



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/40/318/Add.1

26 June 1985

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Fortieth session
Item 111 of the preliminary list*

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

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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* A/40/50/Rev.1.

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

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

[Original: English]

[23 April 1985]

1. At its twenty-ninth session (10-27 September 1984), the UNCTAD secretariat informed the Trade and Development Board of the steps taken by the secretariat on the implementation of Conference resolution 146 (VI) on assistance to the Palestinian people and resolution 147 (VI) on assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

2. Pursuant to resolution 146 (VI), provision had been made in the proposed programme budget of the United Nations for 1984-1985 for setting up within UNCTAD a special economic unit on assistance to the Palestinian people, and subsequent to General Assembly approval, the Unit was established. Its mandate is to monitor and investigate policies of the occupying Power in the occupied Territories and their effects on Palestinian economic development. To this end, the Unit has begun (a) collating available information, identifying gaps and seeking other sources; (b) co-operating with other bodies in the United Nations system and making contacts with appropriate government officials and non-governmental organizations; and (c) contributing to the programmes of other bodies within the United Nations. In fact, UNCTAD provided background material for the recent seminar organized by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/167 of 17 December 1984.

3. As regards the implementation of UNCTAD resolution 147 (VI) on assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, the Trade and Development Board adopted by a roll-call vote of 75 to 1, with 16 abstentions, its resolution 304 (XXIX) which urged the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to provide adequate resources to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to enable him to carry out his mandate relating to the oppressed people of South Africa, and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to submit a comprehensive written report on the implementation of the UNCTAD resolution to the Board at its thirty-first session.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

[Original: English]

[26 April 1985]

1. The concern of UNDP is with the programming and financing of technical assistance projects in the social and economic development of Namibia. In this connection, emphasis is placed on manpower development with a view to preparing Namibians for full and active participation in the administration and management of the Government, as well as of the social and economic sectors of their country when it becomes independent.

2. A detailed account is given in the report of the Administrator to the Governing Council of the assistance which UNDP has rendered to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in the course of 1984 (see DP/1985/17).
3. Under the indicative planning figure (IPF) which the Governing Council has established specifically for Namibia, UNDP has also financed projects under the overall umbrella on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. This has been done in collaboration with the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia in its capacity as the executive arm of the United Nations Council for Namibia. Under this arrangement, the bulk of UNDP assistance has been directed to the financing of projects for the strengthening of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the United Nations Vocational Training Centre for Namibia.
4. The UNDP contribution to these two activities during 1984 was \$US 2,255,860; \$US 865,947 to the Institute; and \$US 1,389,913 to the Vocational Training Centre.

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

[13 March 1984]

Enclosure

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE

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

Report of the Administrator

[For the text, see DP/1985/17]

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME*

[Original: English]

[24 April 1985]

1. At 31 December 1984, the total aid committed by WFP for liberation movement refugees and displaced persons amounted to \$US 75.9 million for 27 projects, of which the sum of \$US 23.5 million (6 projects) is still current (see enclosures 1 and 2). There were new commitments in 1983/1984 of \$US 10 million for project assistance in Angola for Namibians (SWAPO) and for Zairian refugees.

* An earlier reply from WFP was submitted to the Secretary-General on 22 March 1985 (see A/40/318).

2. Since the last report of WFP (A/38/111), no change has been made in its procedure concerning assistance to peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa. Certain Territories, having gained their independence from colonial rule, made their requests for food assistance directly to the Programme, in accordance with the established procedures.
3. As mentioned in its previous reports, WFP does not provide assistance to, or collaborate with, the Government of South Africa.
4. Since the twenty-fifth session of the WFP governing body, held in Rome in April 1974, WFP has been inviting the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to participate in an observer capacity at sessions of its governing body.
5. At its fourth session in October to November 1977, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA) took the following decision:
 - (a) That as and when an approach is made by or on behalf of a liberation movement recognized by OAU, specific approval may be given by the Committee to the Executive Director to invite it to attend in an observer capacity;
 - (b) That the attendance cost of a liberation movement whose attendance is approved by the Committee may be met by the Executive Director.
6. Action is taken in accordance with the above as and when an approach is made for or on behalf of a liberation movement recognized by OAU.

