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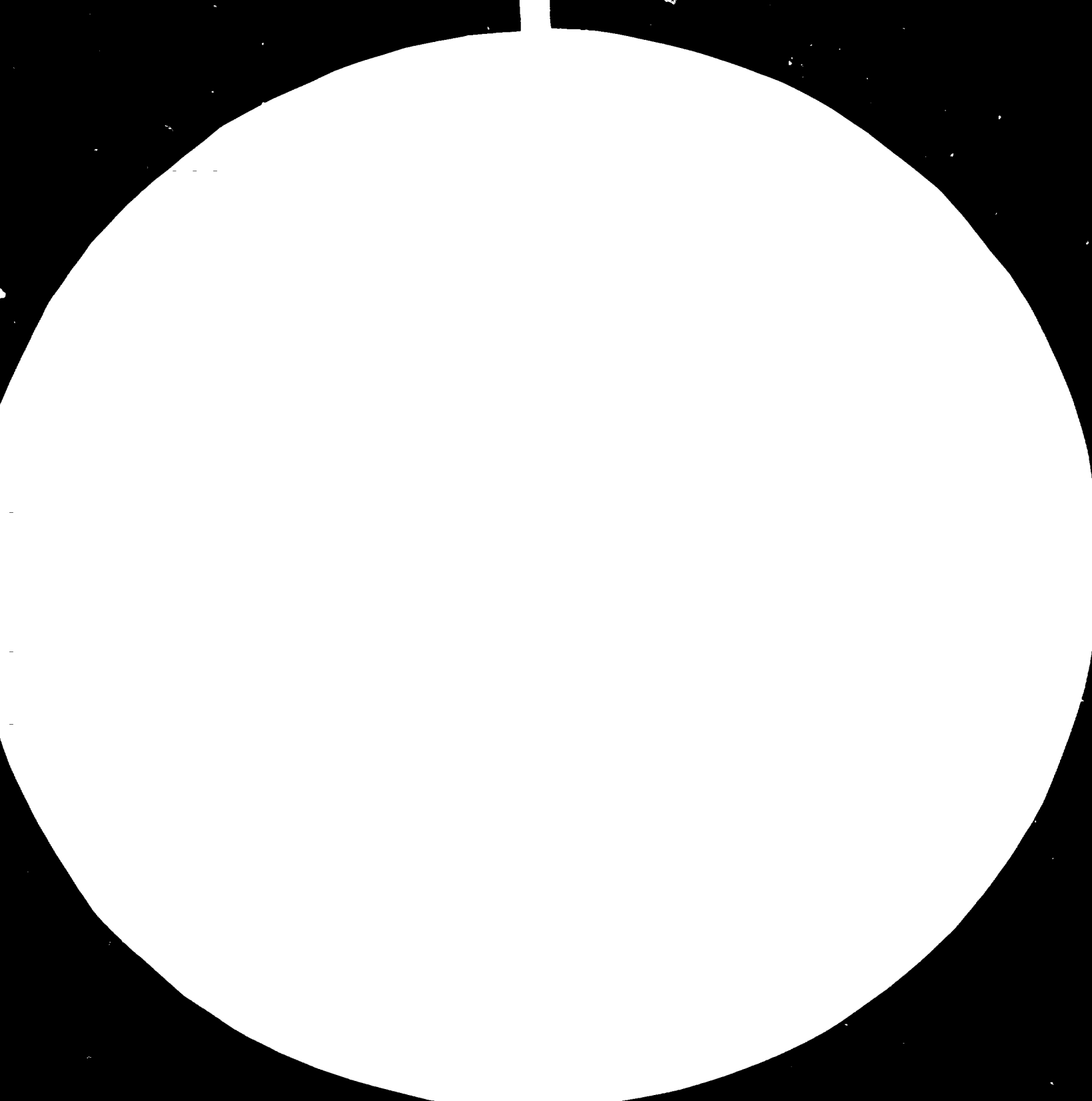
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UNIDO/PC/R.7
28 September 1983

UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

ENGLISH

UNIDO FORMULATION MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
INSTITUTE FOR NAMIBIA, CONSULTATION WITH
THE OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE
AND NIMS

Zambia, 7-10 July 1983

Tanzania, 11-16 July 1983

Report *

Prepared by the
Programme Development and Evaluation Branch
Division of Policy Co-ordination

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I. General Introduction

Reference to the General Assembly Resolution 37/233 of December 1982 in which the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system together with the United Nations Institute for Namibia, in the light of the urgent need to strengthen the programme of assistance to the Namibian people, are invited to make every effort to expedite the execution of National Development Programme for Namibia projects and other projects in favour of Namibia and to execute these projects on the basis of procedures which will reflect the role of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal administering authority for Namibia, UNIDO endeavours to maintain and develop its efforts of assistance to the People of Namibia.

The origin of my mission was due to "Chapter 5 para. 17" of the General Assembly Resolution A/Res/37/233 of 31 January 1983 which states as follows: "Requests the United Nations Institute for Namibia to prepare, in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the United Nations Development Programme, a comprehensive document on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia, and requests the Secretary General to provide substantive support through the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for the preparation of that document". In this regard, the intention of the mission was to determine as far as possible, the aspects of UNIDO intervention in the preparation of the General Assembly's requested "Study on Namibia: Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development".

Another objective was to discuss the status of the projects prepared by the UNIDO Headquarters mission in March 1982 during which period, the project proposals as follows were prepared for submission to UNDP:

1. Training in Industrial and Technological Development (Phase II of the present UNDP/UNIDO project DP/NAV/79/002) (US\$ 490,000),
2. Formulation of a National Industrial Development Plan and Legal Framework for Independent Namibia (US\$ 370,000),
3. Assistance to UNDP in the establishment of a "technical" workshop in Angola (US\$ 550,000).

In addition, the purpose is to review as well the status of the UNIDO approved project UC/TMW/82/081, UNIDO Pre-Independence Assistance to Namibia, and to find a way on how it is possible to use such UNIDO input in the requested General Assembly study on Namibia Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development.

Prior to my mission to Lusaka and Dar-es-Salaam, I spoke to Mr. Geinjob regarding the project UC/TMW/82/081, UNIDO Pre-Independence Assistance to Namibia, to inform him on the necessity to implement this project immediately since it was already approved by the Project Review Committee. I informed him that without any further action towards the implementation of this project, the UNIDO financial services and technical department would not have any other alternative but to cancel the project. I informed him that the Project Development and Evaluation Branch is negotiating the possibility of maintaining the project until next year subject to clarification on further action to be taken as to its implementation in 1983 or 1984. I told him that the intention of PDIE was to propose an alternative project which will fit more with the objectives of the National Programme of Namibia, more specifically of UNIN and SWAPO and that in any case, UNIDO has no intention to oblige UNIN to implement a project which would not meet the goals of the People of Namibia.

Following this explanation, Mr. Geinjob told that UNIN would accept the principle to replace the approved project with a new one conceived in function of the new orientation of the National Programme. He further informed that there is now a new committee in UNIN working in a completely new pre-independent programme for Namibia which he thinks would be able to include the part of UNIDO assistance to the People of Namibia. My presence in Lusaka was therefore necessary to find a way on how to conceive the participation of UNIDO to the preparation of the new study.

II. PART I - MISSION TO DAR-ES-SALAAM: 6 - 10 JULY 1983

National Liberation Movements: Formulation Mission with UNIN in Lusaka

1. General Findings: During my first meeting with the main authority of UNIN, I tried to clarify the status of the projects prepared during the UNIDO Headquarters Programming and Formulation Mission in Dar-es-Salaam and Tanzania in March 1982 which are as follows:

1. Training in Industrial and Technological Development
2. Formulation of a National Industrial Development Plan and Legal Framework for Independent Namibia
3. Assistance to SWAPO in the Establishment of a Mechanical Workshop in Angola.

At the start of our first meeting, Mr. Geingob informed that the three projects would not be taken into consideration for the preparation of the new study. During our conversation, I referred to Mr. Arthur Brown's letter dated 6 June 1963 addressed to Mr. Carré, Deputy Executive Director of UNIDO, and quoted the following paragraph:

"UNDP assistance to the Namibian People falls under either the programme of assistance to ILMs, in which case SWAPO is both the petitioner and recipient, or the Nationhood Programme for Namibia under the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia. Neither SWAPO nor the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia has to date submitted any request prepared by UNIDO for financing by UNDP. Until this is done, UNDP has no basis for considering, let alone approving, the kind of assistance referred."

The reply of Mr. Geingob was clear. He told that: "It is not true that the UNIDO projects have not been submitted to UNDP. All projects were presented to UNDP but UNDP declared that, they have no funds for financing all projects". When we started discussing the UNIDO programme, Mr. Geingob stated that anyway the new General Assembly Resolution 37/233 of December 1962, engaged in a comprehensive study on Namibia entitled "Namibia: Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development", supersedes all other projects.

It appears that, due to the new resolution, the other projects as follows -

1. Training in Industrial and Technological Development, Phase II,
2. Formulation of a National Industrial Development Plan and Legal Framework for Independent Namibia,
3. Assistance to SWAPO in the Establishment of a Mechanical Workshop in Angola,

would not find any other issue.

Nevertheless, despite of the approach made by Mr. Geingob, I felt it necessary to have a discussion with the DAC Committee and UNDP office in Dar-es-Salaam in reference to the UNIDO Headquarters Programming and Formulation Mission in 1962 (Please refer to Part II of this report: Formulation Mission, ILMs, SWAPO, AIC, DAC).

2. UNIDO Pre-independence Assistance to Namibia

Nota Bene: It has to be mentioned that the project UC/NA/52/091, UNIDO Pre-independence Assistance, was recommended by the Project Review Committee at its 27th meeting held on 3 and 6 May 1982. This recommendation was approved by the Executive Director on 26 May 1982 as recommended by the PRC with an amount of US\$ 103,360. On 8 June 1982, Mr. Butsev informed Mr. Geingob, Director of UNITA that the project was approved for financing from UNIDF. Ten copies of the project proposal were sent to Mr. Geingob, Director of the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

In August 1982, the UNIDO substantive officer responsible of the project visited UNITA to discuss the implementation of the project. There appeared a certain number of misunderstandings which later made rather difficult the continuation of co-operation between UNIDO and UNITA.

For details of the discussions concerning the project "UNIDO Pre-independence Assistance to Namibia", you are kindly invited to refer first of all to Annex I of my report: Minutes of the Meeting held with Mr. Touré of UNIDO Headquarters on 3 July 1983 at 13:30 p.m.

As you have read in Annex I concerning my meeting with UNITA, it has to be stated that for the time being, UNIDO has to be very cautious as to its working relations with UNITA. Without a deep patience and tolerance from my part during all the discussions of 3 July 1983, the relations between UNIDO and UNITA would have been spoiled forever. The atmosphere of the discussions with Mr. Geingob was very hard for me despite all my understanding of the National Liberation Movement's problems specifically, that of SWAPO. Mr. Geingob claimed that the projects prepared by UNIDO Headquarters Programme Formulation Mission in Zambia from 3 to 9 March 1982 and in Tanzania from 9 to 13 March 1983 are not in accordance with the discussions held during our Programming Mission. I answered that such declaration is rather surprising due to the fact that the projects:

- Training in Industrial and Technological Development,
- Formulation of a National Industrial Development Plan and Legal Framework for Independent Namibia, and
- Assistance to UNIDO in the Establishment of a Technical Workshop in Angola,

were discussed and prepared in consultation with UNIN during the UNIDO Headquarters Mission and that in any case, UNIDO would not oblige any authority of a country or grouping to implement a project which would not fit with its goals and objectives of development.

