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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 Acting 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, Mr. Raúl Roa-Kouri (Cuba)

1. On 27 July 1982, at its second regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1982/47, entitled "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 and assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by agencies and institutions within the United Nations system". 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 against Apartheid and to report thereon to the Council.
2. At its 1226th meeting, on 20 August 1982, 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-eighth session. 1/
3. At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 37/32 of 23 November 1982, in paragraph 25 of which it requested the Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for

* E/1983/100.

the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of 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 Acting 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 Acting Chairman of the Special Committee noted with deep concern that the situation obtaining in southern Africa continued to present a serious threat to peace and security as a result of South Africa's intensified and ruthless repression, its policy and practice of apartheid and other gross violations of human rights of the peoples in Namibia and South Africa, and its armed aggression and military, political and economic destabilization directed against independent States in the region. The two presiding officers noted that, while several agencies and organizations had continued to extend assistance in varying degrees to those peoples in response to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned, the assistance extended to date was far from adequate in terms of their acute needs. Recalling the related provisions of the Declaration adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries 2/ and the Paris Declaration on Namibia adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, 3/ the two presiding officers accordingly considered it imperative that the agencies and other organizations concerned should take every possible step to render increased moral and material assistance to the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their national liberation movements.

6. The two presiding officers noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued to extend assistance to the peoples concerned, through their national liberation movements, in the development of skills and manpower by means of education and training, with a view to preparing them for eventual administrative, technical and managerial responsibilities in their respective countries, as well as in the promotion of self-reliance in countries of asylum, particularly in agriculture and food production, health care and vocational trades. They noted in that connection that for the third programming cycle, 1982-1986, the Governing Council of UNDP had established an illustrative indicative planning figure (IPF) for the national liberation movements, amounting to \$US 15 million. They noted with concern, however, that the resource constraints currently experienced by UNDP would reduce the planned levels for the third programming cycle to 55 per cent of the amounts originally envisaged. Accordingly, the two presiding officers urged all Governments and organizations to respond positively to the repeated appeals addressed to them by the Governing Council and the Administrator of UNDP for increased contributions in the funding of United Nations programmes of assistance in that regard. The two officers noted that the total UNDP allocation in 1982 amounted to approximately \$US 2.5 million, of which \$US 2.1 million was from the IPF and \$US 400,000 was from the Trust Fund for Colonial Countries and Peoples. They noted that, in all, there were five projects for the African National Congress (ANC), three for the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), two for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), as well as eight joint projects serving more than one liberation movement. They noted that

education continued to be the primary sector in which approximately 70 per cent of the national liberation movement programme budget was allocated; twelve of the 18 projects were in the field of education. They also noted that, in keeping with the requirements recently instituted by the Governing Council for detailed project documents in terms of project objectives and activities for submission and approval by that Council, consultations took place at the end of 1982 between the secretariats of UNDP and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the liberation movements concerned. The two officers expressed the hope that the necessary assistance would be rendered to facilitate the effective and efficient preparation of the required documentation by the liberation movements concerned so as to prevent the recurrence in the future of the delays experienced, and the corresponding reduction in the number of projects implemented, in 1982.

7. The presiding officers noted with appreciation that, under the leadership of the United Nations Council for Namibia, assisted by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, continued 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. They noted, in particular, that under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, over 350 Namibians had been trained or had continued training in the fields of industrial development, food distribution, labour legislations, land use, human settlements, development planning, railway operations, soil conservation, port management and mining and transnational corporations. Under the Nationhood Programme, approximately 100 students had been identified for basic training programmes at the newly established United Nations Vocational Centre for Namibia in Angola. A total of 41 Nationhood Programme projects were continuing in 1982, at a cost of \$US 13.2 million, of which 25 per cent was funded from the UNDP IPF for Namibia; 68 per cent, covering 29 projects, by the United Nations Fund for Namibia; and the remainder by the executing agencies. The presiding officers noted also that the IPF for Namibia for the third programming cycle, 1982-1986, amounted to \$US 7.9 million, including \$US 3.6 million carried over from the second cycle. In response to the appeals made by the Secretary-General and as a result of the fund-raising activities undertaken by the United Nations Council for Namibia, assisted by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, the contributions to the general account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia totalled over \$US 500,000 in 1982. In addition, they noted, the General Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session, had allocated \$US 1 million to the Fund from its regular budget. They expressed the hope that the administration of projects under the Programme would be further enhanced through the establishment of the office of the Commissioner for Namibia at Luanda.