Enclosure 1

WFP assistance to national liberation movements refugees
and displaced persons in Africa a/

(At 31 December 1984)

	Beneficiaries	No.	Date approved	Duration (months)	Cost to WFP (United States dollars)
<u>Current aid commitment</u>					
Botswana	2478/C	4 000	27/9/78	96	3 834 000
Angola	2506/C/Exp	61 500	29/1/82	21	5 565 000
Angola	2506/C/Exp.II	62 000	8/6/84	12	8 094 000
Angola	2566/C	16 000	20/1/83	12	1 953 000
Zaire	2455/C/Exp.II	20 000	28/1/80	18	1 755 000
Zambia	2620	5 400	21/12/81	48	2 252 000
					<u>23 457 000</u>
<u>Projects under consideration</u>					
Botswana	2478	4 000	Expected for second half of 1985	36	1 480 000
<u>Distribution completed</u>					
Angola	2154/C	50 000	19/6/74	12	2 017 000
Angola	1161/E	30 000	18/4/79	6	951 000
Angola	1102/E	10 000	20/9/77	6	314 000
Angola	1102/E/Exp.1	20 000	23/3/78	6	711 000
Angola	1102/E/Exp.2	10 000	26/5/78	6	371 000
Angola	1127/E	1 140	16/3/78	6	42 000

Enclosure 1 (continued)

	Beneficiaries	No.	Date approved	Duration (months)	Cost to WPP (United States dollars)
Angola	1269/E Angolans	131 000	12/10/81	6	3 281 000 e/
Angola	2506/O SWAPO	61 500	30/10/79	36	7 116 000
Botswana	324/Exp.1 b/ Zimbabweans and Angolans	2 500 f/	17/2/77	24	400 000
Botswana	2478/O Zimbabweans and South African refugees	30 000	27/9/78	12	2 083 000
Guinea-Bissau	2157/O PAIGC a/	90 000	10/7/74	6	1 318 000
Mozambique	2155/O FRELIMO b/	50 000	19/6/74	17	1 547 000
Mozambique	2406/O b/ Zimbabwe	60 000	22/8/77	2	1 586 000
Mozambique	2454/O b/ Zimbabwe	60 000	10/5/78	6	1 667 000
Mozambique	2466/O b/ and D Zimbabwe	150 000	1/9/78	15	13 064 000
Mozambique	2428/O Patriotic Front and Rev. (ZANU) i/	20 000	7/3/78	18	2 020 000
Zambia	2402/O SWAPO	2 000	4/7/77	22	185 000
Zambia	2411/O Patriotic Front (ZAPU) i/	12 000	4/7/77	9	1 245 000
Zambia	2444/O and D Patriotic Front (ZAPU) and Rev.	45 000	16/2/78	12	9 966 000
Zambia	1244/Exp.1 Namibians and Angolans	72 000	6/3/81	9	2 513 000 e/
					52 397 000

(Footnotes on following page)

(footnotes to enclosure 1)

a/ Only national liberation movements recognized by OAU. Exclusive of WFP aid provided prior to the signing of the OAU/WFP agreement of 10 June 1974, and also of aid provided to the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Senegal and Zaire for the care of refugees from former Portuguese Territories.

b/ Aid requested and distributed by the host Government.

c/ Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola.

d/ Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola.

e/ Final budget to be established.

f/ Exclusive of WFP food aid to non-refugee beneficiaries in the same project.

g/ Partido Africano da Independência de Guiné e Cabo Verde.

h/ Frente de Libertação de Mozambique.

i/ Zimbabwe African National Union.

j/ Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Enclosure 2

Total WFP aid committed at 31 December 1984

(United States dollars)

A. By movement (country of origin)

Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe)		13 231 000
ZAPU	11 211 000	
ZANU	2 020 000	
Host Government (Zimbabwe)		22 634 600
Botswana	6 317 600	
Mozambique	16 317 000	
SWAPO (Namibia)		25 560 800
Angola	23 123 400	
Zambia	2 437 400	
MPLA and FNLA (Angola)		2 017 000
Displaced Angolans in southern Angola		3 281 000
PAIGC (Guinea-Bissau)		1 318 000
FRELIMO (Mozambique)		1 547 000
ANC (South Africa)		42 000
Host Government (Zambia)		2 513 000
Angolans and Namibians	2 513 000	
Host Government (Zaire)		1 755 700
Angolans	1 755 700	
Host Government (Angola)		1 953 900
Zairian refugees	1 953 900	
		<hr/>
		75 854 000

Enclosure 2 (continued)B. By emergency and project

Emergency	8 183 000
Project (including quick-action)	67 671 000
	<hr/>
	75 854 000

C. By country

Angola	30 417 300
Botswana	6 317 600
Guinea-Bissau	1 318 000
Mozambique	19 884 000
Zaire	1 755 700
Zambia	16 161 400
	<hr/>
	75 854 000

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES*

[Original: English]

[19 June 1985]

A. Assistance to Namibian refugees

Angola

1. UNHCR provides assistance to an estimated 70,000 Namibian refugees in Angola, 40,000 of whom live in various settlements in the Cabuta area of Kwanza Sul province. SWAPO is the operational partner responsible for the implementation of UNHCR assistance projects for these Namibian refugees.