In conclusion, for our future co-operation with SWAPO and particularly with UNIN, UNIDO has to avoid as far as possible to present any projects without the full agreement of SWAPO. The necessity to strengthen UNIDO's assistance to the People of Namibia still remains a priority however, and the essential solution is to propose an alternative industrial programme which would correspond more to the priorities established by the National Liberation Movement. An understanding attitude from UNIDO would be of real value for our future co-operation with SWAPO.

In conclusion, I would say that this mission was useful for UNIDO. Many misunderstandings have been clarified and we do understand Mr. Geingob in his attitude in not approving some of UNIDO projects in so far as these would not fit with the objectives of liberation and development of the People of Namibia. The fact that UNIN has now accepted UNIDO to be among the agencies which will implement the recommendation of the General Assembly resolution 37/233 of December 1982 for the preparation of the study "Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development of Namibia" which will have the same importance and the same impact as the document prepared for Zimbabwe, proves that UNIN and SWAPO consider UNIDO as one of the leading agencies which are able to understand the needs of the People of Namibia. UNIDO should not disappoint them.

The main recommendations are:

1. Regional and Country Studies Branch, Division for Industrial Studies of UNIDO, has to implement the project UC/NAM/82/081 to be revised or redrafted in function of the decisions taken during the meeting held by the UNIDO Headquarters mission with UNIN on 3 July 1983 in Lusaka.
2. To avoid all misunderstandings like before, UNIDO has to study carefully Annexes I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX before starting the preparation of the contribution of UNIDO to the study "Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development of Namibia".
3. The project UC/NAM/82/081 will now be entitled: UNIDO pre-independence assistance in the preparation of the study "Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development of Namibia".

4. To respect the deadline of mid-November 1983 for the presentation of UNIDO's contribution to UNIM.
5. Regional and Country Studies Branch would send the draft project document (please refer to Annexes I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII) to UNIM for clearance by mid-August, last deadline.
6. That the PRC would let the Regional and Country Studies Branch implement UC/MW/82/081 in function of the findings and recommendations of UNIDO Formulation Mission to UNIM as stated in this report.

PAGE III: MISSION TO TANZANIA - 11 - 16 JULY 1983

National Liberation Movements: Formulation Mission and Consultation with OAU Liberation Committee, UNDP Office, AIC and PAC

1. Purpose of the Mission
Following my discussions in Zambia, the purpose of my mission in Tanzania was to discuss with the OAU Liberation Committee and UNDP office the status of the projects -
 1. Training in Industrial and Technological Development
 2. Formulation of a National Industrial Development Plan and Legal Framework for Independent Zambia
 3. Assistance to SWAPO in the Establishment of a Mechanical Workshop in Angola.

Another objective, was to meet the AIC representative in Tanzania and to visit Mazibou camp for the formulation of the project entitled "Assistance to the AIC in Strengthening its Mechanical Workshop at Mazibou, Tanzania. The objectives of this project consists in assisting the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Mazibou in strengthening its programmes and facilities, technical workshops and in training technical personnel for the design and production of simple combined wood-metal agricultural hand tools and implements and furniture to provide repair and maintenance services for construction equipment, vehicles and agricultural machinery, tools and implements and to provide on-the-job training to AIC technical staff in carrying the above operations. The estimated revised costs are now US\$ 160,000.

2. General Findings

In reference to Mr. G. Arthur Brown's letter dated 6 June 1983 which refers to the last meeting of the IDB, the Deputy Administrator of UNDP stated that "UNDP assistance to the Namibian People falls under either the programme of assistance to NLMs, in which case SWAPO is both the petitioner and recipient, or the Nationhood Programme for Namibia under the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia. Neither SWAPO nor the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia has to date submitted any request prepared by UNIDO to UNDP for financing. Until this is done, UNDP has no basis for considering, let alone approving the kind of assistance referred to in item 15 of this letter".

Referring to "Item 15" mentioned above, in my discussions with the OAU Liberation Movement Committee, I tried to have more clarifications concerning the UNIDO project proposals prepared for UNDP source of fundings during the UNIDO Headquarters Formulation Mission on Assistance to the National Liberation Movements. The concerned project proposals of assistance to SWAPO are as follows:

a. Training in Industrial and Technological Development

This project proposal essentially entails the extension and expansion of the on-going SWAPO project NAM/79/002, with the main objective of training potential Namibian policy makers in selected areas of industrial and technological development. The total cost of the project amounts to US\$ 490,000 over a three-year period.

b. Formulation of a National Industrial Development Plan and Legal Framework for Independent Namibia

This is a merger of two projects originally presented by UNIDO in relation to a resource-based industry oriented study of Namibia for the elaboration of a National Industrial Development Programme and the formulation of a legal and policy framework for an accelerated national industrial development. The immediate objective of the reformulated project is to prepare, on the basis of available studies on Namibia, alternative national development plans and legal frameworks along with project profiles for consideration by the Government of Namibia when it attains independence. The total cost of the project is US\$ 379,000 for a period of two years.

c. Assistance to SWAPO in the Establishment of a Mechanical Workshop in

Angola

This is a new project formulated at the request of the SWAPO authorities. Its objective is to establish a mechanical workshop (wood and metal working) for the production of simple agricultural tools and implements, repair and maintenance of construction equipment, vehicles and agricultural tools and implement, production of household and school furniture and training of SWAPO technical staff. US\$ 550,000 for a period of two years.

The position of the OAU Liberation Committee was clear enough to make us understand that in so far as the OAU Committee has given its clearance and endorsed the UNIDO projects, they do not see any reason not to support its financial approval by UNDP as long as they have the SWAPO clearance. In fact, SWAPO never gave its clearance to the above-mentioned projects. It is therefore recommended to contact Mr. Geinabo officially to know whether these projects are definitely suspended or just postponed for future consideration.

3. Discussions with AIC

Parallel with my consultation meeting with the OAU Liberation Committee in Tanzania, I contacted the headquarters of the African National Congress (ANC) in Dar-es-Salaam. In reference to the UNIDO Headquarters Programme Formulation Mission on Assistance to the National Liberation Movements, I held a meeting with Mr. Mabizela, Representative of ANC in Tanzania during which I informed him of my intention to visit the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Mazimbu near Morogoro.

During my visit to Mazimbu, I discussed with Mr. Mohamed Tekale, Director of the ANC camp and the Mahlangu Freedom College in Mazimbu. Two of his deputies were present in the meeting. The purpose of my mission was to make a follow-up discussion to the UNIDO Headquarters Programme Formulation Mission on Assistance to the National Liberation Movements (NLMs) in March 1983. While I did not meet Mr. Dennis, the AIC Project Co-ordinator, the discussions held with Mr. Mohamed Tekale and his deputies were nevertheless very promising as to the possibility of co-operation between AIC and UNIDO.

The main subject discussed concerned the "Assistance to ANC in strengthening its Mechanical Workshop at Mazimbu" whose objective is to assist the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in strengthening its structures of operations by the creation of a mechanical workshop, training technical personnel for the design, production of simple combined wood-metal agricultural handtools and implements including furniture. The project would permit to provide repair and maintenance services for construction equipment, vehicles and agricultural machinery, tools and implements. At the same time, on-the-job training will be provided to ANC technical staff in carrying out the above-mentioned operations. Originally, this project was prepared for submission to UNDP with an amount of US\$ 389,500 for a period of two years. Unfortunately, due to the scarcity of funds, this project has not been submitted to New York for approval. During my mission, I discussed the possibility of implementing this project which is a first priority for ANC. The project document has been revised, and the cost reduced to US\$ 150,000. It is hoped that UNIDO would be in a position to assist the ANC in strengthening its mechanical workshop at Mazimbu by financing this project from UNIDF. ANC will provide us with the background information for the preparation of the revised version of the project. Dr. Quattara, the Resident Representative in Tanzania appeared to be very appreciative of the management qualities of ANC which deserves the strong support of UNIDO in assisting them in strengthening its mechanical workshop.

4. Discussions with PAC

I met Ms. Masekela, representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) in the UNDP office. It was agreed that the PAC's Chief Representative will call UNDP office for a meeting to be held at the PAC Headquarters. Unfortunately, despite some reminders, the PAC did not fix any appointment for a meeting. My intention was to discuss the follow-up action concerning the projects prepared by the UNIDO Headquarters Programme Formulation Mission in March 1982. The project proposal was prepared to assist the PAC in the "Training of PAC Staff in the Development and Operations of Small-scale Industries". No action recommended until further notice.

- 11 -

Minutes of the Meeting held with Mr. Toure of
UNIDO Headquarters on 8 July 1983 at 15.30 Hrs

Present: Mr. M. Toure, Coordinator, Africa Unit/PDEB/DPC/
UNIDO

Mr. H.G. Geingob, Director - UNIN

Dr. Aulakh, Asst. Director - UNIN

Mr. W. Asombang, Senior Lecturer, UNIN

The Director of UNIN welcomed Mr. Toure to the Institute and requested him to explain the nature of his mission.

Mr. Toure stated that over a year and a half ago a project proposal entitled "UNIDO Pre-Independence Assistance to Namibia" has been prepared by UNIDO in consultation with UNIN during the UNIDO Headquarters Programme formulation mission. UNIDO had approved, in May 1982 the project from its internal source of financing for an amount of \$103,960.

Unfortunately, neither the orientation of the project nor the nature of the Institute had been completely understood by the Representative from UNIDO who had visited the Institute in August 1982 to discuss the implementation of the project. Consequently, some misunderstandings had developed between UNIDO and UNIN and the project had remained at a standstill since that time.

Usually, if a UNIDO sponsored project were not implemented within one year, following approval of the funds by UNIDO, the funds were withdrawn and channelled elsewhere. However, since this project intends to reinforce cooperation between UNIDO and the United Nations Institute for Namibia, the Programme Development and Evaluation Branch (PDEB) had requested to the UNIDO financial services to extend the lead-line for completion of the project until the end of 1984 and UNIDO had agreed.

Since the previous approved project had been shelved, his mission was to explore possible ways of future cooperation for which the available funds could be utilised.

Mr. Toure pointed out that he did not have any specific project in mind. However, the Regional and country studies branch at the request of PDEB, had prepared a project concept for consideration by UNIN. In any case, the concerned project concept would not be taken into consideration by UNIDO if it is not accepted by UNIN.

The Director stated that the situation had changed since the last discussions were held with UNIDO officials. UN Gen. Ass. Res. 37/233E, had mandated the Institute, in cooperation with SWAPO, COMNAM and UNDP to prepare a Comprehensive Study on Namibia.

A meeting had been convened to see how best to implement the Resolution and two Committees had been established to carry out the task, namely an Advisory Committee and a Technical Committee of the Advisory Committee. In addition, two experts had tried to identify the gaps within the existing studies and pinpoint those studies that needed further work.

It had been argued that unlike Zimbabwe, the UN had spent funds on Namibia by establishing the Council, the Office of the Commissioner, the Institute, and Nationhood Programme and as such an infrastructure already existed for carrying out the study.

The task assigned to the Institute by the UN General-Assembly Resolution took precedence over past decisions made re projects, including those of the Senate. UNIN was therefore, concentrating a major part of its efforts in completing the study.

