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

Report of the President of the Council on consultations held
with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation
with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the
Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

1. On 23 July 1980, at its second regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1980/50, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations". In paragraph 13 of that resolution, the Council requested its President to continue consultations on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Chairman of the Special Committee on Apartheid and to report thereon to the Council.
2. At its 1179th meeting, on 20 August 1980, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the question, by which it decided to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session. 1/
3. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/29 of 11 November 1980, in paragraph 18 of which it requested the Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and

* E/1981/100.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1), chap. VI, para. 15.

other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

4. An account of the consultations held between the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee under the terms of the above-mentioned resolutions is set out below.

5. The President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee noted that, in response to the appeals addressed to them by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee, several Governments and intergovernmental organizations had undertaken to extend assistance in the economic and social development of Zimbabwe. Furthermore, they noted that during the Zimbabwe Conference on Reconstruction and Development, held at Salisbury in March 1981, pledges of assistance totalling some \$1.8 billion had been made by 31 Governments and 26 international agencies. The two presiding officers also noted that, following the allocation of \$5.6 million it had made for Zimbabwe for 1980-1981, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), at its twenty-eighth session in June 1981, would be taking up a proposal, submitted by its Administrator, for Zimbabwe's first country programme of UNDP assistance, amounting to \$24.25 million, with emphasis on rural development projects. UNDP would also provide an additional \$1.6 million to expand and accelerate the National Manpower Survey which it had undertaken in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The two presiding officers commended the efforts being made by UNDP, in particular the continuing initiative exercised by its Administrator. They considered that the steps taken so far were an encouraging beginning of a concerted effort on the part of the international community in support of the people of the newly independent country, and reiterated their appeal to all concerned to extend or increase their assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe to overcome the adverse effects of the exploitation which the African population of the country had suffered under the minority régime.

6. The two presiding officers noted that, in response to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned, several agencies and organizations had continued to expand, in varying degrees, the volume and scope of their assistance to the peoples in the remaining colonial Territories, particularly within the framework of programmes of assistance formulated by UNDP. They recalled that UNDP had financed, under the combined resources of the indicative planning figure (IPF) and the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 12 projects of assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), six each to the African National Congress and to the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania in the fields of education, community development, postal and telecommunications training, agricultural training, health services and vocational training. The presiding officers noted further that, of the contributions and interests accrued under the Trust Fund, amounting to \$4.5 million as of 31 December 1980, more than \$3.5 million had been committed to assistance projects for the second programming cycle (1977-1981). In addition, they noted that UNDP was financing nine projects from the combined resources of the Namibia IPF and the Trust Fund at a total commitment of \$5.4 million and that a further 36 projects, funded by the United Nations Fund for Namibia, were being administered by UNDP.

7. The two presiding officers noted with satisfaction that, under the leadership of the United Nations Council for Namibia, assisted by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, continuing efforts were being made to prepare various programmes of assistance benefiting the Namibians, in close collaboration with UNDP and a number of specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system. While commending the increasing level of international co-operation in that regard, the presiding officers nevertheless considered that the assistance extended was far from adequate to meet the pressing needs of the Namibian people and, accordingly, they appealed to the organizations concerned to enlist whatever resources were available in order to provide Namibia with the assistance required. The presiding officers therefore called for renewed efforts to secure an increased flow of the funds required in the preparation of extended programmes of assistance and, in particular, for the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system to that end. They urged those institutions to take steps to remove any existing constraints or difficulties - procedural or otherwise - so as to ensure the availability of the added resources required. In the same context, they emphasized that the role to be played by the executive heads of the institutions concerned was of special importance. They hoped that, in keeping with paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 35/29 and paragraph 11 of Council resolution 1980/50, the executive heads would formulate specific proposals without further delay for consideration by the respective governing and legislative organs. The two presiding officers also agreed that the agencies and organizations that had so far depended mainly on extrabudgetary sources for the financing of assistance projects should endeavour to find, to the extent possible, ways and means of including or increasing provision in their regular budgets for initiating and/or expanding projects supported by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements. In that regard, the President of the Council drew particular attention to paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 35/227 F of 6 March 1981, by which the General Assembly called for the organizations concerned to allocate funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia under its Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

