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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. At its second regular session of 1984, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1984/55 on the 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. In paragraph 16 of that resolution, the Council requested its President to continue consultations on those 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 1265th meeting, on 22 August 1984, 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 fortieth session. 1/

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\* E/1985/100.

3. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 39/43, in paragraph 27 of which it requested the Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 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 given below.

5. The President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee noted with great concern the critical situation that existed in and around Namibia as a direct consequence of the continued illegal occupation of that international Territory by the white minority Government of South Africa. The Chairman of the Special Committee observed that the apartheid régime of South Africa was responsible for creating a situation which seriously threatened international peace and security as a result of its persistent non-compliance with and violation of United Nations resolutions and decisions; its ruthless resort to repression and violence against the Namibian people; its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization against neighbouring States; its continued manoeuvres to prevent the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978; and its sinister attempts to impose on the people of Namibia an internal settlement. The President of the Council stated that the issue of Namibian independence should be resolved promptly through the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), by which Namibia would achieve its independence in a free and fair election under the supervision of the United Nations and that any measures taken by the Government of South Africa that were incompatible with resolution 435 (1978) should be regarded as null and void. The two presiding officers drew attention to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee and stressed the urgency of the need for the international community to intensify its efforts to provide increased support and assistance to the Namibian people.

6. The two presiding officers noted that, in response to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned, several international agencies and organizations had continued to extend assistance in varying degrees to the peoples of Namibia and other colonial Territories. However, they considered that the assistance extended to date by those organizations had not been adequate in meeting the critical needs of those peoples. They accordingly considered it imperative that the specialized agencies and all other organizations concerned should take every possible step to intensify their efforts further with a view to providing all possible moral and material assistance to the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

7. In that context, the two presiding officers noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued to extend assistance in accordance with the mandates entrusted to it by the Council, to the peoples concerned and their national liberation movements, in particular in the development

of professional skills and manpower by means of formal education and practical 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 the countries of asylum, especially in such vital areas as agriculture and food production, public health services and vocational trades. They noted that the assistance rendered to the national liberation movements in 1984 by UNDP had amounted to \$2,930,133, of which \$2,645,533, or 90 per cent, had been financed from indicative planning figures (IPFs) and \$284,600, or 10 per cent, from the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

8. The two presiding officers noted that during the period under review, UNDP had added four new projects to the 13 ongoing projects that had been approved in 1982 and 1983 and that three of the 17 projects had been completed by the second half of the year. They noted that, as in previous years, the largest portion of UNDP assistance was directed to the education sector, with 11 projects, valued at over \$2 million, executed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). They also noted that two health projects were executed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and one agricultural project by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and that the three remaining projects, mainly support functions were under the executing responsibility of UNDP. The two presiding officers noted that of the 17 projects for national liberation movements, there were five projects benefiting jointly more than one national liberation movement - three funded from IPFs and two from the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples; four for the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), including two new projects; four for the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), including one new project; and four ongoing projects for the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

9. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that, as a consequence of the Nkomati Accord between the Governments of Mozambique and South Africa signed on 16 March 1984, and of a similar agreement, signed in 1983 between the Governments of Swaziland and South Africa, a large number of South African civilians had found themselves compelled to leave the two countries and that a massive relocation of those peoples had taken place after the second quarter of 1984. As a result, the settlements at Mazimbu and Dakawa in the United Republic of Tanzania had become overcrowded, causing a great strain on living quarters, as well as on educational and health services. In noting with concern that those developments had, of necessity, created a greater demand for additional resources, the two presiding officers emphasized the need for all Governments and international organizations to respond positively to meet the new situation.

10. 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, in close collaboration with UNDP and a number of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to prepare various programmes of assistance benefiting the Namibians. They noted, in particular, that under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, the majority of the projects initiated in 1979 as a first phase of the programme were nearing completion and a comprehensive plan

would be required for the next phase of the Programme. They noted that under the Programme, fellowships and group training opportunities in the economic and social fields had been made available to approximately 900 Namibians, accounting for 85 per cent of the financial resources of the Programme. They noted that in addition to the 100 students who were enrolled in August 1983 at the United Nations Vocational Training Centre for Namibia, a second group of 100 students were expected to enrol in August 1984. They also noted that since the inception of the Programme, students had completed training in the fields of industrial development, land use and human settlements development, food distribution, labour administration and legislation, transnational corporations, development planning, radio programme production, public enterprises management, rural development, soil survey techniques and land evaluation, and railway operations. The two presiding officers noted that the total cost of the projects already completed amounted to over \$4 million and the total cost of the projects currently under way was over \$11.1 million. They also noted that of the total cost of the projects in both categories, more than two thirds - over \$11.5 million - was covered by the Trust Fund; about one fifth - over \$3.2 million - by UNDP; and the remainder - over \$1.1 million - by the executing agencies.