A draft Table of Contents had been prepared and it was in this context that the expertise of the various UN Specialised Agencies could be utilised. They should examine the Chapters listed and see in which area they would offer their expertise, either by elaborating on the existing studies or filling the gaps.

A Second meeting of the Advisory Committee would be held shortly and thereafter the various Specialised Agencies would be formally requested to make their inputs. They would also be advised of the Time-Table for the completion of the Study, which was the end of December 1983 for the receipt of draft Chapters.

In view of the foregoing the Institute could not embark on any new studies and could only examine the proposals brought by Mr. To're in the light of where they could fit into the Comprehensive Study. Those elements that did not, could not be given consideration at this stage.

However, if there were any areas not included in the draft Table of Contents and should have been, UNIDO or any other UN specialised Agency was free to bring this to the attention of the Institute.

The Director further pointed out that Chapters should be compiled in a manner to enable them to fit into the Study as a whole and not as separate books. The idea was that there would be a Comprehensive Study of 600-700 pages and a condensed version of approximately 100 pages that decision takers could quickly refer to.

In order to fulfill its mandate, UNIN would only request those Agencies to assist, whose assistance was direct and would dovetail with the present project. If Agencies had to seek outside funding for this purpose, due to the bureaucratic procedures involved in obtaining the funds, reporting etc. this would further delay the project and such assistance would be avoided. The Institute had very limited time in order to complete the project due to the delays in getting it off the ground.

Mr. Toure pointed out that in this case the internal budget UNIDO had available as from its*UNIDF General Pool and did not involve specific donors to whom they would be responsible for reporting etc. Consequently, the problems mentioned by the Director would not arise so far as UNIDO is concerned.

The draft Table of Contents for the Comprehensive Study were therefore, examined and after further discussions, the following were agreed upon:

*UNIDF: United Nations Industrial Development Funds
(UNIDO internal source of financing independently
from UNDP)

- DECISION: 1. 1) that UNIDO could probably undertake the following Chapters:
- a) Chapter 9 - Industry (the aspect of industrial development planning)
 - b) Chapter 10 - Energy and Power (specific to industry)
 - c) Chapter 11 - Transport and Communications
(UNIDO to fill gaps in Study prepared by ECA particularly Railways, Airways and Alternative Harbours - Re Harbours Mr. Toure would have to hold consultations as he was not sure whether UNIDO was equipped to carry out a Study in this area)
 - d) Chapter 24 - Women in Development (industrial Development)
 - e) Chapter 25 - Science and Technology (Transfer of Technology, Namibia point of view)

DECISION 2: That UNIDO would try to find a suitable researcher to go to Namibia to collect the necessary data needed to complete the above-mentioned Chapters. If UNIDO were unsuccessful in this venture they would consult UNIN and if necessary sub-contract this aspect of the work;

DECISION 3: That UNIN, at this time was not in a position to take action on the project concept prepared by UNIDO, except those areas already included in Decision (1) above;

DECISION 4: that the UNIN Technical Committee would provide Mr. Toure with specific instructions regarding preparation of the Chapters earmarked for UNIDO. The instructions would be conveyed to Mr. Toure during the following week by cable;

DECISION 5: That Mr. Toure would endeavour to have his colleagues complete their contributions by November 1983 in order to meet the UNIN deadline for the receipt of draft Chapters by December 1983;

DECISION 6: That since Mr. Toure would be required, to incorporate the agreement reached into a project proposal for his organization's purposes, the proposal should be based solely on the above-mentioned decisions and the instructions which would be sent from the UNIN Technical Committee. Any other additions would be unacceptable.

DECISION 7: That Programme Development and Evaluation Branch (DPEB) would submit the revised project proposal to UNIN for approval and Comments.

DECISION 8: That upon receipt of cleared project proposal by UNIN, UNIDO will then start immediately the implementation of the project.

In conclusion Mr. Toure stated that he was confident that UNIDO would be able to meet the deadline agreed upon by the Institute and contribute the Chapters assigned to them.

The Director brought the meeting to a close at 17.15 hours and thanked Mr. Toure for his cooperation.

- 17 -

Minutes of the Meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Comprehensive Study on Namibia, entitled "Namibia: Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development," held on 24 May 1983 at 9 hours.

Present:	Mr. H.G. Geingob,	Director, UNEM - Chairman
	Mr. K. Salonen,	Representative, the UN Council for Namibia and the Senate of UNEM.
	Cde. B. Amathila,	Secretary for Economic Affairs, SWAPO
	Mr. J. Kotta,	Senior Area Officer responsible for Namibia, UNDP, New York.
	Dr. Y. Shamapande,	Representative, COMESTAM, New York.
	Dr. L. Chivumo,	Director-General, National Commission for Development Planning, Zambia - Chief Ecoeconomist
	Dr. H. Aulakh,	Assistant Director, Economics Division, UNEM
Observers:	Dr. B. Muganda,	Regional Representative, COMESTAM
	Mr. M. Bomani,	Deputy Director, UNEM
	Dr. J. Oloya,	Assistant Director, UNEM
	Dr. S. Mushi,	Assistant Director, UNEM
	Ms. C. Kisiedu,	Assistant Director, UNEM
	Dr. R. Green,	Consultant

The Chairman called the meeting to order and extended a warm welcome to those present. Before proceeding to the adoption of the draft agenda, which had been distributed, the Chairman reminded the meeting of the following:

- (i) that the Senate of UNEM at its Fifteenth Meeting (Min.20) had decided as follows:
 - "(a) that there was a need for a synthesis of the Study on economic development;
 - "(b) to accept the recommendations of the Chairman to establish a Working Group; and
 - "(c) that the Working Group be responsible for making suggestions on how best the synthesis of the Study would be achieved."

In the light of the above-mentioned decision, it was therefore proposed that a small group be established to examine what had been achieved and what needed to be done and work out the methodology of what should be tackled. The group to comprise:

the Director of UNEM;
 the Assistant Director of UNEM in charge of the Economics Division;
 a representative of the Senate;
 a representative of SWAPO;
 a representative of the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia.

- (ii) that, furthermore, General Assembly Resolution 37/233E, paragraph 17, stated as follows:

"Requests the United Nations Institute for Namibia to prepare, in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organisation, the office of the UN Commissioner for Namibia and the United Nations Development Programme, a comprehensive document on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia, and requests the Secretary-General to provide substantive support through the office of the UN Commissioner for Namibia for the preparation of that document."

Hence the convening of the meeting to see how best to implement the decision of the Senate and the UN G.A. Assembly Resolution. He further reminded the meeting of the history surrounding the carrying out of the Study and the points that had previously been raised by SWAPO and the Senate of UNIN i.e. that the Namibia situation was not the same as the Zimbabwe situation when the Zimbabwe Study had been undertaken. Namibia had an Institute of learning and research, the UN Institute for Namibia, and it was therefore felt that any such Study should be undertaken under the auspices of UNIN. It had therefore been decided that the Institute should be the focal point of the Study and as the Director of the Institute he should be the Chairman of the group to supervise the undertaking of the Study. It was against this background that he had convened the meeting.

1. Adoption of the draft Agenda

Following discussions, and a number of amendments, the following draft agenda was adopted:

- I. Membership
- II. Name of Study
- III. Terms of Reference
- IV. Scope, content and organisation of Study
- V. Gaps Identification
- VI. 'Marrying' of the gaps between UNIN Studies and Nationhood Programme Studies
- VII. Identification of Agencies and Individuals to do further studies
- VIII. Timetable
- IX. Institutional Framework for carrying out the study
- X. Financial Implications involved
- XI. Any other business

2. Membership of the Committee

Mr. Kotta raised the issue of the contradiction that existed between the decision of the Senate of UNIN and the UN Gen. Assembly Res. regarding composition of the group to supervise the carrying out of the Study. He also requested clarification on whether there would be 2 groups, namely the Sub Committee of the Senate and the Special Committee as per UN Gen. Assembly Res. and if so, what would be the relationship between the two Committees.

The Chairman pointed out that his interpretation was that the UN General Assembly Res. had superseded the decision of the Senate, hence the invitation to UNDP to participate in the meeting.

The decision of the Senate, had been conveyed to the UN Council for Namibia and the Council had in turn taken the matter before the General Assembly. UN GA Res. 37/233F was the final ruling on the matter and the Committee that would be responsible for supervising the carrying out of the Study, was now in the process of being properly constituted, based on the above-mentioned UN GA Res.

DECISION: After further discussion, it was agreed:

- (a) that there would be only one Committee to supervise the Comprehensive Study on Namibia based on UN GA Res. 37/233E; and
- (b) that the Committee would be known as an Advisory Committee on(name of Study to be agreed upon under agenda item).

3. Name of Study

A number of proposals regarding an appropriate name for the Study were submitted.

DECISION: After discussion on the matter it was agreed to adopt the proposal that the Study be named "Namibia: Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development" and that the Advisory Committee be named:

The Advisory Committee on the Comprehensive Study on Namibia, entitled "Namibia: Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development."

4. Terms of Reference

It was noted that the original Terms of Reference given by the Senate of UNIN were no longer applicable as they had been superseded by events. It was further noted that a Technical Committee of the Advisory Committee would need to be established, as the actual technical work involved with the Study would not be carried out by the Advisory Committee.

DECISION: It was agreed:

- (a) to establish a working sub-committee to draft the Terms of References of the Advisory Committee, to be composed of the following:

Mr. M. Bomani
Mr. K. Salonen
Cde. B. Amathila
Dr. M. Muganda

- (b) to establish a working sub-committee to draft the Terms of Reference of the Technical Committee to be composed of the following:

Dr. H. Aulakh
Dr. L. Chivuno
Dr. R. Green
Dr. Y. Shamapande
Mr. J. Kotta

5. Scope, Content and Organisation of Study

It was noted that the paper prepared by UNIN, previously circulated, gave the actual scope of the Study on pages 6-7, and content, organisation and gaps identification had been given elsewhere within the paper. In addition, the paper prepared by COMNAM, had also given an outline of what had been done and what needed to be done.

It was therefore necessary for the 2 papers to be looked at carefully and the 2 efforts reconciled, thereby ensuring that the scope, style and terminology were properly covered.

Furthermore it was felt that a Study comprising 700 pages as suggested by UNIN would be too laborious and would not make easy reference for decision takers. It was therefore suggested that two volumes be prepared. The first would be a detailed Study of approx. 700 pages and the second would be a much shorter volume, based on a summary of the detailed Study. The condensed version would look more specifically at pre-independence and transition or intermediate phases and long term action required.

DECISION: It was agreed:

- (a) to accept the recommendation that there be 2 volumes of the Study; a detailed version and a condensed version;
- (b) that in drawing up the Terms of Reference of the Technical Committee, the Sub-Committee should also look at the papers of Dr. Green and Dr. Kwasa and reconcile the 2 efforts, resulting in a comprehensive Table of Contents for presentation to the Advisory Committee.

The Meeting adjourned at 11.45 hours to allow the 2 Sub-Committees to undertake their tasks.

Second Session, 24 May 1983 at 15.30 hours

Terms of Reference contd.

(a) Terms of Reference of the Advisory Committee

The Terms of Reference of the Advisory Committee as prepared by the Sub-Committee were discussed.

DECISION: After a number of amendments, it was agreed to adopt the following Terms of Reference for the Advisory Committee on the Comprehensive Study on Namibia entitled 'Namibia: Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development.