2. In 1984, UNHCR obligated a total amount of \$US 4.3 million for, on the one hand, projects of care and maintenance of the Namibian refugees pending the return to their homeland and, on the other hand, for medium-term self-sufficiency projects intended to improve their living standards and reduce their dependence on relief assistance. A total of \$US 1,163,201 covered the international procurement of basic relief items including drugs, vehicles, spare parts, and construction and agricultural materials. Other assistance included the completion of the construction of a vocational training centre at the Kwanza Sul settlements, the equipment of one vehicle workshop, the construction of a dining hall for 500 students and of a rehabilitation centre for disabled refugees. A total of \$US 880,139 was obligated to start the construction of a housing settlement for 2,000 Namibian students. Also covered were the costs of running and maintaining the vehicles, transportation of 263 students to Lusaka and the purchase of heavy equipment to repair and maintain the access road leading to the settlements.

3. For 1985, UNHCR has allocated \$US 3 million for assistance to Namibian refugees, which will continue along the same lines as the 1984 programme: care and maintenance along with medium-term self-sufficiency programmes. Assistance will be provided for basic needs, education, health (including construction in dining facilities for disabled refugees), transport, self-help construction of housing, agriculture, technical support, storage and vocational training.

Botswana

4. In 1984, some 91 Namibians, part of a group of some 4,000 refugees living at the Dukwe refugee settlements, were assisted in various economic activities aimed at making them self-supporting. These included the following projects: carpentry, auto mechanics, poultry and pig raising, baking and horticulture. UNHCR obligated \$US 868,967 for these projects, which were also supported by the Lutheran World

* An earlier reply from UNHCR was submitted to the Secretary-General on 17 April 1985 (see A/40/318).

Federation (LWF). Nine Namibians were also assisted with work permits and were employed privately at Gaborone and nearby villages. UNHCR and LWF have contributed \$US 871,941 to continue similar assistance in 1985.

Zambia

5. Since late 1984, there has been a 40 per cent increase in the population of the SWAPO Nyango Health and Education Centre which now caters for some 7,000 Namibians, most of whom are women and children. In 1984, UNHCR provided assistance in an amount of some \$US 205,000 for food, clothing, medical and educational supplies, farm machinery, seeds, fertilizers and a truck.

6. For 1985, an amount of \$US 105,500 has been allocated for food, clothing, medicine, books and to dig wells for drinking water. An amount of \$US 400,000 is proposed, subject to approval by the Executive Committee, for assistance to SWAPO in 1986, mainly to strengthen the infrastructure at Nyango. UNHCR also contributes \$US 30,000 annually to the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka.

Education

7. In 1984, UNHCR provided assistance in the form of scholarships to 386 Namibian refugee students at the lower secondary and vocational levels outside their countries of asylum at a cost of \$US 957,267. A sum of \$US 63,750 was obligated to cover transportation costs for educational purposes. Details of educational assistance appear in the attached table.

8. Similar assistance is foreseen for 1985, which will also include 20 students in Ghana.

Conclusion

9. Besides the assistance projects in favour of Namibian refugees, it is to be noted that UNHCR also provides assistance to individual refugees in several countries. On 10 October 1984, UNHCR also hosted an informal round-table meeting of donor countries at Geneva. The meeting was organized with the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to discuss a project for the construction of a technical secondary school for Namibian refugees in the Congo.

B. UNHCR assistance to South African refugees

10. In 1984, a total of \$US 617,500 was obligated to assist 9,000 South African refugees in Angola who live in the urban areas of Luanda and Benguele, and in Malange province. Of this amount, a contribution of \$US 330,000 was made towards the construction of a transit and vocational training centre at Viana, near Luanda. The Finnish African Committee, through Finnsolidarity, and the Norwegian People's Relief Association also contributed to this project. The balance was obligated to develop agricultural production at the farm at Malange, run by ANC, and to improve the transport capacity of ANC. ANC is the operational partner of UNHCR responsible for the implementation of assistance to South African refugees in Angola.

11. For 1985, the allocation for assistance to these refugees amounts to \$US 880,000, of which the sum of \$US 462,000 is earmarked for the second phase of the construction of the Viana centre. The balance is being used for the purchase of vehicles and spare parts, operational expenditures, farming equipment and agricultural materials.

Botswana

12. In 1984, some 212 registered South African refugees living at Dukwe settlement were assisted through various income-generating projects. As a result of events in South Africa, approximately 130 South Africans arrived in Botswana during the last quarter of 1984 where they were initially provided with supplementary assistance while efforts were made to identify appropriate durable solutions for them. A further 33 South Africans, who had found employment in the fields of education, administration, catering, hairdressing, skilled trades, finance and law, were provided with work permits. Some 24 South Africans, consisting of 15 individuals with 9 dependants, were resettled in the United States of America.

