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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, Abdul G. Koroma
(Sierra Leone), and with the Chairman of the Special Committee
against Apartheid, Joseph N. Garba (Nigeria)

I. 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 25 July 1983, at its second regular session of 1983, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1983/42, 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 17 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 1246th meeting, on 14 September 1983, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the question, by which it decided to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session. 1/

* E/1984/100.

3. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 38/51 of 7 December 1983, in paragraph 27 of which it requested the Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for 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 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 drew attention to the current situation in and around Namibia. The Chairman of the Special Committee observed that the recent developments in the region reflected the continuing desperate manoeuvres by the South African régime to diffuse the momentum thus far gained in the liberation struggle, as they did not correspond to the modalities for the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. The Chairman noted further that the Pretoria régime, by its recent actions, had made it clear that it was determined to impose on the Namibian people an internal solution in total disregard of their fundamental rights. The two presiding officers agreed that the latest political developments in southern Africa once again underlined the urgent need for the international community to mount its intensified support for and assistance to the Namibian people.

6. The two presiding officers noted that, in response to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee, several international agencies and organizations had continued to extend assistance in varying degrees to the peoples of Namibia and other colonial Territories. However, they felt that the assistance extended to date was far from adequate in terms of the pressing needs of those peoples. Bearing in mind the related provisions of the decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its nineteenth ordinary session, 2/ the Council of Ministers of OAU on Administrative and Budgetary Questions at its fortieth session, 3/ the OAU Liberation Committee at its forty-first ordinary session, 4/ the Regional Symposium on South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia, held under the auspices of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 5/ and the Seminar on the Activities of Foreign Economic Interests in the Exploitation of Namibia's Natural and Human Resources, also held under the auspices of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 6/ the presiding officers urged the specialized agencies and all other organizations concerned to further intensify their efforts in the provision of all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial efforts of Namibia and South Africa and their national liberation movements.

7. In that context, the two presiding officers noted that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), by its decision 83/10 A, 7/ had recognized that assistance to Namibia differed from assistance to national liberation movements in that the United Nations regarded Namibia as a Territory for which it had the administrative responsibility, through the United Nations Council for Namibia, and that there had been a separate indicative planning figure (IPF)

for Namibia since the end of the first development cycle, which was established with the launching of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

8. In noting with satisfaction the continued UNDP assistance to the development activities of Namibia in the context of the Nationhood Programme, the two presiding officers recalled that only a part of the Nationhood Programme projects were financed by the IPF, the bulk of the projects being financed by the United Nations Fund for Namibia. They noted that, as a result of the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa, all UNDP-supported Nationhood Programme projects, consisting primarily of educational and training activities, as well as sectoral activities and research undertakings, were based in neighbouring countries where Namibians had sought asylum.

9. The two presiding officers noted that of the total IPF \$US 7.9 million for Namibia for the third programme cycle, 1982-1986, UNDP had utilized \$1.5 million in 1983 in financing two projects - the establishment of a vocational centre at Lumbe in Angola, which was allocated \$575,629, and the supporting of the United Nations Institute for Namibia's research and training activities in various disciplines at a cost of \$968,592. They noted that the centre when completed would train 100 Namibians annually in a number of vocational trades. In addition they noted that a small expenditure, of \$1,500, was incurred during 1983 for the preparation of the final report on a project that had been completed in the previous year. In that connection, they noted that, having utilized from the IPF \$600,000 in 1982 and \$1.5 million in 1983 and having committed \$1.6 million for 1984, UNDP would have a balance of uncommitted resources of \$4.1 million for 1985 and 1986.

10. The two presiding officers noted with satisfaction that there were 38 ongoing projects at a cost of \$13.2 million during 1983, financed by the Trust Fund for the Nationhood Programme. Of this total, they noted, 19 were outright training and fellowship projects aimed at developing a competent corps of Namibian manpower, capable of meeting the administrative, technical and managerial requirements of an independent Namibia. They also noted that 16 projects were geared to the carrying out and preparation of surveys, studies, assessments and policy options in various sectors of Namibia, with one project each in (a) social services and conditions, (b) socio-economic infrastructure development and (c) direct support services.