1. The Study will be carried out in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 37/233(F) and under the overall supervision of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, who, in carrying out his functions will be assisted by an Advisory Committee of which he shall be the Chairman and which will consist of:
 - A Representative of SWAPO
 - A Representative of the Senate of UNIN
 - A Representative of the UN Commissioner for Namibia
 - A Representative of the UNDP
 - A Representative of the UN Economic Commission for Africa
 - The Assistant Director in charge of the Economics Division of the UNIN,
 - The Chief Economist.
2. The Advisory Committee will meet at the request of its Chairman to review the progress of the Study, to examine its findings and conclusions and to consider any problems which may arise.
3. The Study will rely on the substantive guidance of the United Nations Institute for Namibia as appropriate, and to this end the Director of UNIN shall designate the Economics Division of UNIN to serve as the focal point. The involvement of other Divisions, Agencies, individual consultants and advisers may be arranged as necessary.
4. The Chief Economist will report to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee and shall keep him informed on the progress of the Study on a regular basis.
5. The Advisory Committee shall report to the Senate of the UNIN.

(b) Terms of Reference of the Technical Committee

The Terms of Reference of the Technical Committee as prepared by the Sub-Committee were discussed.

DECISION: With a number of amendments, it was agreed to adopt the following Terms of Reference of the Technical Committee on the Comprehensive Study on Namibia, entitled "Namibia: Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development."

The Technical Committee was established by the Advisory Committee to carry out the following functions:

1. Elaborate preliminary outline for the content and form of the Comprehensive Study.

2. Review available materials and identify areas in which complementary studies are needed.
3. Supervise and monitor the preparation of various elements of the Comprehensive study on Namibia.
4. Co-ordinate and integrate draft chapters for the study.
5. Review and modify, as appropriate, the various drafts presented for incorporation in the study.
6. Report to the Advisory Committee.

Composition of the Committee:

The Committee shall be composed of the following:

Chief Economist (Chairman)

Deputy Chief Economist (Provisionally the Assistant Director in charge of the Economics Division of UNIN)

Deputy Director of UNIN

Representative of SWAPO

Representative of COMMNAM.

Scope Content and Organisation of Study (contd.)

It was noted that in preparing the Table of Contents, the Sub-Committee had derived its sectors from an amalgamation of the UNIN and COMMNAM drafts and in some cases had created new sectors.

It was further noted that although no table of contents had been prepared for volume 2, the condensed version, it was understood that it would consist of a summary of the main issues in each sector and a proposed action programme which would be a set of recommendations on the basis of which policies could be formulated.

DECISION: It was agreed to adopt the following guidelines in respect of the contents of the Study:

NAMIBIA: PERSPECTIVES FOR NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Table of Contents

General Introduction to Study

PART ONE : Historical Background

Chapter 1 - Historical overview of Namibia: A Political, Social and Economic Analysis

PART TWO : Current Macro Economic Setting

Chapter II - Analysis of the Existing Economic, Social and Political Situation

PART THREE

Sectoral Analysis And Development Prospects

- Chapter III - Agriculture and Land Policy
- Chapter IV - Fisheries
- Chapter V - Forestry
- Chapter VI - Wild Life and Tourism
- Chapter VII - Mining
- Chapter VIII - Industry
- Chapter IX - Energy, Power and Water
- X - Transport and Communications
- XI - Housing and Construction
- XII - Commerce
- XIII - External Economic Relations
- XIV - Culture, Education and Manpower Development
- XV - Health and Social Welfare
- XVI - Regional Development, Urbanisation and Resettlement
- XVII - Community Development
- XVIII - Labour
- XIX - Public Finance, Monetary System and Financial Institutions.

PART FOUR

Development Strategies

- Chapter XX - Development Planning
- XXI - Public Administration
- XXII - Public Enterprises
- XXIII - Income Distribution
- XXIV - Women in Development
- XXV - Science and Technology
- XXVI - Environmental Protection

PART FIVE

- Summary and Conclusions
- Statistical/Data Annex
- Annotated Bibliography

6. Gaps Identification

7. Marrying of the gaps between UNIN Studies and Nationhood Programme Studies

DECISION : It was agreed that the task of gaps identification and marrying of the gaps between UNIN studies and Nationhood Programme studies be left to the Technical Committee.

8. Identification of Agencies and Individuals to do further studies

It was noted that the identification of agencies and individuals to undertake further studies could not be done until Nos. 6 and 7 above had been completed. However, the Technical Committee would be unable to commission studies and make payments. It was therefore proposed that as soon as the findings of the Technical Committee were finalised, that they be submitted to the Committee on the Fund for Namibia and the Committee on the Fund be requested to release the required funds to UNIN and the Director be empowered to commission the necessary studies.

In view of this, it was necessary that the Technical Committee complete its findings as soon as possible in order to avoid undue delays.

DECISION: It was agreed to adopt the proposal that the Committee on the Fund be requested to release the funds required for the study to UNIN and the Director be empowered to commission the necessary studies.

9. Timetable

It was noted that in view of the decisions taken, the chances of completing the Study by October no longer seemed possible. There was already a delay in commissioning the Studies, some consultants were not readily available and some chapters needed to be expanded or rewritten.

The Study to be prepared by UNIN, as far as its impact, would be compared with the Study on Zimbabwe. It was therefore important that the Institute did not rush the Study in order to meet deadlines, but should instead ensure that a masterly document was prepared, as the Study would be an indictment of the Institute's value and the quality of research it was capable of producing.

It was therefore suggested that without altering the entire schedule, but depending on how long it took to prepare a project document on the Study and what UNIN could do within its own resources, that the receipt of draft Studies be put back to December instead of October.

It would also be of great assistance if the Technical Committee could expedite its work and prepare a project document that could be submitted to the Committee on the Fund and the UNDP in order that the necessary funds could be released in order to avoid any further delays.

DECISION: It was agreed:

- (a) that tentatively, receipt of draft chapters be put back to December instead of October 1983; and
- (b) that the Technical Committee meet during the following 2 days to prepare a draft project proposal including financial implications for submission to the Committee on the Fund and UNDP in order that the necessary funds could be released to finance the project.

10. Institutional Framework for carrying out the Study

It was noted that the Institutional Framework for carrying out the Study was embodied in UN General Assembly Res. 37/233E, paragraph 17.

11. Financial Implications

The Chairman pointed out that at the Review Meeting of Nationhood Programme Projects held in New York in August 1982, (Mins. of the Review Meeting, para. 24) it had been stated that the Committee on the Fund had recommended to the UN Council for Namibia that UNIN, in co-operation with the agencies and organisations mentioned in UN Gen. Ass. Res. 37/233E, be requested to prepare the Comprehensive Study on Namibia. It was further mentioned that the sum of \$200,000 be set aside under the Nationhood Programme to finance the project.

Dr. Shamapande confirmed that the sum of \$200,000 was available for the project, but before those funds could be released a project proposal with financial implications had to be prepared, submitted and approved by the Committee on the Fund. He had therefore hoped that this would have been completed before the end of the meeting, in order that he could hand-carry the necessary documents to New York and thereby avoid any further delays. However, if it were not possible to complete the preparation of the project document before his departure, there were emergency funds available that could be released, while the project proposal was awaiting approval.

Mr. Kotta pointed out that the sum of \$200,000 appeared inadequate for an undertaking of that magnitude. The costs of outside consultants, secretarial staff, publication etc. would exceed that amount. UNIN should therefore prepare a realistic budget and the sum over and above \$200,000 that would be provided by the Committee on the Fund, sought from other traditional sources.

The \$200,000 was being given through the IPF for Namibia. In addition there was the IPF for NLM'S and possibly some funds could be diverted from that source. Nevertheless, since the project was being implemented as a Nationhood Programme Project it would probably be more feasible for the additional amount to be given also from the IPF for Namibia. The Chairman stated that for sometime it had been stated that the Project would be undertaken by UNIN. If it were to become the usual Nationhood Programme Project with Executing, Implementing and Co-ordinating Agencies, the Project would run into undue delays due to bureaucracy.

Mr. Kotta pointed out that even though the Project would be a Nationhood Programme Project, the bureaucratic channels could be short circuited if an arrangement were agreed upon along the same lines as the arrangement between UNIN and UNDP regarding the UNDP subvention to UNIN and a similar procedure could easily be arranged for this Project.

DECISION: It was agreed:

- (a) that in order to expedite the release of funds and obviate undue delays, the Technical Committee should draw up a project proposal with financial implications during the following 2 days for approval by the Advisory Committee and submission to the Committee for the Fund;
- (b) that realistic estimates should be prepared in the region of \$400,000 taking into consideration all probabilities since it would be difficult to obtain funds at a later date, if proper provisions were not made at this time;
- (c) that the procedure for the release of funding, accounting of expenditure and reporting, would be along the lines as the present arrangement between UNDP and UNIN in relation to the UNDP Project and not along the lines of the traditional Nationhood Programme Projects.

12. Any other business

12.1 Next Meeting of the Advisory Committee

It was proposed that the next meeting of the Advisory Committee took place in New York a week before the next meeting of the Senate. That would give the Technical Committee sufficient time to undertake some of the tasks to which it had been assigned. In the interim, if approval were needed for any of the recommendations of the Technical Committee, the local UNDP, SWAPO and CONNAM offices could provide local representatives to sit in for the representatives from New York on the Advisory Committee.

12.2 Close of meeting

The Chairman brought the meeting to a close at 18.00 hours and thanked the various participants for their constructive, co-operative and welcome contributions.

NAMIBIA: PERSPECTIVES FOR NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENTTable of Contents

General Introduction to Study:

PART ONEHistorical Background

- Chapter I - Historical overview of Namibia: A Political, Social and Economic Analysis

PART TWOCurrent Macroeconomic Setting

- Chapter II - Analysis of the Existing Economic, Social and Political situation

PART THREESectoral Analysis and Development Prospects

- Chapter III - Agriculture and Land Tenure Policy
- Chapter IV - Water Resources
- Chapter V - Fisheries
- Chapter VI - Forestry
- Chapter VII - Wild Life And Tourism
- Chapter VIII - Mining
- Chapter IX - Industry
- Chapter X - Energy and Power
- Chapter XI - Transport and Communications
- Chapter XII - Housing and Construction
- Chapter XIII - Commerce and External Economic Relations
- Chapter XIV - Culture, Education And Manpower Development
- Chapter XV - Health and Social Welfare

- Chapter XVI - Regional Development, Urbanisation And Resettlement
- Chapter XVII - Community Development
- Chapter XVIII - Labour
- Chapter XIX - Public Finance, Monetary System and Financial Institutions

PART FOUR

Development Strategies

- Chapter XX - Development Planning
- Chapter XXI - Public Administration
- Chapter XXII - Public Enterprises
- Chapter XXIII - Income Distribution
- Chapter XXIV - Women in Development
- Chapter XXV - Science and Technology
- Chapter XXVI - Environmental Protection

PART FIVE

Summary and Conclusions

- Chapter XXVII - Summary and Conclusions

ANNEXES

- Statistical/Data Annex
- Annotated Bibliography

"NAMIBIA: Perspectives Foward National Reconstruction Toward
Human and Political Economic Development" -
An Annotated Outline

(700 - 750 double spaced typed pages manuscript corresponding to
300 - 400 printed pages overall length)

PART ONEOVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

(115 to 125 pages)

Chapter One

(5 pages)

General Introduction

- Purpose, Importance Approval,
Overall Content of Study.
- Economics Division to prepare from
internal and Senate discussions on study.

