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## SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

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

#### Report of the Secretary-General

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\* A/44/150.

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 43/209 of 20 December 1988, entitled "Special assistance to front-line States", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in mobilizing agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system so that they might respond favourably to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organization; appealed to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other bordering States to overcome the critical problems arising from the situation in South Africa; and noted with appreciation the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental organizations.

2. The present report has been prepared in response to the request that he report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution. Its scope extends to the front-line States - Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe - as well as to the other bordering States. Other action taken in the past to assist front-line States and other bordering States was outlined in previous reports of the Secretary-General (A/42/422 and A/43/449).

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

### A. Action taken by Member States

3. In a note verbale addressed to Member States on 10 March 1989, the Secretary-General requested information on specific action taken in response to General Assembly resolution 43/209. The replies received so far indicate that many countries have extended their support to front-line States and other bordering States (through various bilateral and multilateral channels) in the form of grants, concessional loans, food and relief assistance, development of infrastructure and technical assistance, particularly in the priority sectors of energy, agriculture, mining and industry, transport and communication, health, human resources development and emergency preparedness.

4. During the period under review, assistance to front-line States and other neighbouring States continued to flow through direct bilateral agreements, through regional networks such as the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and the AFRICA Fund, which was established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in 1986, or through United Nations bodies such as the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

5. Some developing countries have expressed their full support for the implementation of the General Assembly resolution 43/209 but have indicated that, owing to their own difficult economic circumstances, they are not in a position for the present to provide assistance to the front-line States and other bordering States.

## Argentina

6. The Government of Argentina has continued to provide technical assistance to front-line States. During the period under review, this assistance was as follows:

		<u>Cost in \$US</u>
<u>Angola</u>	- Technical assistance mission in animal health	15 000
	- Preparatory mission for seminar on use and maintenance of agricultural machinery	4 500
	- Seminar on use and maintenance of agricultural machinery	7 500
	- Seminar on basic training in demography	7 500
<u>Mozambique</u>	- Seminar on use and maintenance of agricultural machinery	7 500
	- Seminar on basic training in demography	7 500
	Total cost	<u>50 000</u>

## Proposed projects for 1989

Angola, Mozambique and United Republic of Tanzania	- Fellowships will be offered for professionals and technicians in the field of public health.
Zambia	- Technical co-operation in the field of development of soya and sunflower.
Zimbabwe	- Technical co-operation for the development of cattle.

## Brazil

7. Brazil has co-operated with Angola and Mozambique, among other countries, in the areas of energy, transportation, communication and human resources. It has contributed to the education, in different fields, of students from the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Furthermore, Brazil has continued to collaborate with almost all the southern African countries in agriculture assistance programmes.

8. Several Brazilian initiatives in the area of energy evidence the support given to the economic and technological development of Angola, in particular, with practical effects on the other front-line countries. Good examples of projects developed in that area are the Kapanda hydroelectric plant in Malange province, and the study on the use of water resources of the Zambezi and Cunene river basins.

9. Finally, Brazil has been providing humanitarian aid to Mozambique since February 1987, when the Secretary-General appealed to the international community for emergency support to that country, which was affected by a serious crisis aggravated by destabilizing actions from abroad. Having participated in three donor conferences on the subject (Geneva, 1987; Maputo, 1988; and New York, last April), Brazil contributed with donations of 20,000 doses of rabies vaccine, 10,000 doses of yellow fever vaccine, 10,000 doses of diphtheria serum and a donation of \$US 200,000 in cash to the International Red Cross headquarters in Geneva for displaced persons and victims of the catastrophes that affected Mozambique.

#### Denmark

10. Denmark strongly supports the endeavours of the front-line States and other bordering States to overcome the critical problems arising from the situation in southern Africa. It does this primarily by providing bilateral development assistance, assistance through the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, which includes the front-line States, and assistance through multilateral organizations. This assistance is allocated mainly to enable the countries in question to achieve sustained economic growth and hence to increase the self-reliance and independence of southern Africa.

11. In 1988, total Danish bilateral development assistance to southern Africa amounted to DKr 923.4 million. That country's bilateral development assistance for the five-year period (1989-1993) is estimated to amount to at least the same annual level, so that around one third of total Danish bilateral development assistance is earmarked for development co-operation with the front-line States and other bordering States. Almost all of the assistance to the member States of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference will be provided in the form of grants.

12. In 1988, DKr 107.8 million of the above-mentioned funds was used to support projects included in the Conference Programme of Action, mainly in the transport sector.

13. In conjunction with the other Nordic countries, Denmark has shown its interest in supporting the Conference's endeavours to build up the productive capacity of the region, thus lessening its dependence on South Africa. To this end, in February 1989 the Nordic countries and the Conference member States signed a memorandum of understanding concerning the setting up of the NORSAD Fund. The purpose of the DKr 200 million fund is to guarantee the availability of foreign exchange to Nordic/Conference joint ventures, primarily within export-oriented industry, to enable such joint ventures to import the spare parts and other inputs necessary for production.

14. Within the area of trade and commerce, Denmark has contributed to technical assistance projects implemented by the International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT) in a number of front-line States.

15. In 1989, Denmark will grant DKr 87 million in humanitarian aid to South African and Namibian victims of the policies of the apartheid régime. The grants

are channelled through the United Nations funds for South Africa and Namibia and through Danish and international private aid organizations. In 1988, DKr 50 million was granted as humanitarian aid to the refugees and displaced persons in the front-line States. This grant was channelled through WFP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, the Red Cross and other organizations.