8. The two presiding officers noted that close contacts and liaison established by the organizations within the United Nations system with the national liberation movements, OAU and the United Nations Council for Namibia had been maintained during the period under review. They noted with satisfaction that the national liberation movements had continued to be represented at the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations, contributing to the effective consideration by the organizations concerned of measures in support of colonial peoples. They also noted that, in conformity with paragraph 6 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2015 (LXI), several agencies continue to defray the cost of travel and other related expenses of representatives of national liberation movements invited to attend such meetings. Further, they noted that the United Nations Council for Namibia had been admitted to membership in certain agencies and had represented the Namibian people at a number of important conferences and meetings held during the year by the organizations concerned. The President of the Council drew attention in that regard to the request by the General Assembly, in paragraph 2 of its resolution 35/227 D of 6 March 1981, that the organizations of the United Nations system grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it was represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

9. The two presiding officers agreed that those close contacts facilitated further increases in the volume and scope of the assistance provided by the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system and enhanced the ability of agencies to respond more quickly and with greater flexibility to needs as they were identified. In that connexion, the two presiding officers hoped that, in order to make maximum use of the available resources, the agencies and organizations would take further steps to strengthen the existing measures of co-ordination, for it was essential to ensure that the assistance projects committed or proposed by various agencies were not left unrelated or unco-ordinated. The presiding officers welcomed the recommendations adopted at the high-level meetings held at Nairobi in June 1980 and at Geneva in April 1981 between representatives of the secretariats of OAU, the United Nations and other organizations within the United Nations system (A/35/446, sect. III), aiming at further cohesive co-ordination of actions by those organizations beneficial to the peoples concerned. Further, they noted with satisfaction that, in response to the concern expressed in the previous report of the President on the subject (E/1980/77), UNDP planned to organize, in co-operation with OAU, discussions with the three liberation movements benefiting from UNDP assistance during the course of the year, with a view to determining how best to use the available resources for assisting the development effort of those movements and for helping to meet their urgent humanitarian needs during the 1982-1986 programming cycle.

10. The two presiding officers noted that assistance to refugees from Namibia had continued to increase during the period under review through the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in close co-operation with OAU and a number of organizations within the United Nations. They noted that the large-scale repatriation movement of Zimbabwean refugees had virtually been completed by October 1980 and that the programme for the reinstallation and rehabilitation of refugees and displaced persons within Zimbabwe co-ordinated by the High Commissioner was making appreciable progress. Having noted the pledges of assistance received from 43 Governments and one intergovernmental organization at the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa held at Geneva in April 1981, the two presiding officers appealed for further generous contributions by Governments and organizations to assist the intensified efforts of the High Commissioner in that connexion.

11. The two presiding officers noted that measures adopted by a number of agencies to withhold all assistance from the Government of South Africa continued to be in force. They agreed that the United Nations system of organizations should strengthen such measures so as to bring about the maximum isolation of that régime, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned. They hoped that the Declaration and decisions adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris in May 1981, would be fully taken into account by the international community.

12. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that, in pursuance of paragraph 12 of Council resolution 1980/50, the Special Committee's attention had been drawn to that resolution as well as to the

discussions leading up to it during the Council's second regular session of 1980. 2/ He also informed the President of the Council that the Committee, at the beginning of its current session, had asked its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance to continue to follow the implementation by the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including in particular General Assembly resolution 35/29. Guided by the positive results of the contacts established in 1979 with representatives of a number of specialized agencies, the Special Committee, through the Sub-Committee, had continued similar consultations at its current session. During its examination of the question in August 1981, the Special Committee would take into account the results of those consultations as well as the outcome of the Council's consideration of the item at its second regular session of 1981.

13. Bearing in mind that the matter raised in the present report would require continuous review by the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee, the two presiding officers agreed that, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give at its thirty-sixth session and in conformity with such decisions as might be taken by the Council and the Special Committee, they should maintain close contact with each other on the question.

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/35/3/Rev.1), chap. XXX.