Chapter Two

(30-35 pages)

An Historical Review: Political, Social and
Political Economic Analysis

- Pre colonial, initial external penetration,
German and South African periods
- Stress on trends, structures, political
economy (not detailed micro military or
political history).
- Historical, Political and Cultural Division
to prepare in consultation with Social and
Education and Economics Divisions.
- Material available includes historical
studies within HPC and Torre Linne Eriksen
political economic history project for HPC.
Certain sectoral studies historical review
sections and chapter, (eg Innes) in
Namibia: The Last Colony are also relevant.
Demographic history should be included making

use where possible of UNIN estimates
(in Manpower Study) and projections from them
rather than relying fully on South African figures.

Chapter Three

(40 pages)

Existing Structures: Social, Political, Economic,
Legal.

3.1 Social (10)

- To be written by SED based on existing studies
(especially UNIN Education and Health, IDAF
Labour)

3.2 Political Economic (20)

- To be written by Econ based largely on Towards
Economic Development Strategy Options augmented
by other material e.g. Namibia: The Last
Colony (Inces, Kiljunen-Green chapters),
Moorsom Transforming A Wasted Land in
Freedom For Namibia series.

3.3 Legal (10)

To be written by Legal and Constitutional
Division abridging from their own
and other existing (e.g. ILO on Labour Law)
studies.

Chapter Four

A Strategic Approach to Human, Political and
Institutional Transformation and Development by
Independent Namibia

- To be written by Econ. in consultation with
other divisions. Largely based on Towards
Economic Development Strategy Options
(Chapter 5).
- Gap. No overall study on full employment as
a means to ensuring household livelihood to
meet basic needs exists. Proposal at Annex II
Para 8.

PART TWO

HUMAN AND POLITICAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Major Problems Priorities and Possible Solutions.

(450-500 pages)

Chapter Five

Human and Personpower Development

(100-110 pages)

5.1 Education and Communication (Media) -
(20 pages)

- SED and Teacher Training to write. Largely based on existing studies.
- Gaps. Articulation of institutions and policy to implement SWAPO decision to make English the national language. Proposal at Annex II Para 9.
- There is no study on substantive aspects of information and media e.g. newspapers, journals, books radio and t.v. programming. Proposal at Annex II Para 16.

5.2 Health (20 pages)

- SED to write based largely on existing study plus SWAPO/WHO study and Seminar report and translations of German Development Institute Sectoral Study.
Liaison needed with ALR on how to use materials from Nutrition Study which relates to 5.2 and 6.2 Potential input from proposed UNICEF study (see 8.4).

5.3 Housing (5 pages)

- SED to prepare in consultation with Econ. Special reference to low cost, self help and "informal sector" approaches and on upgrading of rural housing. Some partial studies exist.

5.4 Urbanisation (10 pages)

- SED to prepare in consultation with Econ. Needs to indicate probable magnitude of urban population growth from reuniting families and "urban drif", resultant infrastructural and social problems and policies/resource allocations needed to cope with them. Scattered notes in some UNIN studies (especially Manpower Study) and in Namibia: The Last Colony.
- Gap. No overall study exists. Proposal at Annex II Para 17.

5.5 Rehabilitation and Resettlement (10 pages)

- HPC to prepare. To cover technical, service provision, logistic and social problems/requirements of facilitating the return of refugees, displaced persons and the disabled to life in Independent Namibia. Should draw on SWAPO experience in camps and on experience of Independent Zimbabwe. Should relate to Public Administration (5.6)

5.6 Public Administration (20 pages)

- HPC to write basically by condensing existing study.

5.7 Personpower Development (20 pages)

- Econ. in conjunction with SED. Basically updating of section of 1978 Manpower Study relating to personnel requirements and availability by sector and resultant policy implications. Need to consult with divisions responsible for major sectoral chapters to build up revised estimates. (Could probably be done, if desired by original study consultant).

Chapter Six
(170-180 pages)

Production and Exchange: Restructuring,
Rehabilitation and Expansion.

- 6.1 Minerals (20 pages)
(Exclude coal, oil, gas - to go in 6.6)
- Econ. in consultation with LCD to compile from Econ. and LCD studies, 1983 revised Commonwealth Secretariat study for SWAPO, Freedom for Namibia Series mineral study, translation of GDI sectoral study.
- 6.2 Rural and Agricultural Development (30 pages)
- ALR to write largely based on two UNIN studies plus relevant materials from Transforming a Waste Land (Freedom for Namibia Series), Namibia the Last Colony, C. Nixon Master's Thesis, translated GDI sectoral studies. Consult with SED on use of nutrition data/proposals from Nutrition Study which also relate to Chapter 5.2.
- 6.3 Fishing (10 pages)
- ALR to prepare. Initial UNIN draft study and Freedom for Namibia Series draft Fishing study available.
 - Gap. FAO draft overall study should if possible be completed and/or made available to UNIN in draft form. See Anex II - Para. 10.
- 6.4 Industry: Processing and Manufacturing
- Econ. to write based on existing chapter in Towards Economic Development Strategy Options.

6.5 Construction (5 pages)

- Econ. in consultation with SED (eg. in respect to 5.3m 5.4). Set out issues as to who (e.g. Foreign Firms, public works department, parastatal informal), how much (capacity and requirements), how (labour, capital, raw material, technology intensity). May be useful to study experience in Botswana construction sector. Limited Materials available.

6.6 Energy and Power (10 pages)

- Econ. to write following receipt of UNCN consultancy study or revised draft and collection of additional data.
- Gap. No study and very limited data are available. UNCN draft consultancy report needs revision including acquisition and incorporation of Namibian data. See Annex II Para. 14.

6.7 Water (15 pages)

- ALR to write in close consultation with Economics. Some basic data have been secured and a limited amount of analysis.
- Gap. Urgent that ongoing UNCN consultancies be completed and/or made available in draft as inputs into this chapter See Annex II - Para. 3.

6.8 Environment (10 pages)

- Econ. to write in consultation with ALR, SED. To stress Fragility of environment, multiple and potentially irreversible environmental degradation aspects. Rough working outline prepared by consultant.

- Gap. No overall study exists. Proposal at Annex II Para. 7.
- 6.9 Transport and Communication (20 pages)
 - Econ. division to write. UNIN study in progress, ECA study available. Additional data on traffic and vehicles being sought.
 - Gap. Data and analysis of railway sector, on implications of proposed Trans Kalahari line and on possible reactivation of Port of Swakopmund are not available. Proposal at Annex II - Para. 13.
- 6.10 Commerce and Trade (20 pages)
 - Econ. to prepare in consultation ALR To cover importing (requirements/sourcing/enterprises); wholesale/retail; agricultural procurement/marketing input supply; exports (markets/enterprises/state role). Co-ordinate with chapters 6.1, 6.2, 6.3. Largely based on existing draft study, ALR work in progress on agricultural marketing, chapter in Towards Economic Development Strategy Options.
 - Gap. Detailed articulation by product in respect to import/export sources, markets, channels is not available. Proposal at Annex II - Para. 12.
- 6.11 International Economic Organisation/Treaties (10 pages)
 - Econ. to write in close consultation with LCD. Indication of basic issues and of categories of organisation:
Leave -eg. Rand Monetary Union, SACUA, ICSEAF.
Join - eg. OAU, ECA, SADCC, PTA, Commonwealth, UN and Specialised Agencies.

Negotiate e.g. ACP

Basic Decision Needed e.g. GATT, IBRD, IMF, WIPO.

Negotiations/Treaties Needed - e.g. Water rights in respect to Kunene, Okavango, Linyate, Zambezi, Orange, extension of FAO Fisheries convention to cover Namibian waters.

Consultant will prepare rough working outline.

Chapter Seven
(65 pages)

Financial Resource Mobilisation, Allocation and

7.1 Monetary System (15 pages)

Econ. to write. To include currency, central bank. Coordinate with 6.10 in respect to exchange control, import licensing. Some work in progress, data available.

Gap. UNIN does not have a study on a Central Bank for Namibia. It would be useful to secure access to the brief study done for SWAPO by a consultant. See Annex II - Para II.

7.2 Financial Institutions (15 pages)

Econ. to write. Partial data are available on institutions and magnitudes from UNTC study.

- Gap. Additional data on history, quantitative magnitudes and present institutional structure are needed. Proposal to secure access to independent research work in progress at Annex II - Para II.

7.3 Public Finance (Revenue. Expenditure/Budgeting)
- (15 pages)

Econ. to write. Substantial body of scattered data. Consultant could elaborate outline and/or prepare drafts for parts of section if desired.

7.4 Public Sector (20 pages)

- Econ. to write. coordinate with Chapter 5.6
To cover public enterprises and regulation/
control of actions of private enterprises.
Partial draft available in Towards
Economic Development Strategy Options.
Substantial revision needed to sharpen
priorities specify possible sequences, indicate
capacity limits.
TEDSO notably overoptimistic on how much would
be possible in first 18 to 24 months.

Chapter Eight
(75 pages)

Building Equity and Participation

8.1 Eliminating Discrimination (5 pages)

- LCD to prepare from existing studies in
consultation with Econ. Need to stress that
as well as formal legal changes it is
necessary to include action to overcome
mortgage of past discrimination as an
integral part of policy in each sector.

8.2 Income Distribution (15 pages)

- Econ. to write. Scattered notes exist in
Manpower Study, etc. and some presentation/
discussion likely to flow from Public
Administration Seminar. Needs to cover prices
(including power prices,), degree of
progressivity of fiscal system, probable
incomes of small scale self employed
("informal sector") as well as public service
and overall wage/salary structure. Sectoral
study in progress by Econ. needs to be
completed as a priority.

8.3 Roles of Women (15 pages)

- Information and Documentation to prepare in consultation with H.P.C. An existing UNIN study provides a starting point.
- Gap. A substantial body of materials and experience has been built up by SWC and a substantial independent research project is in progress in close consultation with SWC. Proposal, for securing effective access to these inputs at para 5 of Annex II.

8.4 Children (10 pages)

- HPC to prepare. Should coordinate with 8.3 and 5.2.
- Gap. No systematic work on this topic as such is known to UNIN. UNICEF proposes to undertake a study whose draft or final report could provide basic material for the section (see Annex II - Para. 4.).

8.5 Worker Self Organisation/Involvement in Workplace Decisions (10 pages)

- HPC in close consultation with LCD. Goals stated in SWAPO "Programme" and NUNW materials provide a basis for articulating policies, institutions, legal framework for trade union, workers council and other forms of worker self organisation, participation in workplace and enterprise decisions. However, no UNIN work has been done on such articulation to date.
- Gap. NUNW documents, discussion and experience are an important input. Proposal, for its effective utilisation appear at Para 6. of Annex II.

8.6 Communal and Peasant Household Participation in Decision Taking and In "Self Help" (15 pages)

- HPC to prepare in close consultation with ALR. SWAPO 'Programme' provides basis for articulating production organisation, village councils/Funds/Production Units, Communal Infrastructure creation and similar policy and institutional approaches to rural community/household involvement in decisions, in production and in communal "self help". However, no substantive UNIN work at the level of articulation and option posing has been done to date.

