namibia (see enclosures 1 and 2), and on assistance to national liberation movements (see enclosure 3).

[Original: Arabic/Chinese/  
English/French/  
Russian/Spanish)

[31 January 1984]

Enclosure 1

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ASSISTANCE

Assistance to Namibia

Document DP/1984/14

Report of the Administrator

INTRODUCTION

1. Following the revocation by the General Assembly, in 1966, of South Africa's mandate over South West Africa (resolution 2145 (XXI)), the United Nations has come to consider Namibia as a territory over which it has the administrative responsibility, with the United Nations Council for Namibia, established by General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), in 1967, as the Legal Administering Authority. For purposes of assisting with the development of Namibia, training and preparing its inhabitants for independence and self-determination, in 1976 the General Assembly launched a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system, covering both the present period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence for Namibia. Conceived to deal with the development aspect of the economic and social sectors of the territory, this Nationhood Programme provides training opportunities, basic data analysis and formulation of policy options geared to enabling Namibians to assume administrative and technical responsibilities in an independent Namibia.

2. With the launching of the Nationhood Programme, the Governing Council has, since the end of the first development cycle, established a separate indicative planning figure (IPF) for Namibia, to finance development activities, inter alia, in the context of the Nationhood Programme. All IPF-financed projects are under the authority of the United Nations Council for Namibia. The Office of the Commissioner for Namibia serves as the executive arm of the Council.

3. The UNDP IPF constitutes only a part of the total financing of the Nationhood Programme; the bulk of the Programme is financed by the United Nations Fund for Namibia. Under the terms of the guidelines agreed upon by the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia and UNDP, UNDP shall, at the request of the Commissioner, provide assistance in the development, implementation and monitoring of Nationhood Programme projects, financed by the United Nations Fund for Namibia. Project implementation shall be in accordance with the normal practices and procedures of

UNDP, and funds for approved projects shall be transferred from the United Nations Fund for Namibia to the custody of the Administrator, under a Trust Fund for the Nationhood Programme. While primarily concerned with projects of assistance to Namibia financed directly by the IPF, the present report is also intended to underline some of the key aspects of the assistance which UNDP is providing to the Nationhood Programme in its capacity as custodian of the Trust Fund for the Nationhood Programme.

4. The continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa in defiance of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and, in particular, South Africa's refusal to recognize the United Nations Council for Namibia as the Administering Authority for the territory, has made it impossible for the United Nations as a whole to carry out any development activities within Namibia itself. As a result, all UNDP-supported Nationhood Programme projects are located outside of Namibia. They consist primarily of educational and training activities, as well as sectoral studies and research undertakings at institutions based in neighbouring countries where Namibians have sought asylum and elsewhere.

#### I. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED UNDER THE INDICATIVE PLANNING FIGURE

5. During 1983 there were only two projects which were financed directly by the IPF. Both were training projects located in neighbouring countries. A third project had been completed the previous year, although a small expenditure was incurred in 1983 for the preparation of the final report.

##### Advisory Service on Labour Legislation (NAM/78/007)

6. This project was approved in November 1980 with the objective of examining those provisions in the laws of Namibia, under South African domination, that give rise to discrimination in labour practices with a view to making proposals and recommendations for their amendment or repeal, and bringing them into line with international labour standards. Activities consisted of consultancy services in undertaking the study, and the training of a Namibian in the field of labour legislation. Both activities were for a period of six months and the ILO was the executing agency. The project was completed in 1982 except for a small expenditure of \$1,500 for the preparation of the report which was effected in 1983.

##### Assistance to the Establishment of a Vocational Training Centre (NAM/78/008)

7. Assistance has continued to be provided in 1983 to the establishment of a pilot Vocational Training Centre for Namibians, located at Sumbe in Angola's Kwanza-Sul province. The project was approved in March 1980 with the objective of setting up an institution where Namibians could receive training in a number of vocational trades. When in full operation, the project will offer courses in automechanics, machine shop fitting, electrical installation, plumbing, carpentry, building and construction. The Centre is designed to accommodate 200 trainees at a time, and has a projected output of 100 trained Namibians a year.

8. The construction of the Centre's premises has been interrupted on several instances on account of security problems arising from guerrilla activity in the

region. It was thus only in June 1983 that the main buildings were completed. Pending the installation of training equipment and related facilities, course work has started on a limited basis, particularly in building and construction, and in language training.