Lesotho

13. In 1984, some 160 South Africans who had no other source of income were provided with material assistance to meet their daily needs. A total of \$US 19,231 was disbursed for the project which covered items such as subsistence allowances, medical and dental care, food, clothing and local travel allowances.

14. The Small Enterprise Development Project for Refugees in Lesotho, being implemented by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), has established 18 refugee businesses which subsequently created jobs for 70 persons. The project has granted loans valued at over \$US 72,000.

15. In 1984, a total of 21 South Africans was assisted with resettlement. Half of the refugees were resettled in other African countries and the rest went to Australia, Canada and the United States.

Mozambique

16. According to the Mozambican Government, at the end of December 1984 there were 419 South African refugees in Mozambique who were provided with supplementary aid, including food and medical treatment, to the amount of \$US 175,000. Some 90 South Africans were also assisted with Portuguese language training.

17. The construction of the Residential and Training Centre at Marracuene suffered a set-back due to the precarious security situation in the country. The four buildings comprising the first phase of the Centre are now expected to be completed by the end of October 1985. In 1985, an amount of \$US 200,000 is being obligated and will result in tripling the Centre's present capacity of 100.

Zimbabwe

18. As of 31 December 1984, there were 440 South African refugees in Zimbabwe. Some 90 South Africans received supplementary aid from an obligation of \$US 36,573.

United Republic of Tanzania

19. In 1984, the sum of \$US 71,300 was allocated to equip a vocational training institute at Dakawa within the Dakawa Development Centre. The Centre, which also includes a farm, is run by ANC and is designed to support some 5,000 South African refugees. Delays in the construction of the Centre and in the procurement of equipment led to the incorporation of these funds into the 1985 allocation, which also covers farm machinery, seeds, fertilizer, livestock and emergency items such as tents. In 1985, total aid to ANC amounts to \$US 228,602. For 1986, a request is being made to the Executive Committee for \$US 163,000 in order to complete assistance to the farm by UNHCR.

20. During 1984, PAC was granted some \$US 80,000 to clear a 400-hectare farm at Bagamoyo and to procure farm equipment. In 1985 and 1986, similar contributions will enable PAC to develop further this farm.

21. During 1984, the sum of \$US 97,000 was spent for the transportation of donations to ANC and PAC as well as for tents, bedding and emergency food for about 200 South African refugees. An amount of \$US 50,000 has been earmarked for 1985 and requested for 1986 for the same purpose.

Zambia

22. UNHCR gave \$US 140,000 to ANC for the purchase of farm equipment (tractor, harvester and cultivator), livestock, animal feed and veterinary drugs for the ANC farm near Lusaka.

Education

23. In 1984, UNHCR obligated some \$US 211,000 for educational assistance to 191 South African students in eight countries of asylum. The attached table gives a detailed breakdown by country, course of study and sex.

Co-operation with liberation movements

24. In accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, UNHCR has continued its close collaboration with liberation movements recognized by OAU and the United Nations. The relationship between UNHCR and national liberation movements has been close and productive in meeting the humanitarian needs of Namibian and South African refugees. Representatives from ANC, PAC and SWAPO attended the October 1984 session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme in an observer capacity, and made a useful contribution to the debate.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

[Original: English]

[23 April 1985]

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. This contribution consists 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 benefiting Namibia and the national liberation movements recognized by OAU and the United Nations are reviewed in the present submission.

2. Co-operation between FAO and African national liberation movements goes back a long time. In response to resolutions by its own governing bodies and by the United Nations General Assembly, FAO has extended material and technical assistance to practically every one of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU and the United Nations in the struggle to liberate Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. With the recent attainment of independence by Zimbabwe, the only national liberation movements currently receiving FAO assistance are the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

3. 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 national liberation 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.

4. In addition, a substantial portion of FAO assistance to the national liberation movements goes to avert or relieve the occasional acute food shortages that those movements experience or are threatened by. Consistent with the general mandate of FAO, however, the objective is to render such emergency assistance increasingly unnecessary through actions to develop the self-reliance of the movements.

5. Excluding 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 buildup of skills at all levels is the single most critical need of the national liberation movements.

6. FAO assistance to 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 United Nations Fund for Namibia.

B. Training

Training courses in child care, nutrition and group feeding

7. 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 personnel of the national liberation movements in nutrition, child care and child feeding.