16. A large portion of Denmark's multilateral and bilateral development assistance has also been channelled to the member States of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference through various international organizations. In 1988, Denmark had projects in progress in the amount of DKr 36.2 million directed towards Conference member States, in addition to a number of regional and interregional projects from which some or all of the Conference member States have also benefited.

17. In the governing bodies of the multilateral programmes, Denmark has advocated poverty orientation including special emphasis on the poorer countries. In this connection, the special needs of the front-line States have frequently been stressed.

18. Also, as a member of the European Communities (EC), Denmark contributes to the EC development assistance programme, in which co-operation with the front-line States plays an important role. EC also provides substantial food aid to the front-line States.

#### Egypt

19. Egypt continues to provide technical assistance to the front-line States, and contributed \$US 6.0 million in kind to the AFRICA Fund between 1987 and 1990. The Egyptian Technical Co-operation Fund for Africa carries on various programmes in order to implement this contribution. Those programmes fall under two main forms of technical assistance: the provision of expertise, and the provision of training facilities for the development of operational and managerial skills at the national level for the administration and management of state-owned public services and networks. Egypt has dispatched 438 experts to the front-line States. The Egyptian Fund finances training scholarships at the Arab Academy for Marine Transport, the Civil Aviation Institute, and the Institute of Diplomatic Studies, as well as scholarships in agriculture, water resources, energy distribution and management, transport, protocol, tourism and police matters.

#### Finland

20. In the framework of the action programme annexed to the Harare Declaration, Finland has during the past three years steadily increased its support to the southern African countries, in close co-ordination with other Nordic countries. Quantitatively, the main emphasis of the Finnish aid programmes has been on the field of transport and communication, in accordance with the priority options of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference. The rehabilitation and upgrading projects of the Beira corridor and Nacala container terminal in Mozambique and the port of Dar-es-Salaam are cases in point. The indicative planning figure for aid in the transport and communication sector for the years

1980 to 1992 is Fmk 570 million (\$US 135 million). Other areas emphasized in the Finnish programme include forestry, mining and environmental issues. In 1988, Finland launched an expensive forestry development and education programme with a total budget of approximately \$US 40 million. The Nordic technical assistance project to the Mining Sector Co-ordination Unit of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference is supported by Finland. In the environmental field, the Zambezi river action plan is one of the foremost projects included in the Finnish programme. Finland is also engaged in meteorological projects in the Conference region.

21. The Harare Joint Declaration underlined the need to build up productive capacity through joint ventures and other forms of transfer of technology, improved financial terms and mechanisms, promotion of trade and contacts between industrial and commercial circles in general. Quite a number of preparatory studies, seminars, workshops and training courses have been carried out by Nordic countries. While Finland arranged for and financed studies on taxation, investment climate and export retention schemes, as well as a number of various seminars and training courses in the field of trade promotion, it has actively participated with representatives of other Nordic countries and on the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in the work of an expert group on financial mechanisms. From the outset, the lack of convertible currencies was identified as a bottleneck to joint ventures in the field of activities oriented toward production and export. Hence the idea to establish a special revolving financial facility called the NORSAD Fund, in the context of the annual meeting of the Conference held at Arusha, Tanzania, in January 1988. A memorandum of understanding to this effect was signed between Nordic and Conference countries at Luanda in January 1989. The Fund will have an initial capital of 200 million Danish crowns (\$US 28 million), of which Finland's contribution will be about 20 per cent. The NORSAD Fund will be operational in early 1990.

22. During the past five years, the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and its member countries have received one third of the Finnish bilateral development funds annually. In 1989, their share amounts approximately to Fmk 500 million (\$US 120 million), of which the share of regional co-operation in 1989 reached Fmk 100 million. Namibia was also allocated a separate contribution of Fmk 40 (\$US 10 million) in 1989. In addition, Finland wrote off a development credit of Fmk 30 million accorded to the United Republic of Tanzania and provided Fmk 141 million in debt relief to settle outstanding export credits in 1989. Mozambique also received debt relief for Fmk 13 million. Within the Special Programme of Assistance of the World Bank, in 1988 Finland pledged Fmk 45 million to Zambia and 40 million to Mozambique. Humanitarian assistance for southern Africa in 1983 accounted for Fmk 34 million (South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), African National Congress, United Nations funds and programmes), and Fmk 7.4 million to Mozambique. At the Mozambique Emergency Conference at Maputo in April 1988, Finland pledged \$US 2 million.

German Democratic Republic

23. In 1988 and 1989, in the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 43/209, the German Democratic Republic has continued its co-operation with the front-line States in the implementation of their national plans and programmes. It has rendered large-scale assistance both bilaterally and through international organisations. At the same time, the German Democratic Republic supports all measures that might bring about a political settlement of the conflict in southern Africa, which would enable the front-line States to make full use of their resources for economic and social development.

24. When evaluating the situation in that region, particularly the peace process initiated in south-western Africa, the German Democratic Republic does not overlook that the policy pursued by the apartheid régime, which is the main cause of the whole conflict, is being continued. Therefore, the German Democratic Republic will persist in actively advocating that apartheid be dismantled. This includes support for all initiatives and steps by the front-line States that may be conducive to defusing the conflict and aimed at solutions in the interest of the peoples in the region.