9. The project's financing derives from both the IPF and the Trust Fund for the Nationhood Programme. The UNDP contribution covers the costs of three experts, four United Nations Volunteers, Namibian support personnel, stipends and maintenance for the trainees and equipment items. The ILO is the executing agency and the budget from the Namibia IPF for 1983 was \$575,629.

#### Assistance to the United Nations Institute for Namibia (NAM/82/005)

10. The United Nations Institute for Namibia has received UNDP assistance since its establishment in Lusaka, Zambia, in 1976. A total of \$3,729,685 was spent from the IPF for Namibia to finance this assistance over the 1976-1981 period under project NAM/76/003. Larger amounts were committed from the Institute for Namibia Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia which, because of the Institute's being autonomous, is not a part of the Trust Fund for the Nationhood Programme and is not therefore administered by UNDP. The present project is a second phase of the assistance provided under project NAM/76/003, and was approved in February 1983. Financing during 1982 was provided entirely by the Institute for Namibia Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

11. Assistance under project NAM/82/005 has the objective of supporting the Institute's research and training activities in constitutional, legal and judicial affairs; historical, political and cultural studies; social and educational studies; teacher training and upgrading; agriculture and land resources; economics, statistics, publications and librarianship. The UNDP contribution of \$2,279,175 during 1983 and 1984 has the specific objective of financing the services of the Institute's deputy director, three assistant directors, six lecturers, a senior librarian and a publications editor. There is also provision for administrative support, stipends and maintenance costs for 400 students, equipment and supplies. UNDP (Office for Projects Execution) is the executing agency and the IPF expenditure for 1983 is placed at \$968,592.

12. UNDP assistance in support of the three projects above, financed from the IPF for Namibia, thus amounted to a total of \$1,545,721 in 1983.

#### II. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED UNDER THE TRUST FUND FOR THE NATIONHOOD PROGRAMME

13. As stated in paragraph 3 of this report, the bulk of the financing of all Nationhood Programme projects derives from the United Nations Fund for Namibia and is administered by UNDP under a trust fund arrangement. The Trust Fund for the Nationhood Programme has been established under this arrangement to finance, under the custodianship of the Administrator, all Nationhood Programme projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia for funding from the Fund for Namibia. UNDP administers allocations from the trust fund to executing agencies for the

implementation of the projects and maintains the same standards of accountability in this regard as it does for its own IPF projects.

14. There were 38 ongoing projects during 1983 that were financed by the Trust Fund for the Nationhood Programme. Of this total, 19 were outright training and fellowship projects aimed at developing a competent corps of Namibian manpower, capable of meeting the administrative, technical and managerial requirements of an independent Namibia. Sixteen projects were geared to the carrying out and preparation of surveys, studies, assessments and policy options in various disciplines of Namibian social and economic sectors, while one project in each of the following fields was to provide assistance in social services and conditions (rehabilitation), socio-economic infrastructure development, and direct support services. The total allocation from the Fund for Namibia to the Trust Fund for the Nationhood Programme in support of these activities for their total duration amounts to \$13,107,523. This includes the Fund's own contribution to the Vocational Training Centre (NAM/78/008), financed jointly with IPF resources (see para. 7) of \$4,574,150 during the period 1979-1984.

15. The report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to the Council for Namibia (A/AC.131/1983/CRP.48) gives a complete account of Nationhood Programme activities during 1983.

16. On the question of treating contributions from the United Nations Fund for Namibia as Government cash counterpart contributions so that the executing agencies will not charge support costs in respect of those contributions in excess of the amount of 3.5 per cent in cases where no waiver of agency support costs yet existed (decision 83/10 B), the Administrator is happy to report that productive consultations have taken place at different levels. This issue will be the subject of an addendum to this report.