8. Under the project "Training for food distribution", FAO provided \$US 107,000 under its Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP) to support, within the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, a three-month training course in 1981 for 20 Namibian women working in SWAPO refugee camps in Zambia and Angola. Subsequently, some of the trainees undertook a study tour of group feeding programmes in Botswana and the United Republic of Tanzania. Outside the formal framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, FAO made a further allocation of \$US 3,000 under its TCP for a two-week workshop attended by 20 Namibian women in order to evaluate the effectiveness and relevance of the training provided under the above-mentioned project, and for the preparation of materials for use by the trainees in future courses to be organized by them in SWAPO camps. Funds amounting to \$US 6,300 have been mobilized under the FAO programme Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development to train cooks and supply basic items for a SWAPO pre-school day care centre in Zambia. The SWAPO Women's Council is proposing that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and FAO provide assistance to the amount of \$US 480,000 for a two-year nutrition education project to upgrade the skills of over 200 leaders and trainers of women and children in SWAPO settlements in Angola and Zambia.

9. In 1982, a course was conducted at Mazimba/Morogoro, United Republic of Tanzania, for 30 ANC staff with funding amount to \$US 24,000 provided under TCP. Assistance amounting to \$US 38,000 has been 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 PAC personnel.

10. 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. In 1980, a three-week workshop on nutrition, child care, appropriate technology and survey techniques was organized for women leaders of the three 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;

(d) In-service training courses and workshops for 200 SWAPO settlement leaders, supervisors and trainers in Angola and Zambia.

11. In July 1983, a two-year project costing \$US 38,000 was initiated with financing by Deutsche Welthungerhilfe of the Federal Republic of Germany. The purpose of the project is to provide the ANC day-care centre assistants in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia with basic knowledge and skills in nutrition, food production, storage and preservation, as well as child care and proper child feeding, and to provide nutrition education for camp residents. The project is helping to plan and run two practical training courses for this purpose, on the basis of a study of nutrition needs at ANC camps.

Support for the pre-school children centre in SWAPO refugee camp at Nyango, Zambia

12. This project aims at providing urgently needed help for the pre-school children's day-care centre in the SWAPO Refugee Camp at Nyango. Training of cooks, supplies of basic items of kitchen, classroom and nursery equipment for the 700 children in the camp are immediate requirements. The project is implemented through the SWAPO Women's Council in close collaboration with the FAO office at Lusaka.

13. This was a one-year project which was initiated in April 1984. It will be followed by a more comprehensive programme to promote productive activities by women in the camp. The initial project was funded by "Cooperazione per lo Sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti" (COSPE) of Italy for a total of \$US 6,300.

Fellowships in food economics, food science and nutrition

14. Fellowships are under way for degree/diploma courses for a small group of Namibian professionals in agricultural economics, food technology, food analysis, nutrition and nutrition extension. The cost of the fellowships is borne by the United Nations Fund for Namibia under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

High-level fisheries fellowships

15. Two Namibians have received diploma-level training in all aspects of fisheries management under the first phase of this project. The second phase, approved in 1983, provides for six more Namibians. The fellowships are funded by UNDP within the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

C. Support for food production

16. FAO participated as an associated agency in a project of assistance to the ANC Comprehensive Educational Training Community Scheme, Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (SOMAFCO) at Morogoro, United Republic of Tanzania, funded by UNDP and executed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The participation of FAO, 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.

17. 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, in particular, for children and pregnant women among the refugee community. This is a bilateral project funded by Movimento Liberazione e Sviluppo (MOLISV) of Italy. It was initiated in October 1983 with a duration of two years. Its total cost is \$US 138,000.

18. A 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.

19. In January 1985, \$US 20,000 was approved for the supply of agricultural inputs under TCP of FAO to provide tractor services, fertilizers, seeds and vegetative material, herbicides and general operating expenses for the development of the ANC farm at Chongela in Zambia.

D. Sectoral survey and policy analysis

20. 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 and suitability (\$US 229,712 and \$US 90,000)

21. 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 phase is funded from the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

Planning water development for agriculture (\$US 163,000)

22. The immediate objective of this project is to prepare preliminary studies and plans for the development of water resources for agriculture in an 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.

Preparation for agrarian reform and resettlement programmes (\$US 119,500)

23. The objectives of the project were to prepare possible agrarian reform options and the requirements for their implementation, and to formulate proposals for future United Nations assistance in support of agrarian reform for an independent Namibia. Financial support for the project was provided by the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

Preparation for the protection of food supplies and for adequate nutrition levels (\$US 128,600)

24. The project, funded by the United Nations Fund for Namibia, provided a blueprint for the relief and development strategies necessary in order to satisfy the basic requirements for an adequate diet for all Namibians after independence.

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

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

Development programme for agricultural education (\$US 21,300)

26. With funding from the United Nations Fund for Namibia, FAO provided a consultant to determine opportunities for training Namibians in agriculture and related subjects.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

[Original: English/French]

[12 June 1985]

1. The activities of UNESCO relating to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/43 of 5 December 1984 during the period from July 1984 to May 1985 consist mainly of the following:

- (a) Operational activities;
- (b) Studies and research;
- (c) Meetings.