8.7 Legal Framework (15 pages)

- LCD to write. To cover legal 'philosophy'; Legal system (courts, lawyers, access, etc), priorities for revised and new laws on independence. Substantial materials available in two UNIN studies by LCD and in UNIN Sectoral studies.
Gap. A more systematic list of legislative priorities and requirements for achieving them is needed. Proposal to that end appears at Para. 15. of Annex II.

Chapter Nine
(50 pages)

National Development Planning

9.1 Organisational Systems/Planning Machinery
(5 pages)

- 9.2 Planning Institutions (including channels for workers' peasants', women's, national assembly members' and party inputs, comments, reviews of results to provide an effective framework to guide and to evaluate the planning process. To be coordinated with 8.3, 8.5, 8.6) - (5 pages)

- 9.3 Toward Balanced Regional Development (5 pages)
- 9.4 Sectoral Plans (based on, but not duplicating, chapters 5, 6, 7, 8) - (15 pages).
- 9.5 Interim Plan Programme (For first 18 - 24 months) - (10 pages)
- 9.6 Perspective For National Development Plan (to follow 9.5) - (10 pages)
- Econ. to write all sections. Substantial work needed given weakness of existing first draft study. Substantial portion of 9.4, 9.5, 9.6 consequential on sectoral studies in chapters 5, 6, 7, 8. Basic goals of planning process to be taken from SWAPO "Programme".

PART THREE

BASIC DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION

(90 - 100 pages)

- Introductory Note - Nature of, weaknesses in Namibian statistical
(2 - 5 pages) and other data.
- Econ. to prepare.

Chapter Ten

(50 pages)

Selected Statistics

- . Population and Labour Force
- . National Accounts
- . Human and Physical Infrastructure
- . Agriculture/Land Use
- . Fishing
- . Mining
- . Industry
- . Construction
- . Power/Water
- . Transport and Communications
- . External Transactions (Trade, Payments, etc.)

Public Finance.

(Where possible time series should be provided. Sources should be clearly specified and alternative estimates presented where appropriate. Where UNIN estimates - or estimates from other UNIN or Nationhood Programme related sources are available - these should be used; if appropriate with suspect occupation regime and apologist numbers presented for contrast. These points apply to text as well as tables. In particular heavy reliance on Thomas as a basic source should be avoided. Not only UNIN, Namibia: The Last Colony and Freedom for Namibia Series estimates but also later official "SWA/Namibia" data cast the gravest of doubts on many of his figures especially in respect to population, labour force and public finance).

- Information and Documentation in close consultation with Econ. to locate, select and organise.

Chapter Eleven

Additional Data

(40 - 50 pages)

- 11.1 Data on TNC's (5 pages)
- 11.2 Review of Empirical Studies on Namibian Economy (10 pages)
- 11.3 Qualitative/Descriptive Data (10 pages)
- 11.4 Select, Annotated Bibliography (to include all relevant UNIN, UNCN, SWAPO and other studies likely to be of direct use to decision takers and technicians even if not formally published).
- (10 pages)

11.5 Meeting Data Requirements (including note on data gaps, requirements for Independent Namibia and on approaches to development of statistical and other basic data collection methods, channels and institutions) - (10 pages)

I and D in close consultation with Econ. requires review all UNIN, UNCN. other Nationhood Programme studies and major independent work. UNTC study provides basic data for 11.1 (except in respect to petroleum and import/export). Torre Linne Eriksen Political Economy of Namibia (draft annotated bibliography) provides a base from which to select 11.4 and to identify items for coverage in 11.2 and sources for 11.3 and 10.

PART FOUR

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

(25 pages)

Chapter Twelve

Summary of Proposals

(25 pages)

Econ. to write on basis of the first eleven chapters.

Data and Research Gaps Requiring Studies

1. Comparison of the outline for "Namibia : Perspectives for National Reconstruction Toward Human and Political Economic Development" with data, studies and other materials available to UNIN at present has revealed fifteen areas (as summarised in Paragraph 12 of the Report) in which additional data collection and/or analytical studies by UN agencies, SWAPO or other consultants will be either critical to or highly valuable toward prompt and adequate completion of the study.
2. These areas are outlined below specifying what is needed, what studies - if any - are known to be in hand and suggesting an effective way of securing the requisite information and/or analysis by October.
3. Water. No sectoral study currently exists. The official data and independent writings currently available at UNIN are limited, UNCN has commissioned two studies in respect to this sector and it is important that at least their draft reports be available to UNIN preferably by July and at the latest by October.
4. Children. No sectoral study specifically relating to the problems and needs of children exists in respect of Namibia. However, UNICEF proposes to undertake such a study in the second half of 1984 as part of its preparation for initiating a country programme following the election of the Constitutional Assembly. UNICEF has been informed of the comprehensive study and requested to make at least a draft of its study available by October.

5. Women. No comprehensive study of the present status of and discrimination against women in Namibia, of the roles of women in independent Namibia or of the policy and institutional options for achieving such a transformation. There is a body of materials and experience of SWC which has not been readily accessible to UNIN. In addition a researcher based at IDS (Sussex), Caroline Allison, has over the past eighteen months been preparing materials for a study in close collaboration with SWC. Her study is at the field work stage (including a recently completed eight week period in Namibia) and should become available by October. Ms. Allison could probably prepare a first draft of appropriate length largely on IDS Southern Africa research funds with the only probable expense to UNIN arising if it was desired to bring her to Lusaka for discussion with UNIN Staff working on this and related topics.

6. Workers. Neither UNIN nor UNCN has produced any study on workers self organisation in independent Namibia. (Studies - notably by ILO and IDAF - provide adequate material on the present situation). SWAPO and the National Union of Namibian Workers have a body of thinking and experience on this topic. The UNIN personnel responsible for this section should therefore consult in depth with relevant SWAPO and NUNW personnel, including the Secretary for Labour, Comrade Ya Otto to secure goals, concepts and approaches in this area.

7. Environment. While scattered information is available on a sectoral (e.g. overgrazing, overfishing) or enterprise (e.g. Rossing worker health risk and more general air and water pollution) no overall study exists. It is proposed to request UNEP to undertake such a study with an October target date for completion.

8. Employment. The personpower development and sectoral aspects of employment have been covered in a number of UNIN and UNCN studies as have the employment legislation aspects by the ILO. However, no study exists directed to indentifying the potential, policy requirements, resource costs and means to implementing a full employment (including self employment) or "adequate livelihood" strategy for independent Namibia. This is critical because the main surplus generating sector (mining) is not and cannot be a major employer and three sectors (large and small scale farming, domestic service) emcompassing two thirds of the economically active population are neither productive enough nor fairly enough remunerated to provide households dependent on them with livelihoods capable of covering basic personal consumption needs. It is proposed to request JASPA/ILO to undertake a study of this topic for completion by October.

9. English Language. A UNIN study deals with the policy issues and broad approaches to implementing SWAPO's decision to establish English as Namibia's national language. However, further work on articulation and programme design is needed. An ongoing study the Commonwealth Secretariat undertaken at the request of SWAPO should be well advanced by October and it is proposed to request SWAPO and the Secretariat to make its interim materials and conclusions available for use in "Namibia : Perspectives".

10. Fisheries. No complete UNCN study exists and available material is fragmentary. It is therefore important either that the FAO study now in draft form be completed before October or that the draft be made available to UNIN at an early date for use in elaborating and refining its existing draft.

11. Money and Banking is an area in which both existing studies and basic data are limited. (a) SWAPO has a study by a consultant in respect to a Central Bank for Namibia which it is hoped can be made available (with comments) to UNIN:
(b) a Namibian ILO student - R.Kakuri - has recently completed a data collection trip to Namibia. It is suggested that it would be desirable to secure a brief factual study on the financial sector's history, present institutional structure and current statistical/quantitative data to complement that in the UNTC study. Mr. Kakuri is based at IDS (Sussex) and the envisaged work would involve limited expense as the material is already collected. (It is possible that the cost could be met out of the IDS Southern Africa Research Budget).
Mr. Kakuri, who is not a member of any political party was recommended to IDS by Comrade Peter Katjivivi.

12. External Trade Restructuring. While a basic UNIN study exists in draft form, more detailed articulation into ways of altering marketing and purchasing of specific key import and export commodities would be desirable. It is proposed to request UNCTAD (probably through the joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre) to undertake such a study on policy and institutional options for completion by October.

13. Transport. While a basic ECA study is available two major gaps remain. The first is in respect to railways (including the proposed Trans Kalahari from Botswana to a Namibian port which would create a major regional transport link between independent Namibia and the other independent Southern African states). The second is a desk study on the feasibility and cost of reactivating the Port of Swakopmund. A contingency plan is needed in the event that South Africa continues its illegal occupation of Walvis Bay after Namibia's independence.

It is proposed to request the Commonwealth Secretariat to secure the services of the former Deputy General Manager of East African Harbours (a Ugandan Marine engineer now working in a UN consulting firm) to undertake desk studies in both topics. He has served in a Commonwealth Secretariat consultancy to Botswana in respect to the proposed Trans-Kalahari in the course of which a substantial body of material on the present Namibian railway system and a certain amount on the hydrology of the coast off Swakopmund (which in terms of marine traffic lies over the approach to Walvis Bay) was obtained and would be readily accessible and comprehensible to him. During the Trans Kalahari consultancy he was in contact with SWAPO to obtain their views on the policy issues and probable view of the future independent Namibia on the proposed railway (whose construction is contingent on Namibian independence).

14. Energy. At present no complete study by UNIN or UNCN Exists. Available data is very limited indeed and no substantial study or publications of any kind are known to UNIN. It is therefore critical that the draft consultant's report for UNCN be augmented with at least reasonable estimates of present and future Namibian energy sources and uses by sector and a sketch of the present physical and institutional pattern of energy production and distribution (including services and routes of coal and oil imports). At least the augmented draft, if not the final report, is needed by October and preferably sooner.
15. Legal. Basic UNIN studies exist. Further elaboration of priority areas for legislation at independence and preparation of drafts useable in producing bills at that time would be valuable to the study's sections relating to the legal system and to articulation of some sectoral chapters as well as of more

general value as an input into pre-independence pre-planning. The most practicable approach would appear to be for UNIN to secure the services of a chief parliamentary draftsman with experience in legal aspects of political economic reconstruction of transformation in Africa and of a similarly experienced civil servant or social scientist capable of working with him on interpreting technical substantive aspects in the areas in respect of which draft legislation is desired. Only the preliminary results of this exercise - identification of major priority legislative requirements and their implications for policy priorities and sequences at independence - would be needed by October for incorporation in "NAMIBIA : Perspectives for National Reconstruction Toward Human and Political Economic Development."

16. Information and Media. Studies have been done on the technical and technical personnel aspects of communication. However, none exists on the substantive content of the media - newspapers, books, magazines, news services, radio and television programmes, etc. Information is needed primarily on what institutions, policies and personnel are needed to allow effective participation in knowledge and expression by Namibians and secondarily on present media institutional structures and physical base. It is proposed to request UNESCO to undertake an information and media study for completion by October.
17. Urbanisation. No overall study on probable scope and consequences of urbanisation in independent Namibia exists. It is clear that ending 'contract' and reuniting families will substantially raise urban populations (whose present levels are grossly understated because many Africans who reside in

them fear they would be sent away were their presence officially known). The implications in respect to urban infrastructure (e.g. housing, water, environmental sanitation, roads, transport), to basic services (e.g. health, education), to employment and to social relations will evidently be major and give rise to a substantial number of problems and of resource requirements. A study on probable rates of urbanisation, on resultant problems and on policies/institutions and resource allocations needed to cope with, limit and overcome them is needed to allow a coherent set of policy decisions and subsequent urban planning. It is proposed to request Habitat to undertake an urbanisation study for completion by October.