Annex

PROGRAMME RESOURCE INFORMATION

| <u>Resource availability</u>                          | <u>United States dollars</u> |
|---|------------------------------|
| Illustrative IPF, 1982-1986                           | 7 750 000                    |
| Less unprogrammed balance <u>a/</u>                   | (3 487 500)                  |
| Carry-over from previous IPF cycle                    | <u>3 637 500</u>             |
| Total available                                       | <u>7 900 000</u>             |
| <br>  |                              |
| <u>Resource utilization</u> (as at 30 September 1983) |                              |
| Prior year expenditure                                | 606 000                      |
| Commitments for 1983                                  | 1 545 721                    |
| Commitments for 1984                                  | <u>1 609 163</u>             |
| Total committed                                       | <u>3 760 884</u>             |
| <br>  |                              |
| <u>Balance of uncommitted resources</u>               | <u>4 139 116</u>             |

DETAILS OF 1983 IPF RESOURCE UTILIZATION

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Advisory Service on Labour Legislation (NAM/78/007)                          | 1 500            |
| Assistance to the Establishment of a Vocational Training Centre (NAM/78/008) | 575 629          |
| Assistance to the United Nations Institute for Namibia (NAM/82/005)          | <u>968 592</u>   |
|  | <u>1 545 721</u> |
| <br>   |                  |
| <u>Total utilization</u>   | <u>1 545 721</u> |

a/ Representing 45 per cent of the illustrative IPF which has not been taken into account for programming.

[Original: Arabic, Chinese/  
English/French/  
Russian/Spanish

[1 March 1984]

Enclosure 2

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ASSISTANCE

Assistance to Namibia

Document DP/1984/14/Add.1

Note by the Administrator

1. At its thirtieth session, the Governing Council adopted decision 83/10 which deals with the issue of support cost payments for activities financed by the United Nations Fund for Namibia. In operative paragraph 1, section B, of this decision, the Governing Council "request[ed] the Administrator in consultation with the executing agencies, to examine the feasibility and financial implications of waiving agency support costs in respect of projects financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia as called for in General Assembly resolution 37/233 E." Furthermore, in operative paragraph 2, the Council "request[ed] the Administrator and the executing agencies to treat the contributions from the United Nations Fund for Namibia as government cash counterpart contributions so that the agencies would not charge support costs in respect of those contributions in excess of the amount of 3.5 per cent, in cases where the executing agencies have not yet waived their agency support costs in respect of projects financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia."
2. At that session, the Associate Administrator informed the Council that the Administrator would bring the contents of operative paragraph 1 of the decision to the attention of executing agencies in order to obtain their views on the feasibility and the financial implications to them of waiving agency support costs in respect of projects financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia. As to operative paragraph 2, he informed the Council that the Administrator intended to seek the advice of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs on the possibility of considering contributions to projects by the United Nations Fund for Namibia as government cash counterpart contributions (GCCC).
3. Subsequently, the Administrator held several consultations with executing agencies on the issues concerned, initially in the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ(FB)) and later at the UNDP Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting (IACM) held in December 1983, followed by written communications. Likewise, several consultations were held with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs to obtain its views on the issue of treatment as GCCC of the contributions emanating from the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

4. With regard to the issue of full waiver of agency support costs in respect of activities financed by funds provided by the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the Administrator recognized that this was a matter primarily of concern to the executing agencies and therefore intended to consult with them and obtain their views for the purpose of reporting back to the Council. It was further recognized that agency views would depend on a variety of considerations, some of which may be relevant collectively to all of them, while others may be specific to certain agencies. In the discussion of the subject in the CCAQ(FB), several organizations which had implemented such projects observed that in their experience the support costs which had actually been incurred in respect of these projects had been extremely high. As a result, support costs of these activities were heavily subsidized by these agencies. Other agencies pointed out that they were bound by decisions of their governing bodies to apply the standard 13 per cent support cost rate in all cases, or in all cases where it was not demonstrated that actual support costs amounted to a lower proportion of project costs. It was also recalled by agencies that when the organizations had agreed to accept the new 13 per cent rate in 1980, it had been on the understanding that the rate would be of general applicability. For all these reasons they did not find themselves in a position to accede to the request to waive support costs. One agency advised the Administrator later that until now it had waived all agency support cost reimbursements for projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Namibia. The agency further informed UNDP that its Director-General retained his prerogative to waive agency support costs altogether on ongoing and future projects financed from the Fund, on a case-by-case basis.