11. In regard to the assistance extended to the national liberation movements, the two presiding officers noted that the processes initiated in 1982 towards improvements in project design, implementation and monitoring were continued throughout 1983. They noted that a joint mission for the evaluation at mid-term of all projects approved to date, which was convened in September, having reviewed 10 projects, found that there had been delays in the implementation of several of them, but that the objectives of the projects remained valid in terms of intended benefits. They noted that the mid-term evaluation mission had determined that the African National Congress (ANC) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) had been successful in attracting assistance from bilateral donors and national associations in Europe for their settlements and development activities in Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. They noted that the mission had also looked at the co-operation between UNDP and the national liberation movements, had endorsed the emphasis placed since 1982 on assistance projects with

well-defined objectives, inputs activities and planned outputs and had observed that these had positive results on the national liberation movements in the processes of determining their own development priorities, identifying their immediate needs and planning for meeting them.

12. The two presiding officers noted that, up to the end of 1983, the UNDP Administrator had approved a total of 13 projects, of which four had been approved in 1983, eight were continuing from 1982 and one from 1981. They noted that 11 of the projects were financed from the IPF for a total of over \$5.4 million for the period from July 1982 to June 1984 (over \$2 million for 1983), while the remaining two were financed from the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples (TFCP) and had combined budgets of over \$1 million for the same period (\$373,889 for 1983). They noted that education continued to be the most important sector of UNDP assistance with eight projects accounting for \$1.6 million or nearly 66 per cent of the total budget of \$2.4 million for 1983, followed by health with two projects budgeted at \$500,000 and food with one project budgeted at nearly \$200,000. The two presiding officers noted that of the 13 projects for national liberation movements, there were two for ANC, two for the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), four for SWAPO and five joint projects benefiting all of them. They noted that of the total resource availability of \$17.1 million (\$15.6 million from the IPF and \$1.5 million from TFCP) for the period 1982-1986, an amount of \$4.1 million (\$3.5 million from the IPF and \$600,000 from TFCP) was utilized in 1982 and 1983, which, together with the approved commitment of \$2.3 million (\$1.9 million from the IPF and \$400,000 from TFCP) for the period 1984-1986, would leave a balance of \$10.7 million in resources for programming.

13. 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 undertake 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, bearing in mind the continuing critical needs of the Namibian people, appealed to the organizations concerned to enlist whatever resources were available in order to provide Namibia with the assistance required. To that end, the presiding officers called for intensified efforts to secure an increased flow of 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. They strongly urged that those institutions should take steps to remove any existing constraints or difficulties so as to ensure the availability of the added resources required. In the same context, they emphasized the role of the executive heads of the institutions concerned and hoped that, in keeping with paragraph 25 of General Assembly resolution 38/51 and paragraph 15 of Council resolution 1983/42, the executive heads would formulate concrete proposals for consideration by the respective governing and legislative organs. The 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 OAU

and the national liberation movements. In that regard, the President of the Council drew particular attention to paragraph 12 (c) of General Assembly resolution 38/36 E of 1 December 1983, in which the Assembly called upon the organizations 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 on the question of waiving overhead costs on all projects the executing agencies had agreed not to charge support costs in respect of those contributions in excess of the amount of 3.5 per cent in cases where no waiver of agency support costs yet existed (see decision 83/10 B of the Governing Council of UNDP). 7/

14. The two presiding officers noted that the close 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 their efforts to render effective assistance to the peoples concerned. 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 positive 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 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. They urged the agencies and other organizations that had not yet granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia to do so without delay, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/36 C, paragraph 8.

15. 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 connection, the two presiding officers hoped that 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, so as to make the maximum use of the available resources. The presiding officers expressed confidence that the processes initiated by UNDP in 1982 towards improvement of programme implementation would be instrumental in achieving efficiency in the assistance programmes.

16. The two presiding officers noted that assistance to refugees from Namibia and South Africa had continued to increase during 1983, through the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in close co-operation with OAU and a number of organizations within the United Nations. They noted with concern that the Namibian refugee population was still estimated at 70,000 in Angola, 4,500 in Zambia and some 82 in Botswana, while there were about 9,358 South African refugees in neighbouring countries, including 6,200 in Angola

and 2,500 in the United Republic of Tanzania. The presiding officers noted with appreciation that refugee programmes were conducted smoothly, owing mainly to the efforts of UNHCR, which in 1983 had obligated over \$4 million for Namibian refugees in Angola and about \$1 million for South African refugees. They also noted that about half of UNHCR assistance to Namibian refugees was devoted to education in view of the importance of developing trained manpower for an independent Namibia. They also noted that SWAPO, ANC and PAC continued to undertake the role of operational partners in UNHCR programmes.