8. Deeply conscious of the continuing critical needs of the Namibian people, the presiding officers appealed to the organizations concerned to enlist whatever resources were available in order to provide Namibia with the assistance required. To that end, the two officers called for renewed efforts to secure an increased flow of funds required for the preparation of extended programmes of assistance and in particular, for the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system. 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 23 of General Assembly resolution 37/32 and paragraph 11 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/47, the executive heads would formulate specific proposals for consideration by the respective governing and legislative organs. The two presiding officers further 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 provisions 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 20 (c) of General Assembly resolution 37/233 E of 20 December 1982, in which the Assembly called for the organizations concerned to continue to allocate funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme projects for Namibia. In the same context, the presiding officers noted with satisfaction that, in response to the appeals made by the General Assembly, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNESCO and in respect of certain projects, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) had waived overhead costs for all projects. They expressed the hope that all of the organizations concerned would similarly grant a waiver of such support costs as might otherwise be applicable.

9. The officers also noted that a comprehensive report on the development problems of an independent Namibia, called for in decision 81/12 of 24 June 1981 of the Governing Council of UNDP, would now be prepared by the United Nations Institute for Namibia, at the request of SWAPO. In that connection, the two officers hoped that the organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular UNDP, would continue to extend their fullest possible co-operation in the task of the Institute.

10. The two presiding officers noted that the 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 greatly enhanced effectiveness in the formulation of various assistance projects. 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, thus 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) of 3 August 1976, several agencies continued to defray the cost of travel and other related expenses of representatives of the 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 particular attention to the recent admission of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, as a full member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

11. The presiding officers invited the attention of the organizations concerned to the request by the General Assembly, in paragraph 9 of its resolution 37/233 C of 20 December 1982, 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. The two presiding officers expressed confidence that those contacts would continue to facilitate a further increase in the volume and scope of the assistance provided by the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, and would enhance the ability of the agencies to respond promptly and positively, with greater flexibility, to the needs as they were identified. The presiding officers expressed their hope that, in order to make maximum use of available resources, the agencies and organizations would take further steps to strengthen the existing measures of co-ordination, since it was essential to ensure that the assistance projects approved or proposed by various agencies were not left unrelated or unco-ordinated. In that connection, the presiding officers noted that a further high-level meeting had been held at Addis Ababa in April 1983 between the secretariats of OAU, the United Nations and other organizations within the United Nations system. They expressed the hope that a separate item would be included in the agenda of future sessions of that forum in order that further cohesive co-ordination of actions by those organizations could be ensured.

12. The two presiding officers noted with profound concern that tens of thousands of Namibians were forced to flee into exile, escaping the widespread repression and war situations imposed upon them by the Pretoria régime. As a result of the worsening situation in Namibia, particularly in the northern part, the number of Namibian refugees has increased to estimated figures of 70,000 in Angola, 4,500 in Zambia, and some 100 in Botswana. The number of South African refugees - victims of apartheid fleeing from South Africa - falling under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) were estimated at 6,000 in Angola and 3,000 in the United Republic of Tanzania. The presiding officers noted with appreciation that assistance to these refugees had continued to increase during the period under review, mainly through the efforts of UNHCR, in close co-operation with OAU and several organizations within the United Nations system. For Namibian refugees, the 1983 UNHCR programme allocations amounted to \$US 4.1 million for Angola, \$US 130,000 for Zambia and \$US 100,000 for Botswana; for South African refugees, \$US 350,000 for Angola and \$US 200,000 for the United Republic of Tanzania. In addition, UNHCR had been providing, in close co-operation with the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA), educational opportunities through the provision of scholarships to and travel costs for those refugee students pursuing their studies in various fields at various levels. The presiding officers noted that the safety and security of the refugees in the front-line States remained critical, since military attacks by the South African Armed Forces continued to be perpetrated on refugee camps and settlements, resulting in the deaths of a number of innocent victims. In that connection, the two officers noted that the Executive Committee of the Programme of UNHCR would be formulating appropriate recommendations to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