5. With respect to the issue raised in operative paragraph 2 of the Governing Council decision dealing with the possibility of treating as GCCC projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the conclusions reached by the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs can be summarized as follows:

(a) As the United Nations Council for Namibia is the legal administering authority for Namibia and exercises functions of a governmental nature, it is legally possible to regard funds provided from the United Nations Fund for Namibia as funds received from a governmental source;

(b) The special situation of Namibia must be recognized. Its legal administering authority does not function within its own territory, and UNDP-supported projects for Namibia are carried out, not in the territory of Namibia, but only in the territory of other countries;

(c) In view of (b) above, it is not unreasonable to regard as GCCC those project costs which are incurred at the location of the project itself and which, except for the fact that the recipient Government is not the Government of the locality, could under normal UNDP procedures be financed by GCCC;

(d) The type of expenditures described in (c) above could, accordingly, be provided for in project budgets as GCCC and the established support cost reimbursement rate of 3.5 per cent could apply to such expenditure; and

(e) The rationale for applying a lower rate of support cost reimbursement to expenditure out of GCCC is that such expenditure involves less support cost on the

part of the executing agencies concerned and that this would be taken into account in determining what expenditure could appropriately be described as cash counterpart in project budgets.

6. In the discussion of the subject with executing agencies, the Associate Administrator provided further clarification of this position: that under this interpretation it was not intended to treat all the contributions to projects from funds provided by the United Nations Fund for Namibia as GCCC; rather, only that part of project expenditure which was utilized in neighbouring countries acting as hosts for Namibia project activities and which would be considered GCCC had the project been those of the neighbouring countries would be so regarded. Such project expenditure would be subject to support cost reimbursement at 3.5 per cent in those cases where the agencies had not waived their support costs in full. He emphasized that the United Nations Council for Namibia was the legal administering authority for Namibia and only by virtue of force majeure was neither it nor the projects it financed physically located in the country. In these circumstances the proposed treatment appeared to be legally viable, and fully justified.

7. Most agencies have agreed to support this interpretation of GCCC of funds provided by the United Nations Fund for Namibia. One of these agencies stated its agreement to apply this interpretation strictly in accordance with the definition of GCCC contained in the Policies and Procedures Manual (PPM) defining GCCC as locally available buildings, materials, equipment, supplies, labour and professional services required for the implementation of a project. Some agencies pointed to the fact that they were not currently executing projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Namibia and therefore would not be affected by any conclusion.

8. Finally, on 26 January 1984 the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia sent a communication to the Associate Administrator, part of which is quoted below:

"As I indicated in my statement made on 7 December 1983 at the Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting, my Office supports the views contained in CRP No. 1 of 18 November 1983 which concludes '(that) it is not unreasonable to regard as GCCC those project costs which are incurred at the location of the project itself and which, except for the fact that the recipient Government is not the Government of the locality, could under normal UNDP procedures be financed by government cash counterpart contributions. Hence support costs for this type of expenditures could be charged at the established rate of 3.5%.'

"However, as I also mentioned in my statement, the General Assembly has urged the executing agencies to grant a full waiver of their standard support costs in respect of Namibia. In this connexion, I wish to reiterate two observations. First, those agencies which have already agreed to waive support costs should continue to do so. Second, as the United Nations has assumed direct responsibility for the Territory until independence, Namibia should indeed be considered as a special case, and I therefore reserve the right to pursue the matter further through direct negotiations with each individual agency.

"I found the debate of the meeting to be most fruitful, and I look forward to continued consultations with your office prior to the consideration of the issue at the thirty-first session of the Governing Council."

9. In conclusion, the Administrator recommends that:

The Governing Council,

(a) Take note of DP/1984/14/Add.1 dealing with reimbursement of support costs for project activities financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

(b) Express appreciation to the Administrator and to the executing agencies for action taken to treat part of the costs of projects, where appropriate, as GCCC and approve this modality;

(c) Take further note of agencies' views on the possibility of granting total waiver of support costs in respect of projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the Commissioner's views on the subject; and

(d) Note that the Commissioner for Namibia intends to continue discussions with the executing agencies implementing such projects with the view of obtaining full waiver of such support costs.

[Original: Arabic/Chinese/English  
French/Russian/Spanish]

[13 March 1984]

Enclosure 3

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ASSISTANCE

Assistance to national liberation movements (NLMs) recognized  
in its area by the Organization of African Unity

Document DP/1984/15

Report of the Administrator

I. NATURE OF UNDP ASSISTANCE

1. There was no shift in 1983 in the character and content of the assistance extended to the national liberation movements (NLMs) compared with that given in the preceding year. As in 1982, all UNDP-supported projects approved and implemented between January and December 1983 have related to development assistance directed towards:

(a) Promotion of skills and manpower development through formal education and practical training with a view to preparing the NLMs for eventual administrative, technical and managerial responsibilities in their respective countries when conditions are right for them to return there and lead a normal life as full-fledged citizens;

(b) Promotion of self-reliance in their present countries of asylum, particularly in such activities as agriculture and food production, public health and vocational trades aimed at both assisting the NLMs in their everyday tasks of developing their communities, and preparing them for future civic responsibility and gainful employment.