17. The two presiding officers drew particular attention to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, which was being convened by the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNHCR and OAU, as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 37/197 of 18 December 1982, to follow up the process begun at the first Conference, held at Geneva in 1981. They noted that the second Conference, which would meet at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984, would, inter alia, (a) review thoroughly the results of the first Conference and the state of progress of projects submitted to it and (b) consider the continuing need for assistance with a view to providing, as necessary, additional assistance to refugees and returnees in Africa for the implementation of programmes for their relief, rehabilitation and resettlement. In this context, the presiding officers observed that the second Conference would seek to mobilize additional assistance for the regular programmes of UNHCR and consider programme submissions from UNHCR for \$10.9 million, in addition to its projected expenditure of \$155 million for ongoing programmes in Africa in 1984. They recalled that the first Conference had succeeded in mobilizing the support of the international community, which had then pledged more than \$570 million to alleviate the plight of the refugees. They welcomed in that regard a resolution on the second Conference adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its nineteenth ordinary session (A/38/312, annex, resolution AHG/Res:114 (XIX)).

18. The two presiding officers noted that measures adopted by a number of agencies and other organizations to withhold all assistance from the Government of South Africa continued to be in force. The Chairman of the Special Committee reiterated that the agencies and other organizations associated with the United Nations system 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, including in particular General Assembly resolution 38/51. In this context, they expressed profound concern at the persistent collaboration between the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and South Africa, in particular the continued assistance given to that régime by IMF. Such assistance, they feared, not only ran counter to the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies, but would further fuel the military might of South Africa, enabling it to continue its repression of the Namibian people and its blatant aggression against its neighbours.

19. The two presiding officers noted with appreciation comprehensive information provided by a number of specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system, as contained in the related report of the Secretary-General (A/39/293), concerning their respective activities in support of the peoples of colonial Territories. The report indeed indicated that an increasing number of

those organizations had extended or formulated programmes of assistance from within their own budgetary resources, in addition to their intensified collaboration with UNDP in an executing agency capacity. They also noted with satisfaction that many of the organizations had co-operated closely with front-line States and newly independent countries in meeting the related needs of the Governments of those countries. The presiding officers expressed the hope that, in response to the appeals repeatedly made by the United Nations organs concerned, the organizations of the United Nations system would continue to intensify their efforts in the extension of the necessary assistance to those countries.

20. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that, in pursuance of paragraph 16 of Council resolution 1983/42, the Special Committee's attention had been drawn to that resolution, as well as to the discussions leading up to it during the second regular session of 1983 of the Council. 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 38/51. The Chairman also indicated that, during its examination of the question in August 1984, the Special Committee would take into account the results of the consultations being 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 1984.

21. 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-ninth 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.

II. SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

22. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 38/39 A-K of 5 December 1983 concerning the question of apartheid.

23. In resolution 38/39 A, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to instruct all relevant units of the Secretariat and all United Nations offices to promote the international campaign against apartheid in co-operation with the Special Committee; to take all necessary measures to deny any facilities to, and to refrain from any investment in, corporations operating in South Africa; to enter into urgent consultations with the International Monetary Fund and the International Atomic Energy Agency to secure their full co-operation in action against apartheid; and to prepare, in consultation with the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, proposals for concerted action against apartheid.

24. In resolution 38/39 B, the Assembly commended the Programme of Action against Apartheid (A/38/539-S/16102, annex) to the attention of Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals, and requested

the Secretary-General, through the Department of Public Information, to ensure widest publicity for the Programme and to instruct United Nations offices to take appropriate action to promote its implementation.

25. In resolution 38/39 C, the Assembly condemned the acts of aggression by the apartheid régime of South Africa against Angola, Lesotho and Mozambique; strongly condemned that régime for its acts of aggression and economic blockade against Lesotho; urged the international community to provide assistance to independent African States in the subregion; and urged the Security Council to consider, as a matter of urgency, the means to ensure peace in southern Africa.