13. The officers, having regard to the status of the contributions pledged and assistance programmes envisaged as a consequence of the International Conference on

Assistance to Refugees in Africa held at Geneva in 1981, noted with satisfaction that, by its resolution 37/197 of 18 December 1982, the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to convene at Geneva in May 1984 a second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, in close co-operation with OAU and UNHCR. The two presiding officers noted that the second Conference would review the results of the Conference held in 1981, as well as the state of progress of the projects submitted to it; assess the needs and measures with a view to providing further assistance to refugees and returnees in Africa for the implementation of programmes for their relief, rehabilitation and resettlement; and consider the impact imposed on the national economies of the African countries concerned and provide them with the assistance required to strengthen their social and economic infrastructure to cope with the burden of dealing with large numbers of refugees and returnees. They hoped that Governments would contribute positively to the Assembly's appeal for the increased resources necessary to assist refugees. The presiding officers also noted with satisfaction the fruitful discussions on the refugee problems held at Arusha in March 1983 between the OAU secretariat and the voluntary agencies involved in assisting refugees in Africa. They welcomed the recommendations adopted at the Arusha meeting which stressed that humanitarian assistance programmes must be related to development endeavours in the countries of asylum. They also welcomed the inclusion of UNDP in the Steering Committee for the second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa and expressed their hope that UNDP would be able to assist the voluntary agencies in the planning and execution of development projects in the areas of refugee concentration.

14. The two presiding officers noted that the measures adopted by a number of agencies to withhold all assistance from the Government of South Africa continued to be in force. At the same time, they expressed profound concern at the continued assistance given to the South African régime by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), including in particular the granting in November 1982 of a loan of \$1 billion in special drawing rights. Such assistance, they feared, would further strengthen the régime's military capability, enabling it to continue its repression of the Namibian people and its blatant aggression against its neighbours. In the same context, the two officers noted with appreciation the efforts being made by the United Nations Council for Namibia in seeking the full co-operation of IAEA in respect of certain arrangements that that agency maintained in South Africa. They agreed that the organizations of the United Nations system should terminate all co-operation with and assistance to the apartheid régime, in accordance with the provisions of the related resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned.

15. The presiding officers noted with satisfaction that, in response to the request addressed to them by the General Assembly in that regard, a number of organizations of the United Nations system were extending material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States, as well as of the newly independent and emerging States. In particular, they noted that UNDP had established an IPF for 1982-1986 amounting to \$US 197.5 million, of which \$US 6.25 million had been earmarked for projects to be submitted by the South African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC). They also noted that UNDP had decided, at its thirtieth session in June 1983, to increase the illustrative IPF for 1982-1986 for St. Kitts-Nevis from \$US 1.3 million to \$US 1.9 million upon the country's accession to independence in September 1983. In commending the efforts being made

by UNDP, the two presiding officers urged the agencies and other organizations to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the Governments concerned.

16. The Acting Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that, in pursuance of paragraph 12 of Council resolution 1982/47, 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 1982. 4/ He also informed the President that the Special Committee's Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance continued 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 37/34 of 23 November 1982. During its examination of the question in August 1983, the Special Committee would take into account the results of the consultations held by the Sub-Committee at its current session, as well as the outcome of the Council's consideration of the item at its second regular session of 1983.

17. 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-eighth 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 this question.

Notes

1/ A/37/23 (Part III), chapter VI, paragraph 14; to be issued in Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23).

2/ See A/38/132 and Corr.1.

3/ See A/38/189-S/15757, annex I.

4/ See A/37/23 (Part III), chapter VI; to be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23).
