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SUPPORT

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ASSISTANCE

Assistance to Namibia

Report of the Administrator

Summary

By its decision 83/10¹/ the Governing Council recognized that Namibia differs from the national liberation movements in that the United Nations regards Namibia as a territory for which it has the administrative responsibility, through the United Nations Council for Namibia, and that there has been a separate indicative planning figure for Namibia since the end of the first development co-operation cycle. The Council, therefore, decided that information on assistance to Namibia should no longer be included in the annual report of the Administrator on assistance to national liberation movements, and requested the Administrator henceforth to submit a separate report on assistance to Namibia. The report is submitted to the Council for its information.

The question of agency support costs will be the subject of an addendum to this report.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

3. The UNDP IPF constitutes only a part of the total financing of the Nationhood Programme; the bulk of the Programme is financed by the United Nations Fund for Namibia. Under the terms of the guidelines agreed upon by the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia and UNDP, UNDP shall, at the request of the Commissioner, provide assistance in the development, implementation and monitoring of Nationhood Programme projects, financed by the United Nations Fund for Namibia. Project implementation shall be in accordance with the normal practices and procedures of UNDP, and funds for approved projects shall be transferred from the United Nations Fund for Namibia to the custody of the Administrator, under a Trust Fund for the Nationhood Programme. While primarily concerned with projects of assistance to Namibia financed directly by the IPF, the present report is also intended to underline some of the key aspects of the assistance which UNDP is providing to the Nationhood Programme in its capacity as custodian of the Trust Fund for the Nationhood Programme.

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

I. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED UNDER THE INDICATIVE PLANNING FIGURE

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

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

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

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

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

8. The construction of the Centre's premises has been interrupted on several instances on account of security problems arising from guerrilla activity in the region. It was thus only in June 1983 that the main buildings were completed. Pending the installation of training equipment and related facilities, course work has started on a limited basis, particularly in building and construction, and in language training.

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. As stated in paragraph three of this report, the bulk of the financing of all Nationhood Programme projects derives from the United Nations Fund for Namibia and is administered by UNDP under a trust fund arrangement. The Trust Fund for the Nationhood Programme has been established under this arrangement to finance, under the custodianship of the Administrator, all Nationhood Programme projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia for funding from the Fund for Namibia. UNDP administers allocations from the trust fund to executing agencies for the implementation of the projects and maintains the same standards of accountability in this regard as it does for its own IPF projects.

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

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

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

Notes

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 9 (E/1983/20).

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Annex

PROGRAMME RESOURCE INFORMATION

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

DETAILS OF 1983 IPF RESOURCE UTILIZATION

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

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