A. Operational activities

Education

2. Under the regular programme for the period 1983-1984, UNESCO allocated three higher education grants to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (one for ANC, a second for PAC and a third for SWAPO), and study grants for candidates from these African national liberation movements. The sum of \$US 8,000 was allocated to the World Federation of Democratic Youth for the purchase of material for the project, ANC school at Dakawa village. Under the participation programme for 1984, four scholarships were awarded to candidates from SWAPO and PAC. ANC received financial assistance for the purchase of equipment and to cover the expenses of a seminar held in November 1984 at the Education Centre of the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (SOMAFCO) at Mazimbu, United Republic of Tanzania. In 1984, assistance to these three liberation movements totalled \$US 81,688.

3. Furthermore, during the period from 1984 to 1986, UNESCO will continue to be the executing agency for eight projects financed by UNDP in the field of education for national liberation movements recognized by OAU: \$US 4,621,412 for ANC; \$US 2,741,647 for SWAPO; and \$US 388,854 for PAC. The eight projects represent a total amount of \$US 7,751,909. The projects are intended to provide for the training at the university, secondary and primary school levels of candidates proposed by ANC and PAC, and also for the training of teachers for the SWAPO and ANC educational centres.

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4. In its capacity as executing agency for projects financed by UNDP, UNESCO also provides sports equipment, school materials and laboratory equipment to the various educational centres belonging to the national liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa. It also pays the salaries of the support staff at those centres.

5. At the twentieth session of its General Conference, a post of Education Adviser was established at Dar es Salaam to assist the liberation movements in the field of education.

6. UNESCO will pay the travel and per diem expenses for representatives of the three liberation movements who will participate in the work of the twenty-third session of its General Conference, to be held at Sofia, in October 1985. UNESCO also paid the travel and per diem expenses of a member of the trade union of Namibian workers in Angola, so as to enable him to participate in a collective study programme organized in 1985 in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The same union received similar assistance in 1981 and 1983 to enable two of its members to participate in conferences in Bulgaria and Finland.

Communication

7. Within the framework of the project on Training in the production of video and film materials, which received financial assistance to the amount of \$165,700 from the United Nations Fund for Namibia, UNESCO, as executing agency, arranged for the training of 15 Namibian technicians in 1984. This project forms part of an overall plan for strengthening the information and communication media for the purposes of economic and social development.

8. At its third session, held in 1982, the International Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (PIDC) approved an appropriation of \$US 45,000 for the implementation of a project on the development of the African liberation movement printing press, submitted by OAU. In view of the difficulties encountered as a result of the current operation of the printing press and the dispersal of the workshops, it was decided, in agreement with the authorities concerned, that the contribution of PIDC, which was originally supposed to have been used to finance training grants and technical assistance, would be used entirely for the purchase of printing equipment and spare parts.

9. Under the participation programme for 1984-1985, a financial contribution of \$US 9,800 was made to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for the purchase of photographic equipment and materials for the completion of a film on Namibian women and their struggle for independence.

Women

10. The broad objective of the UNDP-financed project SWP/82/003, on Training and information for upgrading women's roles in development, is to provide Namibian women with the training and skills for their participation in development and to prepare them for active involvement in the national reconstruction process. The project is an operational activity within the framework of UNESCO programme XII.3, The struggle against Apartheid. It involves activities of training and research

and support for the programmes of the SWAPO Women's Council, and is implemented by UNESCO in co-operation with the SWAPO Women's Council and UNDP, and its activities involve Namibian refugees in Angola and Zambia.

11. A major part of the project is concerned with training, a matter of urgency for Namibians, and even more so for women, who have been confined to an inferior Bantu education system imposed by South Africa on their country. It is in this perspective that the project has included two cycles each of English, mathematics and general knowledge for 20 Namibian women, the first six months in duration (in 1984) and the second, nine months in duration (September 1985 through May 1986). Training in these areas will enable these women to be able to participate more effectively in the activities of the Women's Council, and provide them with a basis for continuing their education. On the other hand, training is addressed to developing the skills of cadres and trainers who will run the Women's Council programmes and, in 1984 to 1985, has included training in agriculture, rural development issues and co-operatives (two students), as well as in journalism (two students). When the students complete their two-year course in journalism in 1986, they will have gained the necessary qualifications to set up a newsletter for the Women's Council. In 1986, a three-week training seminar on research methods in the social sciences will be organized for 20 women cadres, followed by the preparation of a survey concerning Namibian women's roles and needs in training, employment and social infrastructures. This survey will be used as an input to national planning.