25. The material assistance and services rendered by the German Democratic Republic for the front-line States, including refugees from South Africa and Namibia who enjoy the hospitality of those States, again constituted assistance in the education and training of cadres at university-level institutes and technical colleges in the German Democratic Republic, vocational training, the assignment of experts, medical treatment and care, transport services, and assistance in the supply of foodstuffs, vital commodities and other materials. This assistance has continued on the same scale as set forth in document A/43/449.

26. The German Democratic Republic provided the AFRICA Fund of the Non-Aligned Movement with M 11 million, which was used to fund medicine, foodstuffs, clothing, teaching materials and transport services. In addition, a contribution to the Fund worth another M 10 million was promised, again for the delivery of goods.

27. The German Democratic Republic was among those States providing large-scale assistance to front-line States afflicted by severe emergencies, in particular Mozambique, which received direct assistance worth M 3 million.

28. The German Democratic Republic has continued its co-operation with United Nations institutions. In 1988-1989, the National UNICEF Committee provided assistance worth M 1.8 million for children in front-line States. The German Democratic Republic will co-operate closely with UNHCR and render material and transport services in the order of M 1.2 million for the repatriation of Namibian refugees.

29. Non-governmental organizations such as trade unions, youth organizations, co-operatives and religious communities continued to provide active assistance through the German Democratic Republic Solidarity Committee.

Germany, Federal Republic of

30. The Federal Republic of Germany provided DM 323.31 million worth of bilateral assistance to the front-line States, as follows:

	(DM millions)
Angola	14.00
Botswana	30.40
Mozambique	120.36
United Republic of Tanzania	83.61
Zambia	17.84
Zimbabwe	57.10

31. The other bordering States received in total DM 39.93 million (biannual commitment for 1987-1988), as follows:

Lesotho	28.87
Swasiland	11.06

32. In addition, the Federal Republic of Germany promoted regional co-operation in the area by providing DM 35 million to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

New Zealand

33. New Zealand extended the following contributions during the period 1 April 1988 to 31 March 1989:

Bilateral assistance:	\$ NZ
Botswana	102 000
Kenya	435 000
United Republic of Tanzania	281 000
Zambia	38 000
Zimbabwe	182 000

Regional assistance:

Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference	150 000
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Multilateral assistance:	\$ NZ
UNHCR - Refugees in Namibia	75 000
Commonwealth distance education in the United Republic of Tanzania	100 000
UNHCR - Mozambican refugees - Malawi	100 000

34. New Zealand also contributed \$188,000 in the form of subsidies to non-governmental organisations for projects in the front-line States, and maintained contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (\$20,000), the Trust Fund for Namibia (\$20,000) and the United Nations Education and Training Programme for Southern Africa (\$40,000).

#### Nigeria

35. Nigeria extended the following assistance to the front-line States during the period from 1987 to 1989:

- Botswana	1987	\$9 930 620 (Assistance to Botswana)
	1988	N99 390 (Relief materials to Botswana)
- Angola	1988	N96 414 (Relief materials to Angola)
- Lesotho	1988	\$5 000 (Relief for severe cold)
	1988-1992	\$175 000 (Nigeria's contribution to the appointment of vice-chancellor for Lesotho University)
- Mozambique	1987	2 000 tonnes of relief materials
	1988	Technical Aid Corps Service (Manpower Assistance Scheme)
	1988	N99 399 worth of relief materials Mozambican Government
- United Republic of Tanzania	1987	\$9 136 170 (Assistance to the United Republic of Tanzania)
	1988	200 camping tents for Tanzanian troops in Mozambique

36. The foregoing list does not include assistance given to front-line States from the Southern African Relief Fund of Nigeria, which is funded through voluntary contributions by Nigerian citizens and institutions.

### Spain

37. For several years Spain has been promoting co-operation programmes in an attempt to alleviate South Africa's destabilization actions, which undermine the economy and security of the region.

38. Accordingly, the Spanish assistance programme to front-line States in 1988 paid particular attention to co-operation in the fields of medicine, humanitarian aid, education, transportation, agriculture, fisheries, industry and power and security.

39. This assistance, both at the bilateral and multilateral levels, was as follows:

(a) Bilateral co-operation

Angola	Ptas. 445 062 966
Mozambique	Ptas. 336 399 226
United Republic of Tanzania	Ptas. 56 942 800
Zimbabwe	Ptas. 18 580 138

(b) Co-operation with Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

Spanish co-operation with the Conference is concentrated in the sectors of communication and transport in accordance with the priorities set by the Conference.

Spain participates in the R-TA-1 project, entitled "Technical assistance to the Beira corridor", which has a budget of about Ptas. 400 million for the period from 1988 to 1990. In 1988, Ptas. 100 million of that amount was spent.

(c) Multilateral contributions

Spain contributes regularly to the United Nations Education and Training Programme in Southern Africa. In 1988, Ptas. 4 million were allocated to the Fund.

### Turkey

40. The Government of Turkey has decided to make a contribution of \$US 500,000 to the AFRICA Fund created by the Non-Aligned States during their Eighth Summit in Harare in 1986 to assist front-line States in combating apartheid.

41. In addition, a Turkish delegation visited Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe in February 1989 to determine which projects are to receive Turkish technical assistance. Another Turkish delegation will soon visit Angola and Mozambique for the same purpose.