2. The same three NLMs that received UNDP assistance in 1982 continued to do so in 1983: the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia; the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa; and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), also of South Africa.

II. SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

3. The processes initiated in 1982 towards improvements in project design, implementation and monitoring were continued throughout the course of 1983, in accordance with the recommendations of the inter-agency meeting held in

Dar es Salaam in December 1981 as reported in DP/1983/13. Four new projects were negotiated with the concerned NLMs and executing agencies, and approved for financing under the indicative planning figure (IPF).

4. The most significant feature in the implementation and monitoring of UNDP assistance to the NLMs in 1983 was the convening, during September, of a joint mission for the evaluation at mid-term of all projects approved to date. Participants in this mission included an independent consultant appointed by the Administrator to lead the evaluation team, a UNDP headquarters staff member to co-ordinate the mission, two staff members appointed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, one by the World Health Organization, and one representative of the OAU Liberation Committee. This core team of six visited each ongoing project of assistance to NLMs, located in Tanzania, Zambia and Angola, and was joined in each of these countries by ranking officials of the NLMs themselves in evaluating the projects' implementation and results to date.

5. The mid-term evaluation mission of September 1983 also was to determine the extent to which the measures agreed at the December 1981 inter-agency meeting on NLMs were being translated into action, and the impact they were already having in improving the quality of delivery of assistance to the NLMs. This consisted of reviewing each individual project in detail with a view to establishing the progress and results to date relative to its stated objectives, inputs and envisaged outputs; assessing the requirements of each individual NLM for development assistance in different sectors, and the ability each NLM had for attracting assistance from sources other than UNDP.

6. In carrying out this mandate, the valuation teams was instructed to, among other things:

(a) Determine whether or not, and to what extent, the project had been able to benefit the beneficiaries specified in the project document, and provide explanations or reasons in those instances where the envisaged number of beneficiaries had been exceeded or not attained;

(b) Determine the extent to which the objectives of each project responded realistically to the actual needs and situation of the NLM concerned;

(c) Analyse all possible factors affecting project implementation and recommend short-term measures for overcoming such constraints;

(d) Make concrete recommendations as to the future orientation, implementation and progress of the project including, where appropriate, an updating of the objectives, activities and technical inputs with a view to preparing the NLM concerned for self-reliance.

All 10 projects located in Tanzania, Zambia and Angola were covered by this detailed on-site evaluation.

7. On the implementation of individual projects the mid-term evaluation mission concluded that while, as stated in the report of the Administrator to the thirtieth

session of the Governing Council (DP/1983/13, para. 5), there had been delays in the implementation of several of the new NLM projects, the objectives of all 10 concerned projects continued in general to be valid in substance and in terms of envisaged numbers of beneficiaries. In those instances where implementation was already under way satisfactory progress was recorded relative to the activities stated in the relevant project documents. The exception to this was in the training of NLM health personnel, in which the executing agency had been slow in releasing project funds for running the training centre in Tanzania, including student maintenance and subsistence. This situation has since been rectified, however.

8. The mid-term evaluation mission also examined the co-operation of UNDP with each individual NLM and made recommendations for improvement. Regarding the African National Congress (ANC), which draws its membership from people of all races in South Africa opposed to apartheid, the mission noted, for example, that there seemed to be basic understanding among its members in exile that the changes which ANC desires in the thinking of the Government to allow equal status to South Africans of all racial backgrounds would be long in coming. Consequently, the settlements and development activities which ANC has initiated in Tanzania and Zambia tend to be of a long-term character. In addition, ANC has been quite successful in attracting assistance from bilateral donors and national associations in Europe, assistance which has enabled the NLM to set up well-planned and managed settlements in Tanzania and Zambia with good education and medical facilities, food production units and other socio-economic infrastructure. The mission recommended that continued UNDP technical assistance to these endeavours would be instrumental in giving ANC a measure of self-reliance in meeting the social and economic requirements of its members in exile.