26. In resolution 38/39 H, the Assembly commended the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their efforts, and appealed for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in assistance to the victims of apartheid.

27. In resolution 38/39 I, the Assembly, noting with regret that the Security Council had not yet taken steps with respect to a cessation of all new foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa, urged the Council to consider the matter at an early date with a view to achieving that end.

28. In resolution 38/39 J, the Assembly reaffirmed its recommendation to the Security Council to consider urgently a mandatory embargo on the supply of oil and oil products to South Africa; requested all States concerned to take effective action against corporations and tanker companies involved in the illicit supply of oil to South Africa; and renewed its authorization to the Secretary-General to organize an International Conference on an Oil Embargo against South Africa.

29. The following is an account of the consultations held in 1984 between the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, in accordance with Council resolution 1983/42.

30. The Chairman of the Special Committee pointed out the importance of the roles and duties of the specialized agencies, within their respective mandates and resources, in contributing to the international efforts for the elimination of apartheid. The Chairman emphasized that the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia recognized by OAU should be provided with sufficient international assistance, in addition to the bilateral and multilateral aid, in order to totally isolate the apartheid régime, through, inter alia, the mobilization of international public opinion against apartheid.

31. The Chairman of the Special Committee referred to the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions mentioned above.

32. During the consultations, particular attention was paid to the continuing aggression of the Pretoria régime against the front-line States, as well as the régime's continued refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. The régime's continued wanton acts of aggression and destabilization against the front-line States not only resulted in heavy destruction and loss of life but also created large numbers of refugees. Accordingly, the two presiding officers agreed that international assistance in

addition to the assistance of the specialized agencies for the freedom fighters and front-line States was of the utmost importance.

33. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that, in accordance with the mandate of the Special Committee and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Committee continued to consult periodically with the representatives of the specialized agencies and other organizations. He emphasized that the annual meetings between the two presiding officers continued to be extremely valuable in furthering the international efforts towards the total isolation of the racist régime and for the co-ordination of support for the liberation struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia.

34. The Chairman of the Special Committee also drew the attention of the President of the Council to the fact that the International Police Association (IPA), a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council, had applied to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for reclassification from the Roster to category II. IPA had not informed the Committee that it had accepted as a member the South African Police Association (SAPA), a police force renowned for its brutality and one of the main instruments of repression employed by the régime. The Committee had recommended the reclassification of IPA to category II (E/1984/29, para. 1, draft decision I). The Chairman of the Special Committee reiterated the Special Committee's concern about the membership of IPA and requested that the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations not be approved and that the consultative status of IPA be suspended until its association with SAPA was satisfactorily clarified. 8/

35. The President of the Council drew the attention of the Chairman of the Special Committee to Council decision 1984/113 of 9 May 1984, by which the Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 1984 special session, with the exception of the recommendation for the reclassification from the Roster to category II of IPA. By the same decision, the Council, taking into account the concern expressed by its members on the link between IPA and apartheid South Africa and having in mind its resolution 1982/16 of 4 May 1982, decided not to approve the reclassification to category II of IPA. By the same decision also, the Council, in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968, decided to invite the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to reconsider the current status of IPA, bearing in mind Council resolution 1982/16, and decided to consider further the current status of IPA with a view to taking a final decision at its first regular session of 1985.

36. The two presiding officers agreed that conditions in South Africa had deteriorated during the period under discussion. This was a direct result of the criminal policies of the abhorrent régime. The specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system should provide moral and material assistance to the struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia because the commitment of the United Nations to help in paving the way for a just and representative system of Government in South Africa continued to be a matter of urgent priority.

Notes

1/ A/38/23 (Part IV), chap. VI, para. 13; to be issued in Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23).

2/ Held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983 (see A/38/312, annex, resolution AHG/Res.105 (XIX)).

3/ Held at Addis Ababa in February 1984.

4/ Held at Arusha in February 1984.

5/ Held at Arusha from 2 to 5 April 1984 (see A/AC.131/116).

6/ Held at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, from 16 to 20 April 1984 (see A/AC.131/117).

7/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 9 (E/1983/20), annex I.

8/ The Council, at its first regular session of 1984, decided not to approve the reclassification of the International Police Association and to consider further its current status with a view to taking a final decision at its first regular session of 1985 (see decision 1984/113, sect. I).