**B. Action taken by the United Nations system**

**1. United Nations Secretariat**

**Economic Commission for Africa**

42. In the field of energy, the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) advised Zambia and Zimbabwe on energy policy matters and their integration into overall development policies. Resource persons were provided by the Energy Section of ECA for a workshop on energy policy and planning research held in Botswana in March 1989, and for a workshop on electricity in the region of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, held in Swaziland in March of this year. In addition, the Energy Unit took part in the Annual Energy Conference of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in Angola and advised the Angolan Ministry of Energy and Petroleum on related problems.

43. Regarding environmental issues, the secretariat provided advisory services on drought and desertification controls to the Governments of Zimbabwe and Zambia and took an active part in the sixth round table on Lesotho's Highlands Water Project.

44. In the field of mineral resources development, the secretariat, through its Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre in Dodoma, United Republic of Tanzania, launched a joint project with the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference aimed at establishing a regional geoscientific data centre to serve eastern and southern Africa.

45. The Statistics Division provides technical advisory services to the front-line States as part of its normal support to all ECA member States. Such technical support is provided mainly in connection with population and housing censuses, civil registration, household surveys and statistical training.

46. The Technical Assistance Co-ordination and Operations Office provided monitoring support for 20 projects in human resources and management, demography, information systems, rural telecommunications, small-scale industries and transport.

47. In addressing the problem of agricultural marketing and services, ECA focused its assistance on the improvement of marketing institutions, infrastructure, credit and pricing policies, as well as food storage and food harvest losses. This assistance was given in the form of advisory services, research, information and training. Special attention was devoted to training, which was carried out in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in seminars, training courses and workshops.

48. In the field of agricultural policy and planning, ECA activities related to the improvement of development policy and planning strategies; the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development in the agricultural sector, which was completed through an ECA evaluation mission; and the conservation and expansion of forest resources.

49. To highlight the importance of formulating balanced and practical agricultural plans and policies, ECA undertook an in-depth study that was communicated to the front-line States in a publication that prescribed solutions to the issue of gaps in policy and planning in agriculture.

50. The ECA secretariat carried out a study on different systems of afforestation and reforestation in the arid and semi-arid areas and produced a technical publication that provides a diagnostic assessment of and remedies for forestry problems.

#### United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

51. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is executing a transit transport project financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the benefit of front-line States. The project's main objective is the reduction of the dependence of front-line States on transport routes through South Africa for their imports and exports.

52. In support of the new orientations in the Action Programme of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, which emphasize the development of the productive sectors of the national economies, UNCTAD has been assisting in efforts to improve subregional technological capacities in a number of areas that are considered to be crucial for the development of the front-line States.

53. In this connection, UNCTAD, in co-operation with the Programme for Development Co-operation at the Helsinki School of Economics and the Southern Africa Management Institute, organized a seminar for the Conference countries in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 9 to 29 March 1988 on technology transfer and development perspectives of the food processing sector. The seminar, which was attended by high-level technical experts from the front-line States, examined and exchanged views on main technology issues and policy approaches regarding the food processing sector, and analysed possibilities and defined alternative approaches for greater co-operation among the Conference countries and between them and other countries, both developed and developing.

54. UNCTAD supports the trade efforts of the front-line States, both through the Industry and Trade Coordination Office of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference at Dar-es-Salaam and within the framework of its technical co-operation programme with the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States, covering the range of economic, trade, and monetary and financial co-operation issues.

55. Within the framework of its interregional and regional technical co-operation activities, a generalized system of trade preferences project for Africa has been located in Zimbabwe. Under the aegis of this project, and with financial support from the Government of Sweden, a regional seminar for the Conference countries was held in January 1988; in addition, national seminars are planned for all of the nine countries during 1989.

56. In addition, UNCTAD provides assistance in a number of areas, including the installation of the UNCTAD debt management and financial analysis system in Zambia and Zimbabwe, with plans for similar installation in other front-line States that have so requested; the establishment of a science and technology development commission and the reorganization of the insurance sector in Zimbabwe; monitoring and assessing movements of prices and incomes in Zambia and co-operation with that country's Ministry of Finance in the reform of the fiscal system.

57. The UNCTAD secretariat recently sent needs appraisal missions to a number of African countries, including some front-line States, to discuss their technical co-operation needs. The results are being assessed and will be implemented when extrabudgetary resources become available.

58. In the area of maritime transport, a project is being prepared jointly by UNCTAD and the secretariat of the Preferential Trade Area for Southern and Eastern African States, aimed at improving the efficiency of shipping companies of member countries of the Preferential Trade Area as well as regional harmonization of national shipping policies. The project, once approved, will be executed by UNCTAD.

59. UNCTAD continues to execute TRAINMAR project RAF/87/004, which aims at improving the training capacity for maritime transport management in lusophone countries of Africa. Project activities have been concentrated in Angola and Mozambique, where important progress has been made in establishing training centres and regular training programmes.

#### United Nations Development Programme

60. Outlined below are the activities of UNDP designed to enhance the national and collective capacity of the front-line and other bordering States to withstand the effects of economic measures taken by South Africa or by the international community against South Africa, and to overcome the critical problems arising from the situation in South Africa.

61. In Angola, UNDP has provided assistance to the Government since 1985 in the elaboration of a multisectoral study, constituting the basis for the formulation of a reconstruction programme for the three southern provinces, Huila, Namibe and Cuene. The study has led to the elaboration of a regional investment programme, including 80 projects at a cost of \$US 240 million. The programme has already prompted a great deal of interest among major donors.