9. It is the view of the mid-term evaluation mission that the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) does not seem to have as many well-established contacts with international donors of development assistance as have the other two NLMs, and that it is only now that PAC is endeavouring to set up a regular settlement in Tanzania on land assigned to it by the Government. The mission was apprised of, and was able to examine on site, some of the obstacles that must be resolved for PAC to be able to establish a viable settlement. The construction of a 14 to 16 kilometre access road to the site and the development of a water supply infrastructure are the two most important priorities. PAC has directly approached a number of potential donors in Europe and the mid-term evaluation mission has recommended in its report steps which would contribute to the furtherance of PAC's resource mobilization efforts. These include the need for PAC to start its own self-help activities for donors to be convinced that they are only supporting its efforts and responsibilities and not substituting for PAC. It is along these lines that the mission had also recommended that UNDP give favourable consideration to requests for assistance aimed at helping PAC in developing its settlement.

10. The SWAPO settlements in Angola and Zambia are home to an estimated 55,000 and 8,000 Namibians respectively. All UNDP projects of assistance to SWAPO are currently located in these settlements which SWAPO has established through both its own determined efforts and the generous assistance of such bilateral donors as Sweden, Denmark and Norway, among others. The mid-term evaluation mission noted



that the work accomplished through self-help in the construction and development of the SWAPO settlements under difficult conditions was highly commendable, and spoke favourably of SWAPO's foresight in seeking the assistance of such other United Nations agencies as the UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP in their specific areas of competence. The mission was favourably impressed by the active participation of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) in erecting modern prefabricated school, hospital and related community facilities in the SWAPO settlement, in Angola. It noted that for logistic reasons, signature by all concerned parties of project documents for UNDP assistance has taken longer in the case of SWAPO than is usually the case, with resultant delays in project implementation. Recommendations have been made of measures to resolve these constraints and improve upon project delivery. It is the view of the mission that as long as negotiations for Namibian independence do not show signs of producing tangible results and Namibians continue to seek asylum in Angola and Zambia, UNDP development assistance will continue to be necessary, particularly in such areas as education, health, community improvement and food production.

11. The mid-term evaluation mission also looked at the co-operation UNDP has with all NLMs as a whole. It noted that since 1982 UNDP has modified its approach from deciding for all NLMs which ones of their many submissions for assistance would be approved, to advising them instead of the kind of assistance they can expect from UNDP, informing them of the amount of IPF resources available per year over the duration of the programme cycle, and encouraging them to determine their own priorities for the assistance they can request UNDP to provide. It endorses the emphasis now placed on assistance projects with well-defined objectives, inputs, activities and planned outputs and observes that all this has the positive result of placing greater responsibility on the NLMs themselves in the processes of determining their own development priorities, identifying their immediate needs and planning for meeting them. By so doing, the NLMs are thus being prepared for responsibility and self-determination not only through the assistance they receive via the projects but also, and more importantly, in the actual making of decisions for resolving their problems.

12. The full report of the mid-term evaluation mission is available to members of the Governing Council as a separate, non-Council document.

### III. ASSISTANCE RENDERED TO NLMs DURING 1983

13. Up to the end of 1983, there was a total of 13 projects approved by the Administrator in support of the development activities of all three NLMs. Four of these had been approved in the course of 1983, eight were continuing from the previous year and one from 1981. Eleven were financed from the IPF for a total of \$5,447,709 over the period July 1982 - June 1984, and \$2,071,357 for the year 1983. The remaining two were financed from the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and had combined budgets of \$1,056,669 for the period July 1982 to June 1984 and \$373,889 for 1983 alone. Education continued to be the top sector of concentration of UNDP assistance with eight projects accounting for \$1,602,661, or nearly 66 per cent of the budget total of \$2,445,246 for the year. UNESCO was the executing agency for these projects. As in the previous year,

health was again the second most important sector with two projects executed by WHO and budgeted at \$588,666, or 24 per cent of the total. Food production ranked third in resource concentration, with one project budgeted at \$195,350, or nearly 8 per cent of the annual total, executed by FAO. Finally, two projects of technical and administrative support to the NLMs, dealing respectively with representation of NLMs at sessions of the Governing Council and evaluation of UNDP assistance to NLMs, both executed by the UNDP Office of Projects Execution (OPE), accounted for \$58,569, or 2 per cent of the year's total.