Science

12. In the scientific field, UNESCO executes the following operational activities;

(a) Project MOZ/81/001 - Water Resources Institute, financed by UNDP. This is a project executed by UNESCO in Mozambique with the main objective of training human resources at the technician level in the field of water resources, management and utilization.

(b) Projects LES/78/005 and LES/81/T01 - Development of Solar Energy and Biogas in Lesotho, financed respectively by UNDP and the United Nations Special Fund for Science and Technology. The object of these projects is to establish facilities at selected population centres in Lesotho in order to enable the people to utilize as fully as possible renewable energy resources relating to solar energy and biogas, considering the fact that Lesotho is a land-locked country.

(c) Project SWA/80/T01 - Strengthening of the Faculty of Science in the National University of Swaziland, financed by the United Nations Special Fund for Science and Technology. The purpose of this project is to help the National University to strengthen its faculty of science through the improvement of facilities, curricula and national teaching staff.

B. Studies and research

Published books

13. Violations of human rights: possible rights of recourse and forms of resistance (UNESCO, 1984, 236p.) This book covers a meeting of experts on the analysis of the bases and forms of individual and collective action by which violations of human rights can be combated, at Freetown from 3 to 7 March 1981. This book is the translation of Violations des droits de l'homme: quel recours, quelle résistance? (UNESCO, 1983).

Other documents published

14. Museum Development and Monument Services by N. A. Mudoga, (UNESCO, 1984, 19p.) This document was prepared by UNESCO for the United Nations Institute for Namibia. It deals with the current state of museum and monument services, reorganization of museum services, the creation of new museums in Namibia, the development of infrastructure, training and conservation and restoration policy.

15. Contribution to the comprehensive study on Namibia (Culture), (UNESCO, December 1984, 25p.) This study successively deals with: the effects of apartheid on the social and cultural situation in Namibia; the interaction between Namibian culture and the key sectors of economic and social development; and culture policy options and implementation strategy.

Future publications

16. Future publications include the following:

- (a) Some aspects of Southern African social history;
- (b) Strip cartoon and apartheid.

C. Meetings of experts, conferences and seminars

17. Attention is drawn in particular to the informal meeting of experts at Beijing from 15 to 25 November 1984, with a view to choosing the studies to be undertaken on the social, economic, cultural and political causes of racism and apartheid. At that meeting, the experts stressed the need to prepare a comprehensive research programme on South Africa and Namibia and to undertake case studies with a view to determining how, in certain circumstances, racism becomes the dominant ideology, and the role of the State in such cases and its responsibility under international law.

18. At the informal meeting at Dakar from 25 to 28 March 1985, experts met with university, religious and political personalities in order to gather their testimonies about apartheid. The experts condemned apartheid as being contrary to the principles of various religions and philosophies. They recalled the responsibility of the international community and appealed for the mobilization of world public opinion against racism and apartheid. They also reaffirmed their

attachment to the principles that guide the actions of UNESCO and recommended that the latter should continue and develop its programmes in that field, especially by encouraging research, mobilizing academics, thinkers and philosophers, and disseminating the results of research and of its educational programmes.

19. On 21 March 1984, UNESCO organized a conference on the theme of "Tolerance", at which statements were made by two professors, one from the University of Cork in Ireland and one from the University of Paris. This conference inaugurated the series of public conferences that will henceforth be given each year to mark the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The theme of the conference was "Popular culture as a factor of inter-cultural understanding: the example of reggae".

20. Lastly, it should be noted that UNESCO organized in 1984, and has scheduled for 1985, a number of training seminars on the statistics relating to education in newly independent countries and the front-line States. Since January 1984, seven 2-week seminars have been held in the following countries: one in Angola; two in Zimbabwe; two in the United Republic of Tanzania; and two in Zambia. Similar seminars will probably be proposed for 1985 or 1986 in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

[Original: English]

[11 March 1985]

General Assembly resolution 39/43 of 5 December 1984 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Executive Board of IMF and their attention has also been drawn to paragraphs 8, 9, 11 and 23 of that resolution. Relevant elements of the Assembly discussion, such as the results of the vote on the resolution, have also been communicated.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION*

[Original: French]

[6 June 1985]

1. During its meeting on 1 May 1985, the Executive Council of UPU took note of the report and the resolutions 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, which were the subject of UPU document CE 1985-Doc.5/Annex 1. The report contained in that document deals largely with the information which was provided in UPU's letter of 15 February 1985 (see A/40/318).

* An earlier reply from UPU was submitted to the Secretary-General on 15 February 1985 (see A/40/318).