62. In Botswana, UNDP is assisting the Government in contingency planning for the management of strategic grain reserves and in petroleum management. Storage facilities for strategic grain reserves are being constructed with assistance from the United Nations Capital Development Fund (\$US 1.1 million). Furthermore, UNDP has financed a consultancy mission to develop a project proposal for the establishment of an emergency supplies unit. Funding for this project is being sought from other donor sources.

63. In Lesotho, UNDP-financed comprehensive studies for rural development have identified a project to monitor the serious employment situation in the country,

which is in danger from being further aggravated due to the threat of large numbers of Basotho miners being repatriated from South Africa. The project is being discussed with the Government and the donor community for implementation.

64. In Malawi, UNDP is providing assistance to the Marine Training School in upgrading the standards for safe ship operation on Lake Malawi and the degree of compliance with such standards. UNDP assistance also includes a review of the Port and Lake Administration. These two projects will complement the Northern Corridor Project, which is being implemented by the Government with the objective of providing an alternative route for transportation of goods and services to and from ocean ports in the United Republic of Tanzania. Currently, Malawi relies on an expensive route through Durban, South Africa, servicing some 90 per cent of Malawi's exports and imports of goods.

65. In response to an appeal from the Government of Mozambique for assistance in the reintegration of returning migrant workers into the local economy, following South Africa's decision to repatriate Mozambicans employed in South African mining and agriculture activities upon termination of their contracts, UNDP has initiated a study to determine the target population and identify a project site for such assistance. A full-scale project document is currently under preparation.

66. Finally, UNDP assists all front-line States in the sector of civil aviation development for internal and international traffic.

67. Furthermore, assistance is also provided to the front-line States under funds from the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa. These activities are summarized below.

68. In Angola, a four-year project on agricultural extension and strengthening of production and marketing associations in Uige Province was started in 1987 with a budget of \$US 3.1 million. The purpose of the project is to help reintegrate the returnee population into mainstream society.

69. In Botswana, under a tripartite agreement among UNDP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Government of Botswana, some 50 low-cost community housing units are to be constructed, with the objective of increasing availability of housing for refugees and nationals in an urban setting.

70. In Lesotho, 10 laboratories have been constructed and equipped. The construction of two health centres in Maseru started in April 1988.

71. In Malawi, UNDP sponsored in 1987 a joint UNDP/UNHCR/Government of Malawi technical mission for the purpose of integrating emergency humanitarian assistance in the general development programme. Furthermore, UNDP is currently assisting in the implementation of health and forestry projects. Finally, in November 1988, a joint UNDP/World Bank mission visited Malawi to assist the Government in preparing documentation for a local donor meeting.

72. In Swaziland, a high school is being constructed at the Ndzevane Settlement to accommodate Mozambican and Swazi nationals.

73. In the United Republic of Tanzania, a UNDP mission was fielded in May 1987 to assess needs, to prepare a baseline of donor activity and Government schemes, and to develop project proposals. The report is in the process of being updated by the Government of Tanzania. In addition, a road rehabilitation and construction project has been formulated.

74. In Zambia, a secondary school in the Mehaba refugee settlement has been constructed and furnished, and has already begun to admit students. About 70 per cent of the students are refugees; 30 per cent are Zambian nationals. Aquaculture development projects in the North-Western Province have been successfully implemented. Currently, UNDP is in the process of implementing projects aimed at improvement of aquaculture extension services in the North-Western Province; training of community health workers and traditional birth attendants in the Eastern Province; extension of marketing of honey and beeswax; and improvement of cattle disease control in the Eastern province.

75. UNDP assistance to the front-line States is also provided through collaboration with the AFRICA Fund. A mechanism has been established that provides for UNDP co-operation and mobilization of funds in cases where the Fund and the Government concerned have identified activities that correspond to the objectives of the respective country programmes. For example, UNDP is providing the United Republic of Tanzania with 240 man-months of United Nations Volunteers service to maintain 150 trucks supplied by India. Also, since most of the contributions to the AFRICA Fund have been either in kind or in non-convertible currency, UNDP agreed in 1988 to absorb some non-convertible currency in order to provide more flexibility in the Fund's operations.

#### World Food Programme

76. The World Food Programme (WFP) is providing considerable development assistance to front-line States for projects designed to stimulate agriculture and rural development, including local food production, to protect the environment, to provide additional employment opportunities for the rural population and to support cash crop production as appropriate. In the area of human resources development, WFP is providing assistance to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups and to support education and training programmes. In addition, WFP continues to play the lead role in the supply of food aid for displaced persons and victims of natural calamities and in helping countries in the region to overcome logistic bottlenecks.

77. During 1988, a programme of rehabilitation and relief assistance valued at \$US 61.3 million was delivered by WFP to front-line States. In addition, WFP is providing food needed for 50,000 Namibian refugees who are to be repatriated to Namibia by July 1989. For one year thereafter, WFP together with UNICEF and UNHCR will organize a rehabilitation programme to assist in their resettlement.

78. WFP's Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, at its twenty-fifth session (30 May to 9 June 1988), approved the WFP action plan for Africa, which calls for an investment of more than \$US 1.8 billion for the period 1986-1990, of which four fifths of the expenditure is earmarked for sub-Saharan Africa.

79. Since the regional transport system for delivery of food aid and other essentials is deficient, WFP has also supported a rehabilitation programme for the port facilities of Beira and Maputo and the securing of the Beira railway to Zimbabwe, to provide an assured food supply to port and railway workers in Beira and along the Beira corridor, as well as to the workers at the port of Maputo.