A. Assistance to the African National Congress (ANC)

14. There were two ongoing projects of assistance to ANC which had been approved in 1982. Both were education projects providing for Education Manpower Development (ANC/82/001) and Assistance to the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (ANC/82/002). Eight educational staff, 33 undergraduates in various professional and technical fields and 18 primary and secondary school students benefited under ANC/82/001 for a total of 59; while under ANC/82/002, 481 students - 142 at primary school, 266 in secondary school and 73 in adult education classes - were the beneficiaries. Living allowances were also paid under the project to 21 teachers and 11 support personnel, all at the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania. UNESCO was the executing agency for the two projects which had a combined budget for the year of \$704,130.

B. Assistance to the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)

15. The PAC received assistance during the year under two projects: one in education and one in food production. Under the education project (PAC/82/001) a total of 99 young South Africans received their education: 36 at undergraduate institutions in different countries and 63 at primary and secondary schools. The project of self-reliance in food production (PAC/82/004) was approved towards the end of the year to assist PAC in the establishment of a pilot food production unit at a new settlement site in Masuguri-Kitonga, Tanzania. The projects are executed by UNESCO and FAO respectively and had a total budget allocation for 1983 of \$476,625.

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

16. The year 1983 brought the number of projects of UNDP assistance to SWAPO to four. Of these projects, two have the objective of strengthening and developing the Namibia Education Centres: one each in Kwanza Sul, Angola, and Nyango, Zambia; one project assists in the promotion, through training, of women's role in development; and one in the provision of health services and training of health personnel. The projects of assistance to the Namibia Education Centres in Angola (SWP/82/001) and Zambia (SWP/82/002) provide for the education at these institutions, of 5,000 and 2,500 Namibians respectively at the primary, secondary school and adult literacy levels. The projects are responsible also for meeting the cost of five experts and living allowances for a total of 48 Namibian

teachers: 27 in Angola and 21 in Zambia. Both are executed by UNESCO and the combined UNDP budget allocation for 1983 was \$288,091.

17. The project of Training for Upgrading Women's Role in Development (SWP/82/003) seeks to provide training within the context of the SWAPO Women's Council, for leadership roles for women in different areas of development work, including teaching, journalism, handicrafts, co-operative development, etc. UNESCO is the executing agency and the budget for 1983 was \$124,925. Through the fourth project (SWP/82/004), SWAPO is receiving assistance in the strengthening of health services in the Angola and Zambia settlements. This includes training of 24 para-medical personnel and support of 3 Namibian doctors and 69 para-medical staff. WHO is the executing agency and the UNDP allocation for 1983 was \$243,000. Altogether, therefore, a total of \$701,305 was allocated for development assistance to SWAPO during 1983.

#### D. Assistance given jointly to all NLMs

18. In addition to the projects approved separately for each individual NLM, five other projects were under implementation during 1983 for the joint benefit of more than one NLM. Two of these are in the education sector and have the objectives of financing, until mid-1984, the education at primary and secondary school levels of 89 South African students (NLM/82/003) and the services of an Educational Projects Co-ordinator (NLM/82/006). Both are executed by UNESCO and the UNDP allocation for 1983 was \$204,240. Two other projects provide ongoing technical and administrative support to NLMs through services in the programming, monitoring and evaluation of assistance to NLMs (NLM/81/001) and facilitating representation of these latter at sessions of the Governing Council (NLM/82/001). The UNDP Office of Projects Execution (OPE) is the executing agency for these essentially interdisciplinary projects and the UNDP allocation for the year in respect of both was \$58,569.

19. The fifth and last project in this category is that of health manpower development through which a total of 56 trainees from all three NLMs are receiving training at Morogoro in Tanzania, leading to qualification as medical assistants, dental and health auxiliaries, and MCH auxiliaries. It is executed by WHO and the allocation for 1983 was \$345,666 from the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples (TFCP). The total allocation for 1983 in respect of all five projects was thus \$608,475.

20. The total value of the assistance extended to NLMs during 1983, and financed under both the IPF and the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples (TFCP), was thus \$2,445,246. The two tables in the annex to this report provide the relevant financial data.