2. To this information should be added the following regarding technical assistance in the area of postal services provided by UPU to refugees and Non-Self-Governing Territories, as well as to newly independent countries:

I. Assistance to refugees and Non-Self-Governing Territories

The following aid was given to the Territories mentioned below:

A. Under UPU-financed activities

Caribbean Territories

(a) Anguilla, Cayman Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands: a fellowship for a course for postal employees organized by UPU at Bridgetown, Barbados, from 8 April to 17 May 1985;

(b) Montserrat: a four-week mission by a consultant (June-July 1985) on questions linked to postal management.

B. Under activities financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Cook Islands: a fellowship of one and a half months for a course in Fiji (October-November 1985) for Pacific countries and territories, under project RAS/81/036, "Postal services: training and consultative services".

II. Assistance to newly independent countries

A. Under UPU-financed programmes

1. Countries of the Caribbean subregion

(a) Belize and Dominica: a mission lasting a total of eight weeks (April-June 1985) on questions linked to postal management;

(b) Dominica, Saint Christopher and Nevis, one fellowship each, and Belize and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, two fellowships each, for a course for postal employees organized by UPU at Bridgetown, Barbados, from 8 April to 17 May 1985.

2. Pacific countries

Vanuatu: a fellowship for a management course (June-November 1985) organized by the Asian-Pacific Postal Training Centre, Bangkok.

B. Within the framework of UNDP-financed regional projects

1. African countries

Project RAF/77/027, "Organization of training services and training of postal instructors" from French-speaking and Portuguese-speaking African countries, was extended and will run until 1985 (Djibouti).

2. Countries of the Caribbean subregion

Saint Lucia: a fellowship, under project STI/84/001, for a postal management course organized by the United Kingdom (4 February-23 June 1985).

3. Pacific countries

(Under project RAS/81/036, "Postal services: training and consultative services")

(a) Kiribati: three fellowships for a course of one and a half months (October-November 1985) in Fiji for Pacific countries and territories;

(b) Solomon Islands: a two-month mission (July-August 1985) on questions linked to postal management and a fellowship for a management course (June-November 1985) organized by the Asian-Pacific Postal Training Centre (APPTC), Bangkok;

(c) Tuvalu: two fellowships, one for a specialization course in international postal services at APPTC (June-August 1985) and the other for a course of one and a half months (October-November 1985) in Fiji for Pacific countries and territories;

(d) Vanuatu: a mission of one month (September 1985) on management and a fellowship for a course of one and a half months (October-November 1985) in Fiji for Pacific countries and territories.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[24 April 1985]

1. Resolution 39/43 will be brought to the attention of the competent WIPO governing body, which will hold its next session in September 1985.

2. The following activities were undertaken by WIPO in this respect:

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

3. 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".

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4. 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.

5. 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.

B. Dissemination of information and other action to combat colonialism, apartheid, racism and racial discrimination

6. The Director-General will assist or otherwise co-operate with the Secretary-General and the Special Committee against Apartheid regarding the dissemination of information and related action to combat colonialism, apartheid, racism and racial discrimination. In addition, it may be noted that the Director-General was represented at the special meetings and ceremonies held at Geneva on 21 March 1983 and 21 March 1984, in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

C. Assistance to refugees from colonial Territories

7. 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 Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and PAC to propose candidates for training, in 1984, in the fields of industrial property and copyright through arrangements to be made by WIPO. In response to that invitation, UNRWA proposed three candidates in the fields of industrial property and copyright, which resulted in the award of one fellowship, and two candidates in the fields of industrial property and copyright, which resulted in the award of one fellowship. A similar invitation has been made in respect of training for the year 1985.

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

8. 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.

9. 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.

E. Assistance to newly independent countries and emerging States

10. The Director-General of WIPO invited the Government of newly independent countries and emerging States to propose candidates for training in 1984. In response to that invitation, Angola, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe proposed 22 candidates and were awarded eight fellowships in the fields of industrial property and copyright. A similar invitation has been made in respect of training in 1985.

11. In September 1984, the Director-General of WIPO opened a seminar on industrial property systems for Portuguese-speaking African countries, organized and financed jointly by the Government of Portugal and WIPO. Two officials from Angola, two from Guinea-Bissau, three from Mozambique and one from Sao Tome and Principe participated in the seminar. This was the first meeting on industrial property organized for those newly independent Portuguese-speaking African countries.

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

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

13. The Director-General of WIPO will submit to the governing bodies of WIPO any request that he might receive concerning the participation of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the meetings of those bodies.

14. The Director-General of WIPO has informed the President of the Council of the possibility for the Council to propose candidates for WIPO training in 1985.

15. With regard to the front-line States, fellowships in the WIPO training programme were awarded to top candidates from Angola, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe in the field of industrial property or copyright in 1984. Invitations were sent to each of the Governments of the front-line States in respect of training for the year 1985.