80. One of the main features of WFP support for agricultural development in the region is the commitment of a substantial portion of cash resources for food purchases, which not only helps to provide scarce foreign exchange but also to support agricultural production. Triangular transactions, under which donors provide cash to WFP to purchase and transport food from one developing country to a third (recipient) country, represent one important dimension of the WFP contribution to promoting south-south co-operation and trade. The southern Africa subregion has benefited greatly (both exporting and recipient countries) from this policy, which by stimulating south-south trade fits into the goals and priorities of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development. For example, in 1988 purchases of food grains valued at \$US 22.4 million were made in Zimbabwe, in addition to another \$US 12 million worth of purchases in 1987.

#### Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

81. UNHCR assistance to the front-line States during 1988 was organized in the framework of its assistance to the refugees, estimated to be around 1,237,000 people. As far as assistance to the Namibian and South African caseload in the front-line States is concerned, that has been detailed in the report on resolution 42/75 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/43/355 and Add.1-3). Such assistance covered a variety of measures to enable the respective governments to cope with the burden of hosting the refugees. Care and maintenance were provided, as well as travel and educational assistance within the region.

1988	Expenditure	\$US 3 795 000
1989	Appropriation	\$US 6 323 000

82. In Mozambique, a special programme of assistance to some 116,000 Mozambican returnees continued to be implemented. Under this programme, which was initiated in March 1987 at the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, approximately \$US 5.2 million has been committed for disbursement in various sectors, including transport, water supply, agricultural activities and operational support. The activities involved were located in seven of the provinces in Mozambique, and the assistance covered the period ending 30 April 1989.

83. In Malawi, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, assistance was provided to some 730,000 Mozambican refugees, covering emergency care and maintenance and local settlement.



(in US dollars)		
<u>Annual programmes</u>	<u>1988 Expenditure</u>	<u>1989 Expenditure</u>
Malawi	21 710 382	24 250 000
Swaziland	1 658 126	1 121 000
United Republic of Tanzania	3 427 488	1 400 000
Zambia	4 211 209	2 620 000
Zimbabwe	2 453 737	4 669 000
 <u>Special programme</u>		
Mozambique	4 318 747	6 968 725
	(1 March 1987- 31 December 1988)	(1 January 1989- 31 April 1990)

84. During 1988, UNHCR provided assistance to some 27,900 Angolan refugees in Zambia. The majority of these were rural refugees living in settlements established jointly by UNHCR and the Government of Zambia in the north-west, western and eastern provinces. Others had settled spontaneously in the border areas with Angola and Mozambique. The assistance covered food aid, basic needs, social facilities and the provision of agricultural tools and seeds to encourage self-sufficiency. In Zaire, assistance was provided to some 50,300 of the total 298,700 Angolan refugees. Those assisted were located in Shaba Bas-Zaire, Bandundu and the urban areas. Food aid, seeds and agricultural tools were provided in the general context of the improvement of the local infrastructure and the promotion of refugees' self-sufficiency.

1988 Expenditure	\$US 3 479 766
1989 Appropriation	\$US 1 279 750

85. UNHCR, together with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Secretary-General and UNDP, co-operated with the Governments of the front-line States to organize the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa held at Oslo, Norway, from 22 to 24 August 1988. The Conference adopted the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action, which was subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Declaration and Plan of Action identified the activities best suited to deal positively with the problems of refugees throughout southern Africa. UNHCR is directly involved in the follow-up process.

86. UNHCR's continued representation in the front-line States in 1988 afforded opportunities to discuss and plan jointly with host Governments in connection with the projects best suited to the particular circumstances of the refugees in each country.

## 2. Specialized agencies

### International Labour Organisation

87. In 1988, ILO continued to provide technical assistance to the front-line States within the framework of General Assembly resolution 43/209 and the newly updated Declaration Concerning Action Against Apartheid in South Africa and Namibia, adopted by the 75th session (June 1988) of the International Labour Conference.

88. The specific activities undertaken included technical co-operation projects in the fields of vocational training and vocational rehabilitation, management and small-scale enterprise development, workers' education, social security, labour administration, labour-intensive public works and employment promotion for vulnerable groups (women, youth, displaced persons, repatriated migrant workers and refugees). In addition, the African Regional Labour Administration Centre, which organizes training and upgrading courses for labour inspectors, labour controllers and employment service officers in English-speaking Africa, was moved to Zimbabwe. Furthermore, within the joint ILO/OAU regional project on the African Rehabilitation Institute, a subregional project continued to be based at the School of Social Work at Harare to train different categories of rehabilitation staff to constitute the nucleus of well-trained rehabilitation staff for the countries of the southern African subregion. The Southern African Team for Employment Promotion of ILO also continued to provide technical advisory services to the individual front-line States and to their subregional groupings, including the Southern African Labour Commission and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

89. Technical assistance was provided to the victims of apartheid, including national liberation movements and refugees from South Africa and Namibia who are living in the front-line and neighbouring States. Apart from short-term assistance funded from the ILO regular budget, 13 major projects, financed from external sources and within ILO fields of competence, were under implementation during the past year to assist this target group.

### Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

90. Technical support continues to be provided to the subregion of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, through a Danish-funded early warning system project aimed at strengthening the national and regional capacity to evaluate crop and food supply conditions and assess needs. Danish-funded national early warning system projects are now operating in seven Conference countries, while a regional project is operating in Zimbabwe. Moreover, a Japanese-financed project, which will provide a remote sensing component for the early warning system in the Conference countries, became operational recently.