Annex

Annex table 1. 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 a/   | (6 750 000)       |
| (iii) Carry-over from previous IPF cycle                                      | <u>7 401 000</u>  |
| Sub-total   | <u>15 651 000</u> |
| (b) <u>Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples (TFCP)</u> |                   |
| (i) Opening balance in 1982   | 1 297 227         |
| (ii) Interest income in 1982  | 132 905           |
| (iii) Paid contributions in 1983  | 3 846             |
| (iv) Interest income in 1983  | <u>141 759</u>    |
| Sub-total   | <u>1 575 737</u>  |
| <u>Total resources available for programming (a+b)</u>                        | <u>17 226 737</u> |

Resource utilization

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| (a) <u>Indicative planning figure (IPF)</u>                                   |                   |
| (i) Expenditures in 1982  | 1 441 000         |
| (ii) Expenditures in 1983   | 2 071 357         |
| (iii) Approved commitments, 1984-1986   | <u>1 935 352</u>  |
| Sub-total commitments IPF   | <u>5 447 709</u>  |
| (b) <u>Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples (TFCP)</u> |                   |
| (i) Expenditure in 1982   | 267 532           |
| (ii) Expenditures in 1983   | 373 889           |
| (iii) Approved commitments 1984-1986  | <u>415 248</u>    |
| Sub-total commitments TFCP  | <u>1 056 669</u>  |
| <u>Total of resourced committed (a+b)</u>                                     | <u>6 504 378</u>  |
| <u>Balance of resources available for programming:</u>                        | <u>10 722 359</u> |

a/ Representing 45 per cent of illustrative planning figure which has not been taken into account for programming.

Annex table 2. Details of resource utilization(A) Indicative planning figure

| <u>Project number and title</u>                              | <u>US dollars</u> |                    |                  |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
|  | <u>1983</u>       | <u>Other years</u> | <u>Total</u>     |
| (i) <u>African National Congress (ANC)</u>                   |                   |                    |                  |
| ANC/82/001: Educational Manpower Development                 | 281 440           | 393 904            | 675 344          |
| ANC/82/002: Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College                 | 422 690           | 683 154            | 1 105 844        |
| <u>Sub-total ANC</u>   | <u>704 130</u>    | <u>1 077 058</u>   | <u>1 781 188</u> |
| (ii) <u>Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)</u>                    |                   |                    |                  |
| PAC/82/001: Educational Assistance                           | 281 275           | 381 235            | 662 510          |
| PAC/82/004: Self-reliance in Food Production                 | 195 350           | 60 200             | 255 550          |
| <u>Sub-total PAC</u>   | <u>476 625</u>    | <u>441 435</u>     | <u>918 060</u>   |
| (iii) <u>South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)</u> |                   |                    |                  |
| SWP/82/001: Namibia Education Centre, Angola                 | 148 980           | 266 420            | 415 400          |
| SWP/82/002: Namibian Education Centre, Zambia                | 139 111           | 478 338            | 617 449          |
| SWP/82/003: Women's Role in Development                      | 124 925           | 113 300            | 238 225          |
| SWP/82/004: Strengthening of Health Services                 | 243 000           | 349 000            | 592 000          |
| <u>Sub-total SWAPO</u>                                       | <u>656 016</u>    | <u>1 207 058</u>   | <u>1 863 074</u> |
| (iv) <u>Joint Assistance to all NLMs (NLM)</u>               |                   |                    |                  |
| NLM/81/001: Evaluation of Assistance to NLMs                 | 30 346            | 91 700             | 122 046          |
| NLM/82/003: Educational Assistance                           | 89 240            | 476 560            | 565 800          |
| NLM/82/006: Education Projects Co-ordinator                  | 115 000           | 82 541             | 197 541          |
| <u>Sub-total NLM</u>   | <u>234 586</u>    | <u>650 801</u>     | <u>885 387</u>   |
| <u>Total for all IPF projects</u>                            | <u>2 071 357</u>  | <u>3 376 352</u>   | <u>5 447 709</u> |

(B) United Nations Fund for Colonial Territories and Peoples (FCTP)

|   |                  |                  |                  |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| NIM/82/001: Representation of NLMs          | 28 223           | 71 217           | 99 440           |
| NIM/82/002: Health Manpower Development     | 345 666          | 611 563          | 957 229          |
| <u>Total for all FCTP projects</u>          | <u>373 889</u>   | <u>682 780</u>   | <u>1 056 669</u> |
| <u>GRAND TOTAL ALL APPROVED ASSISTANCE:</u> | <u>2 445 246</u> | <u>4 059 132</u> | <u>6 504 378</u> |

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

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General Assembly resolution 38/51 has been forwarded to the Assistant Secretariat for Legal Affairs for information and such action as may be appropriate.

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