18. It is necessary that following discussion and approval or amendment of the list of gaps and proposed means of filling them that UNIN take immediate steps to secure agreement of the proposed consultants and agree on a definite outline of study contents and time table for completion. In the case of studies by UN Specialized Agencies the approaches would be made in consultation with UNCN (and where funding outside the agency in questions normal resources was required also in consultation with UNDP).

Identification of Gaps, Consultancy Requirements, Responsibilities, Financial Implications

CHAPTER	GAP	Complementary Study Requirements	Responsibility	Financial Implications	Notes
I (Historical)	None	Sufficient Material Available	IIPC	-	Demographic Study by UNCN Available July 1983
II (Macroeconomic)	Gap-Economic Analysis	GDP/National Accounts Analysis for Social, Political Sufficient Material	Eco/Consultant Eco/(Labour) SFD/(Social) IIPC(Political)	3 Months Senior consultant	-
III (Agriculture)	None	Sufficient Material Available	ALR	-	-
IV (Water)	No complete studies	NAM/79/013 (2 Consultants) expected July - UNCN to make available	Apri/Consultant	-	To cover urban and mining as well as agricultural uses
V (Fisheries)	NAM/78/005 not fully adequate	Requires Collecting Existing Material to Determine	<u>Apri/may need consultant</u>	?	Need to secure unpublished FAO and CIIR (Moor som) studies
VI (Forestry)	Gap	Complete study of sector	ALR/Consultant	3 Months Senior Consultant	Full range from woodlots/fuel to commercial forests
VII (Wild life and Tourism)	Gap	Consultancy Study (Studies) Needed both on wild life and on Tourism	ARI/Consultant(s)	2 Months Middle consultancy	UNCN to locate wildlife materials, interested bodies, consultants

CHAPTER	GAP	Complementary study requirements	Responsibility	Financial Implications	Notes
VIII (Mining)	None	Sufficient Material Available	Econ/Legal	-	UNCN to send material on Firms
IX (Industry)	None	Need translation GDI Sectoral study	Econ	-	-
X (Energy, Power)	Gap	NW/79/011 incomplete	Econ/UNCN	?	UNCN to advise on progress, probable completion date of NW/79/011
XI (Transport, Communications)	Partial Gaps: a. Railway b. Road vehicle data c. Alternative Harbours to Walvis Bay	Study to Fill Gaps and Revise, Consolidate Existing Material	Econ/Consultant	3 Months Senior Consultants	On harbours study on reactivation of Swakopmund critical.
XII (Housing, Construction)	Gap Construction	Update Existing Housing study and Extend to cover construction	SFD/Consultant	2 Months Senior Consultant	
XIII (Commerce and External Relations)	Partial Gaps- especially present structure domestic commerce, legal aspects external econ. relations	Gap Filling and Consolidation existing materials	Econ/consultant/Legal	3 Months Senior consultant	-

CHAPTER	GAP	Complementary Study requirement	Responsibility	Financial Implications	Notes
XIV (Culture, Education, Manpower)	Gap-Culture	Culture-study by TT Education-Sufficient materials available Manpower - update and sectoral Articulation (after other sectoral chapters well advanced)	TT TT/SED Econ/Consultant	- + 2 Month Senior Consultant	1. Education includes Natl. Language 2. Manpower includes completing sectoral manpower work
XV (Health, Social Welfare)	None	Articulation training and Front Line Programme content	SED/SWAPO Consultant (SWAPO Medical service to provide Consultant)	1 Month Senior Consultant	Include Nutrition
XVI (Regional Dev. Urbanisation)	Gap	Sectoral Study Required	Econ/Consultant	3 Months	-
XVII (Community Development)	Gap	Sectoral Study Required	HPC/Consultant	2 Months Middle Level Consultant	Check with Asst. Director HPC.
XVIII (Labour)	Partial Gap	Require Study to Update. Integrate Materials	Econ/Consultant	2 Months Senior Consultant	-
XIX (Public Finance Fin. Institutions, Monetary)	Major Gaps	a. Public Finance Study b. Financial Institution study c. Monetary system study	Econ/Consultant	6 Months Senior Consultancy	- -
XX (Planning)	Gap	Complete UNIN Study in progress	Econ/Chief Economist	-	-

CHAPTER	GAP	Complementary Study Requirements	Responsibility	Financial Implications	Notes
XXI (Public Administration)	None	Sufficient Materials Available	IPC	-	-
XXII (Public Enterprise)	Gap	Sectoral Study Needed	Econ/Consultant	2 Months Senior Consultancy	Integrate with ICPE training Programme
XXIII (Income Distribution)	Gap	Study Required - Coordinated with Public Finance	Econ/Consultant*	2 Months Senior Consultant	
XXIV (Women)	Partial Gaps	Consolidation and Extension Existing Work	Econ/SVC	3 Months Senior Consultancy	Secure Katjivivi and Allison Monography
XXV (Science and Technology)	Gap	Sectoral Study Needed	Econ/Chief Economist/Consultant	3 Months Senior Consultant	
XXVI (Environmental Protection)	Gap	Sectoral Study Needed (Rough Outline Exists)	ALP/Consultant	3 Months Senior Consultant	-
XXVII (Summary and Conclusions)	Not Applicable	To Be Written on Basis 1 - XXVI	Econ/Chief Economist	-	-
STATISTICAL/ Data Annex	Gaps	a. Compilation Existing materials b. Incorporation Sectoral Chapter data c. Study on Future Namibian Data Collection system	IDD	-	Locate Existing Statistical system study-UNGH and Econ. to search

CHAPTER	GAP	Complementary Study Requirements	Responsibility	Financial Implications	Notes
Annotated Bibliography	Partial Gap	Updating/Extension Torre Linne Ericksen Study	IDP	-	-

Proposed Timetable for completion of "NAMIBIA: Perspective on National Reconstruction Toward Human and Political Economic Development."

1. The proposed timetable requires completion of draft chapters by October 31; of overall evaluation and indication of need for major revision by the Chief Economist by December 31; of preparation of the revised text and discussions with SWAPO by February 28, 1984; of the International Seminar by mid-April; and of final editing and publication by July 31. This is a possible but also a very tight timetable. It is highly desirable that it be met because of the value of a comprehensive study to Namibian decision takers and to those undertaking more detailed technical, policy and institutional studies as well as those engaged in pre-independence personpower development and data collection work.

2. For the timetable to be realistic there are three and possibly four necessary conditions:
 - (a) UNIN - especially within its research programme - gives top priority to work on "NAMIBIA : Perspectives for National Reconstruction toward Human and Political Economic Development;"

 - (b) those with whom UNIN is acting in consultation seek to give prompt priority attention to aspects of the study concerning them including securing information and preparing or completing gap filling studies;

- (c) all newly commissioned work to fill gaps is completed in time (or with a maximum of three to four studies late by not over six weeks);
 - (d) possibly UNIN - given the limited size of its academic staff and their heavy commitments to teaching - may need to secure some temporary assistance in revision and preparation of text.
3. If these are not met the timetable will prove to be impossible. This is particularly true if key gap filling studies either arrive several months late or with serious omissions in coverage and basic data.
4. The draft timetable by main area of action is:
- (a) May - UNIN Senate Sub-Committee meeting to identify gaps and decide on ways to fill them.
 - UNIN (in consultation with UNCN, UNDP and SWAPO) arranges for UN Specialized Agencies, SWAPO and other approved consultants to undertake the gap filling data collection exercise and studies.
 - (b) May - UNIN proceeds to complete its ongoing sectoral studies which will secure as inputs into the comprehensive study and prepares drafts of all chapters not requiring additional outside studies.
 - Consultants carry out gap filling studies and make them available to UNIN.
 - (c) October - UNIN prepares drafts of chapters substantially dependent on the gap filling studies
November

- (d) October
December - Chief Economist carries out overall review of first draft identifying areas in which major alterations, revisions or additions are needed.
- (e) November
January - UNIN prepares a revised draft, on the basis of the Chief Economist's review.
- (f) February - UNIN - SWAPO consultations on revised draft and UNIN preparation of amended revised draft for limited distribution.
- (g) March - Amended revised draft reproduced and circulated especially to participants in International Seminar.
- (h) April - International Seminar on "NAMIBIA : Perspectives for National Reconstruction Toward Human and Political Economic Development."
- (i) April
May - Final revision and editing by UNIN taking into account the information provided and views expressed at the Seminar.
- (j) June
July - Printing of final text.
- (k) July - Publication of NAMIBIA : Perspectives for National Reconstruction Toward Human and Political Economic Development.

REVISED DRAFT

'NAMIBIA: Perspectives For National Reconstruction Toward Human and Political Economic Development' - A Report To Identify Gaps To Be Filled And Further Work To Be Done In Implementing The "Namibia Comprehensive Study"

1. UNIN has been charged with responsibility for carrying out a Comprehensive Economic Study of Namibia in co-operation with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia's office, the UNDP and SWAPO.

"Requests the United Nations Institute for Namibia to prepare, in co-operation with the South West Africa people's Organization, the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the United Nations Development Programme, a comprehensive document on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia, and requests the Secretary-General to provide substantive support through the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for the preparation of that document." General Assembly Resolution 37/233/A-E of 20-X11-83, para 17E.

2. The Senate has instructed UNIN to prepare a report outlining the contents and organisation of the proposed study in order to identify information gaps to be filled, to indicate work on the study to be done by UNIN within its research and publication programme, to indicate possible means to filling the gaps - in particular through co-operation by U.N Agencies - and to propose a timetable for the study. This report is to be submitted for consideration, amendment and approval to a Senate Sub-Committee which includes members representing SWAPO, UNIN, UNDP and ECA at a meeting in May 1983.

"The Chairman therefore proposed that a small group be established to examine what had been achieved and what needed to be done and to work out the methodology of what should be tackled. The group will comprise:

the Director of UNIN,
the Assistant Director of UNIN in charge of the Economics Division,
a representative of the Senate,
a representative of SWAPO, and
a representative of the Office of the Commissioner

The group should prepare a position paper for the next meeting of the Senate, looking at the existing gaps and how to proceed in terms of achieving a synthesis. The group should suggest the financial implications involved. If necessary, UNDP could be requested to release Professor Onitiri for a month or two to assist.

DECISION: It was agreed:

- (a) that there was a need for a synthesis of the study on economic development;
- (b) to accept the recommendation of the Chairman to establish a Working Group; and
- (c) that the Working Group be responsible for making suggestions on how best the synthesis of the study could be achieved."

3. UNIN has, therefore, prepared the following report on the scope, content and organisation of the comprehensive study (hereafter referred to by the working title: "NAMIBIA: Perspectives for National Reconstruction Toward Human and Political Economic Development"); the main gaps to be filled and possible means of filling them; the resulting work programme for UNIN and

a possible timetable for completion of the study. In doing this the Director, Management Committee and Staff of UNIN have made use of the services of a consultant with previous involvement in the UNIN research programme.