91. Support also continues to be provided to Mozambique through a project which, inter alia, aims to strengthen the technical and operational capability of the Food Security Directorate of the Ministry of Commerce. The UNDP-funded technical assistance provided to the Government of Botswana for the establishment, management

and operation of the country's strategic grain reserve also remains operational. This reserve was established to cushion the impact of possible retaliatory actions by South Africa in response to sanctions applied by the international community. Support continues to be provided for a food security reserve and early warning system in the United Republic of Tanzania, with Norwegian funding. Assistance is also being provided to the Government of Zambia through the Dutch-funded second phase of the early warning system, which includes an agricultural census component. This project remains closely linked with the regional early warning system of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference. Further support in marketing management assistance continues to be provided to the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives in Zambia under a Dutch-funded trust fund project. Technical co-operation project assistance is also being provided to the Preferential Trade Area for Southern and Eastern African States, leading toward the establishment of a food marketing promotion unit and data bank that would contribute to the food security of front-line States by facilitating intra-regional trade.

92. Over the past twelve-month period, special emergency assistance has been provided through the following projects approved for implementation by the FAO Office for Special Relief Operations:

(a) Mozambique. Support to the green zones of Beira was financed through a multi-donor contribution of \$US 190,000;

(b) Zambia. Contributions were made directly from the FAO Technical Assistance Programme, amounting to \$US 86,000 for emergency assistance to control foot and mouth disease and \$US 250,000 for emergency supply of bags and tarpaulins for harvest collection.

#### United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

93. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) organized a subregional training seminar for front-line States in Zimbabwe in February 1989, on the effects of South Africa's destabilization policy on neighbouring African States with regard to education, science and culture.

94. UNESCO has also allocated \$US 579,890 to front-line States and other bordering States under the Participation Programme for 1988-1989.

#### World Health Organization

95. In addition to the various resolutions and decisions adopted by the Health Assembly concerning the continuation and expansion of co-operation between the front-line and neighbouring States and WHO, the following specific activities were undertaken during the reporting period.

##### Angola

96. A total of 27 fellowships were awarded for training in public health administration, maternal and child health, health education, health statistics,

communicable diseases, surgery and medicine, and radiology. A total of 12 short-term consultants were recruited for programmes to combat cancer, malaria and communicable diseases, and for health situation and trend assessment and mental health, among others.

97. Total obligations for 1988 amounted to \$US 1,250,000 under the regular budget.

#### Botswana

98. Ten fellowships were awarded for training in environmental sanitation, nursing and midwifery, health education, communicable diseases and basic medical sciences. Seminars, workshops, courses and study tours were organised.

99. Total obligations for 1988 amounted to \$US 796,500 under the regular budget.

#### Lesotho

100. Four fellowships were awarded for training in paediatrics and obstetrics, dental health and rehabilitation, and for undergraduate medical studies.

101. Total obligations for 1988 amounted to \$US 1,033,600 under the regular budget.

#### Mozambique

102. One fellowship was granted for training in health statistics. Laboratory materials were purchased for diarrhoeal disease control. Radiology equipment was installed in a primary health care hospital.

103. Total obligations for 1988 amounted to \$US 1,007,000 under the regular budget.

#### Swaziland

104. Seven fellowships were awarded for training in environmental sanitation, nursing and midwifery and public health nursing. Workshops were organized on management skills, and for health inspectors, nursing officers and community workers in psychiatry and dental health.

105. Total obligations for 1988 amounted to \$US 655,500 under the regular budget.

#### United Republic of Tanzania

106. Sixteen fellowships were awarded for training in public health administration, environmental sanitation, nursing and midwifery, dental health, control of sexually transmitted diseases and radiology, and for the education of medical and allied personnel.

107. Total obligations for 1988 amounted to \$US 916,400 under the regular budget.

Zambia

108. Ten fellowships were awarded for training in public health administration, environmental sanitation, health education, health statistics, laboratory services and haematology.

109. Total obligations for 1988 amounted to \$US 1,150,000 under the regular budget.

Zimbabwe

110. Five fellowships were awarded for training in public health administration and environmental sanitation.

111. Total obligations for 1988 amounted to \$US 1,071,600 under the regular budget.

Namibia

112. WHO support for Namibia has been provided to Namibians living as refugees outside the territory. Two workshops were held, one on country health programming for an independent Namibia (1980) and one on managerial process for national health development (1984). Fellowships for training in health fields have been provided by WHO to Namibians - 81 have been trained in the past 10 years (1979-1988).

113. The establishment in 1988 of the Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response at Addis Ababa represents a major breakthrough. The Centre aims to strengthen programmes for the development of emergency preparedness and response in the Member States in Africa in co-ordination with headquarters and the regional offices. Most training and educational activities for Africa (including countries of the African and eastern Mediterranean regions) are expected to be implemented through the Centre. Related country activities were carried out in Angola, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

World Bank

114. The World Bank continues to promote economic and social progress in the southern Africa region and in the front-line States, primarily through development assistance extended to member countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference. In fiscal year 1988, the World Bank and its private-sector affiliate, the International Finance Corporation, committed over \$US 380 million for development projects in Conference member States. Much of this assistance was concentrated in the priority areas of agriculture, education, urban development, transportation, industry and energy.

Universal Postal Union

115. In 1988-1989, the Universal Postal Union undertook technical assistance activities in the form of fellowships, provision of consultants and teaching and operational equipment in the six front-line States.

#### World Intellectual Property Organization

116. The World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) continues to co-operate with the front-line States of Africa (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) with respect to industrial property.

117. In 1988, WIPO arranged assessment missions to Angola, Botswana and Zimbabwe. Furthermore, fellowship awards were given to Angola, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

118. In addition to the activities mentioned above, WIPO has continued to provide training to officials of the front-line States within the framework of the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Co-operation. During the reporting period, WIPO also intensified its co-operation with the African Regional Industrial Property Organization, whose members include Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

#### International Fund for Agricultural Development

119. In view of the aggravated economic problems confronting the front-line States and other bordering States caused by the apartheid policies of South Africa and its economic measures, IFAD operations in the countries of the region aim at strengthening their individual and collective capacity in building and restructuring their economies and lessening their dependence on South Africa. IFAD endeavours in the region focus on assisting the majority of the population composed of the smallholders and rural poor. Accordingly, its strategy places special emphasis on the rehabilitation of the productive capacity of smallholder farmers, institution building, strengthening participatory structures at the grassroots level, and supporting small-scale private enterprises.

120. To this end, IFAD operations have combined the provision of agricultural inputs with support to rural institutions for the purpose of efficient agricultural research and extension, credit, training and marketing. For the land-locked front-line countries, additional care has been taken to ensure the timely delivery of inputs.

121. In addition to its assistance under its regular programme, IFAD also assists the front-line States through its Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification, which became fully operational in May 1986 with a funding target of \$US 300 million. The Special Programme, which represents IFAD's prompt response to the African crisis, is specifically focused on the development of traditional crops, small-scale water control schemes, agro-forestry, soil conservation and backstopping for institutional and policy reforms. A total of 24 sub-Saharan African countries are covered by the Special Programme, including seven of the eight States of the region.

122. In the wake of Namibia's independence, IFAD is already contemplating measures to assist smallholders once the country becomes a member of the Fund.

123. As of the end of 1988, cumulative IFAD loans to front-line States reached approximately \$US 155.56 million for 14 projects. Seventy-two per cent of these loans were provided on highly concessional terms. The IFAD financial contribution helped mobilize an additional amount of \$US 71.00 million from other external donors and \$US 54.31 million from the recipient countries. Financial commitment to front-line States represented approximately 18 per cent of IFAD's total commitment to the sub-Saharan African countries.

124. In 1988, IFAD approved a new loan of \$US 7.73 million under its Special programme for sub-Saharan African countries to support the Soil and Water Conservation and Agroforestry Programme in Lesotho. The project is an innovative effort to help Lesotho confront its chronic problem of soil erosion and environmental degradation.

125. Depending on specific country situations, IFAD-assisted projects are variously designed to address the major problem of the delivery systems in input supply and output marketing. In a generic form, delivery systems encompass a host of interrelated measures such as extension services, credit, research, physical inputs, marketing infrastructure and manpower development. The development of delivery systems is of paramount importance to front-line States, as five of them are land-locked and rely on precarious transport corridors.

126. IFAD has also contributed to the development needs of the region through its special programming missions. The first regional special programming mission of IFAD was directed to the front-line States. Front-line States were selected because it was felt that the region deserved special attention in matters related to family, national and regional food security. It was also felt that women and households headed by women play a significant part in enhancing family food security. Certain pest outbreaks, such as the cassava mealy bug infestation in the front-line States, are causing serious problems. IFAD is planning to address this issue through a regional approach. Moreover, IFAD was among the pioneering financial institutions to have undertaken a comprehensive review of smallholder situations in Angola soon after the country became a member of IFAD. The results of this study are being actively pursued by IFAD for project or programme formulation.

127. Front-line States have also benefited from the IFAD ongoing Agricultural Management Training Programme for Africa. The programme, which is being implemented in collaboration with the World Bank and the African Development Bank, aims at improving managerial capacities in the smallholder sector of the African countries. The programme's main trainees are project managers and senior project staff from agricultural and rural development projects and national trainees.

128. The programme's design has been replicated by national trainees in some of the front-line States with significant multiplier impact, far in excess of the original design.

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

129. UNIDO has continued its active support to front-line and other bordering States through technical assistance projects financed from the relevant country indicative planning figures, the special industrial services, the Special Fund for Least Developed Countries and the Industrial Development Fund. The focus and content of these technical assistance programmes were defined in line with the development constraints and priorities of the countries in question. Activities concentrated on the rehabilitation of existing small-scale industries, maintenance and repair services, feasibility and pre-investment studies (Angola); employment and rural development, diversification of the economy, and industrial institution building (Botswana); industrial strategy and co-ordination (Lesotho); industrial sector survey, human resources development, development of small-scale industry, and industrial rehabilitation and planning of agro-industries (Mozambique); institutional capacity building (Swaziland); development of existing industrial structure, development of new industries (United Republic of Tanzania); industrial planning, small-scale rural industries, and diversification of the industrial base (Zambia); and strengthening of the metallurgical industry, feasibility studies for new industries, and development of small-scale industries (Zimbabwe).

130. At the subregional level, UNDO has continued to provide assistance to the Regional Petroleum Training Centre at Sumbe, Angola, with a contribution from the Norwegian Agency for International Development. A training needs survey has been undertaken in the countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, and an evaluation mission was mounted in June 1989 to assess future technical assistance needs.

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