4. "Namibia: Perspectives for National Reconstruction Toward Human and Political Economic Development" should contain:
 - (a) an historical and structural survey and analysis of human, political economic and institutional elements in Namibia today and at the beginning of the independence transition which form the status quo and starting point of view which reconstruction and development must begin and which they must transform in ways consistent with the goals and aspirations of the people of Namibia as expressed through the liberation movement, SWAPO;
 - (b) supporting qualitative and quantitative data to allow formulation of tentative strategies, policies and resource (both manpower and finance) targets and allocation patterns;
 - (c) a strategic framework for planning material reconstruction and development by and for the people of Namibia;
 - (d) supported by identification of critical requirements, problems and possibilities with concrete options (approaches for action which might be taken by the future Namibian government particularly during the first 18 to 30 months after independence).
5. The study is therefore to be applied and applicable rather than purely analytical and/or academic. Its basic purpose is to provide a body of information and of options for use by independent Namibia's political decision takers, technicians,

civil servants and public sector to managers. To do this it needs to:

- (a) provide a summary of what is known in respect to areas in which early policy decisions (choices) and/or early articulation of implementation of policy decisions will be necessary at independence;
- (b) include reference to other available materials (particularly UNIN, UNCN and related UN Agency Studies) which treat specific sectors and topics in more detail than is practicable within a simple comprehensive volume;
- (c) identify data which is critical to policy articulation and implementation but which cannot be secured prior to independence and whose early collection and analysis will, therefore, be an urgent priority on return to Namibia;
- (d) support the strategic approach by identification of a pattern of concrete policy options and the means to/ requirements for articulating and implementing them in respect of each major social and economic sector;
- (e) present practical institutional and planning structures for coordination, articulation, management and review of policy decisions;
- (f) carry out these tasks within the framework of known Namibian goals and decisions especially those set out in SWAPO's "Programme of Action."

6. The study is not academic in the sense of being written primarily for scholars and specialists. However, care in collecting, checking, analysing and noting gaps/weaknesses in data is important. A decision taker needs to have the best available data and analysis at least as much as an academician.

Further, the study is likely to be a basic text for tertiary and secondary education in Namibia until a broader array of texts and studies are written after independence.

7. "NAMIBIA: Perspectives for National Reconstructin Toward Human and Political Economic Development" is not an exercise in developing an ideology or a political programme. That is the responsibility and prerogative of the Liberation Movement and of Independent Namibia, not of UNIN. Precisely for that reason, the study cannot be "neutral" or "purely technical". It is political economic within the ideological and normative parameters already laid down by the people of Namibia through their Liberation Movement.
8. To identify gaps in available material two prior steps have proven necessary:
 - (a) consulting with UNCN and SWAPO on what studies they had carried out or know of which might be of relevance and carrying out a preliminary review of these as well as of studies by and materials available at UNIN;
 - (b) elaborating a detailed outline for "NAMIBIA: Perspectives for National Reconstruction Toward Human and Political Economic Development" in order to identify what material would be needed.
9. The proposed outline for the study is appended as Annex I to this Report. It contains indications as to subjects and main topics within them, available materials and gaps, further work to be done by UNIN and the Divisions primarily responsible for accomplishing it.

10. The broad outline for the study includes:

- (a) "Overview and Background" - with a general introduction setting out the scope and purpose of the study, an historical review and an overview of existing social, political, economic and legal structures and a strategic approach to human, political economic and institutional transformation and development by independent Namibia;
- (b) "Human and Political Economic Development" identifying major problems, priorities and possible courses of action by sector including education, health, housing, urbanisation, rehabilitation and settlement, public administration, personpower, mining, rural and agricultural development, fishing, industry, construction, energy and power, water, environment, transport and communication, commerce and trade, international economic relations, financial resources mobilisation - allocation - organisation, building equity and participation (with reference to eliminating discrimination, roles of women, income distribution, worker self organisation and participation in decision taking and implementation) and national development planning (organisationally, institutionally and with special reference to interim planning for the immediate transitional period and perspectives toward a longer term material development plan).
- (c) "Basic Documentation and Information" reviewing statistical and data weaknesses, presenting selected basic statistical series, providing notes and an annotated bibliography on other data and presenting ways and means toward creating a statistical/data collection and analysis base by independent Namibia;

- (d) "Summary of Proposals" briefly setting out the main conclusions and recommendations of the study.
11. It is envisaged that "NAMIBIA: Perspectives for National Reconstruction Toward Human and Political Economic Development" will total approximately 150,000 to 175,000 words (including tables). This is 300-400 normal printed pages (depending on size of type) and 700-750 double spaced typed pages. It is a length comparable to Zimbabwe : Towards A New Order: an economic and social Survery UNCTAD/UNDP, 1980, and to recent JASPA/ILO African Mission Report country studies. A much longer volume would be in danger of remaining unread while a much shorter one would be forced either to sacrifice coverage of key sectors or to be so compressed as to prevent adequate presentation of the data and analysis on which its options/ proposals were based. About two thirds of the length would be in the second section which could be used selectively depending on the particular sectoral concerns of the particular reader, a consideration even more applicable to the eighth of the volume presenting statistical and other data.
12. From a review of the outline and the currently available materials it is possible to identify the following gaps which cannot readily be fully filled purely through the ongoing UNIN research programme:
- (a) Water - resources, present use patterns, options for development. Two ongoing UNCN consultancy studies will, it is hoped, be available in draftwell before October;
- (b) Children - identification of urgent issues and priority actions. It is hoped that a proposed UNICEF study will be completed by October;

- (c) Women - existing status of and discrimination against women, roles of women in independent Namibia, policy measures necessary to achieve this transformation;
- (d) Workers - practicable policy options and requirements for trade union and other worker self organisation and participation in management in independent Namibia;
- (e) Environment - a review of major environmental constraints and dangers in Namibia and of possible steps to avoid or limit damage resulting from them;
- (f) Employment - requirements for achieving a pattern of full employment (including self employment) at levels of productivity high enough and of remuneration fair enough to provide household incomes adequate to cover basic personal consumption needs;
- (g) English Language - programme articulation to give effect to SWAPO's decision to introduce English as the national language. It is hoped that preliminary results of an ongoing study for SWAPO by the Commonwealth Secretariat will be available by October;
- (h) Fisheries - history, present status, measures necessary to conserve and rebuild Fish stocks, proposals for reconstructing the fishing and fish processing sectors. It is hoped that the FAO study now in draft form will become available well before October;
- (i) Money and Banking - basic historical, quantitative and institutional data to facilitate a UNIN analysis and set of policy/institutional proposals;
- (j) External Trade Restructuring - problem, possibilities and requirements for restructuring Namibia's external trade in respect of sources of supply, markets and channels for key imports and exports;

- (k) Transport - with special reference to railroads (including the proposed Trans Kalahari or Botnam) and to possible reactivation of the Port of Swakopmund;
- (l) Energy - present uses by type and major consumer, institutional structures, requirements for ensuring continued availability. It is hoped that a partially accomplished UNCN consultancy in this sector can be satisfactorily completed well before October.
- (m) Legal - identification of legislation whose passage will be a matter of urgency at the time of independence and the preparation of preliminary doubts for bills to be considered at that time.
- (n) Information and Media - no study on substantive content of information and communication media on their development exists. (There are studies on technical and legal aspects of communications).
- (o) Urbanisation no study taking an overall approach to the probable shifts to urban areas with rehousing of households nor of the resultant urban infrastructural, public service and social problems and of ways toward overcoming them exists.

The cases in which a source for gap filling material is cited are those in which a UNCN or SWAPO consultancy or other UN Agency Study is in progress or scheduled with availability of data and draft conclusions likely before October. Possible sources for the other areas are covered in Annex II.

13. These gaps (which are noted in the draft outline at Annex I) are set out in more detail at Annex II with specific proposals as to how to fill them. In a majority of cases these call for cooperation/action by UN Organisations and SWAPO. In a minority other procedures - including securing assistance from researchers already doing related work - are suggested.
14. It is proposed that, if the approach set out at Annex II is approved, the Director of UNIN should immediately approach the designated agencies, organisations or individuals with a view to securing the agreement to provide the requisite information and/or sectoral study drafts by October 1983 or the earliest possible date thereafter.
15. In parallel, UNIN will concentrate its research programme on completing those sectoral studies critical to "NAMIBIA: Perspectives", revising and compressing them to fit the overall format and space available and working on available data to fill certain of the gaps which do not seem to require outside assistance in overcoming.
16. The target date for completion of the gap filling and initial draft writing phase is 31 October 1983. However, it must be recognized (based on past experience, especially with respect to outside studies) that some data and studies may not be available by that date. Whether the overall evaluation and subsequent revision, editing, discussion with SWAPO, preliminary reproduction and international seminar and final editing and publication stages will be significantly delayed depends on how many pieces of data and draft studies are available at UNIN how long after the 31 October target date. A detailed draft timetable is appended as Annex III.
17. The overall evaluation of the draft chapters together with indications of major changes required in coverage, organisation, approach and options/proposals set out would

be carried out by the Chief Economist. It is envisaged that the Chief Economist will be a person with both substantial technical knowledge and with experience in the actual formulation and operation of strategic, policy and planning aspects of political economic development in an independent African state. Ideally this exercise would be carried out over October-December 1983.

18. Following the work of the Chief Economist, UNIN - working within his recommendations - would undertake detailed revision, editing and alteration of the draft text. Given pressure of time and the other demands on UNIN staff it may be desirable to secure the services of a consultant with some experience in respect to Namibia and to UNIN research work to assist UNIN staff in the exercise.
19. The final draft text would then be discussed with SWAPO, altered as necessary and reproduced for preliminary distribution and discussion at an international seminar to be held at UNIN. The target date for that Seminar is April 1984 followed by final revision and editing and formal publication in July 1984.
20. The foregoing timetable is tight. It will be possible only if the data collection and studies undertaken to fill gaps are available by 31 October 1983, at least in a majority of cases with the balance not delayed beyond the end of the year. It is important that this target be achieved because even if it is, the final volume cannot be available until the second half of 1984. As an important input into pre-planning before and initial decision taking and action at independence it is critical to avoid further delays.
21. UNIN presents this Report to the Senate Subcommittee for discussion, amendment and approval. It proposes that the Report, as amended and approved, constitute the basis for UNIN's work in carrying out "NAMIBIA: Perspectives For National Reconstruction Toward Human and Political Economic Development" in consultation with UNCN, UNDP and SWAPO and calling on the assistance of UN specialized agencies where appropriate.

LIST OF PERSONS META. Persons Met in ZambiaUNDP office, Lusaka

Mr. Malick, Resident Representative, a.i.

Mr. Van Rijn, JPO UNIDO

United Nations Institute for Namibia

Mr. H. G. Geingob, Director

Mr. H. S. Aulakh, Assistant Director

Mr. W. W. Asombag, Senior lecturer, UNIN

Mr. Tabor, Personnel Assistant to the Director

B. Persons Met in TanzaniaUNDP office, Dar-es-Salaam

Mr. D. Ouattara, Resident Representative

Mr. S. Henein, SIDFA

Mr. Mahai, Programme Officer

Mr. E. Skjonsberg, JPO UNIDO

Organization of African Unity (Liberation Committee)

Mr. Onyaka, Assistant Secretary General, Liberation Committee

African National Congress (ANC)

Mr. Stanley Mabizela, Representative of ANC

Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (ANC Community in Mazimbu)

Mr. Mohamed Tekele, ANC Community Director

and 2 of his management staff.

Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC)

Ms. M. Masekela, Representative for Education and Manpower
Development