11. 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 the extended programmes of assistance, 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. They also emphasized that the role of the executive heads of the institutions concerned was of special importance. They hoped that, in keeping with paragraph 25 of General Assembly resolution 39/43 and paragraph 14 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/55, the executive heads would formulate concrete proposals for consideration by the respective governing and legislative organs.

12. The two presiding officers also agreed that the agencies and organizations that had so far depended mainly on extrabudgetary sources for financing of assistance projects should endeavour to find, to the extent possible, ways and means of initiating and expanding projects supported by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements. The Chairman of the Special Committee stressed the importance of including or increasing the provision in the regular budgets of those agencies and organizations of resources for extending related assistance. In that context, the officers drew particular attention to paragraph 10 (c) of General Assembly resolution 39/50 E of 12 December 1984, in which the Assembly called upon the organizations to continue their participation in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia by allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

13. The two presiding officers noted that the close liaison established by the organizations of 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 several specialized agencies and had represented the Namibian people at a number of important conferences and meetings held during the year by the organizations concerned. In recalling the related provisions of the Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/55 and General Assembly resolutions 39/43 and 39/50, they urged that those specialized agencies that had not granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia should do so without delay.

14. 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 of the United Nations system and enhanced the ability of agencies to respond more quickly and with greater flexibility to needs as they were identified. The 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, since it was essential to ensure that the assistance projects committed or proposed by various agencies were not left unrelated or unco-ordinated.

15. The two presiding officers noted that the assistance to refugees from Namibia continued to increase during 1984, 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. The presiding officers noted with appreciation that the UNHCR programme allocation for the year for assistance to those refugees and others in the neighbouring countries amounted to some \$4.3 million. They noted that the UNHCR programmes were designed to improve the situation of the refugees with regard to health, housing, education and the development of community infrastructure. They noted that in 1984 UNHCR hosted an informal round-table meeting of donor countries at Geneva, which had been organized in co-operation with the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, to discuss the construction of a technical secondary school for Namibian refugees in the Congo.

16. The two presiding officers noted with satisfaction that the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984, adopted the Declaration and Programme of Action (A/39/402, annex), by which the participants, including 107 States and some 145 intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, had committed themselves to work together in close solidarity and in the spirit of burden-sharing on a strategy for solving the problems of refugees in Africa. They noted that while the First International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa focused the world's attention on the serious refugee problems in Africa and addressed itself to the immediate problem of survival, the Second International Conference laid a more concrete foundation to

deal effectively with the African refugee problem in its totality - political, humanitarian, social, economic and developmental. The two presiding officers noted that the Second International Conference clearly endorsed the principle of the complementarity between refugee aid and development aid. They also noted that the financial donor Governments had undertaken to join hands with African countries in support of lasting solutions and in meeting the infrastructural burden of receiving refugees and returnees. They also noted that the international development organizations had indicated their readiness to co-operate fully in that process.

17. 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 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 39/43. In that context, the Chairman of the Special Committee 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, he considered, not only ran counter to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies but would further strengthen the military might of South Africa, enabling it to continue its repression of the Namibian people and its blatant aggression against its neighbours.

18. The two presiding officers noted with appreciation the comprehensive information provided by a number of specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/318) 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 intensifying their collaboration with UNDP as an executing agency. 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.

19. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that, in pursuance of paragraph 15 of Council resolution 1984/55, 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 1984 of the Economic and Social 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 on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies, in particular General Assembly resolution 39/43. The Chairman of the Special Committee also indicated that, during its examination of the question in August 1985, the Special Committee would take into account the results of the

consultations being held by the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance at its current session, as well as the outcome of the Council's consideration of the item, at its second regular session of 1985.

20. 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 provide at its fortieth session and in conformity with such decisions as might be taken by the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee, they should maintain close contact with each other on the question.

## II. SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

21. The Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid referred to the provisions of the following resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session:

(a) Resolution 39/72 A, in which the Assembly, inter alia, called upon all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations that have not yet done so, to exclude the Pretoria régime forthwith; again urgently called upon the International Monetary Fund to terminate credits or other assistance to the racist minority régime of South Africa; again requested the International Atomic Energy Agency to refrain from extending to South Africa any facilities which may assist it in its nuclear plans; and requested and authorized the Special Committee to intensify its activities for the total isolation of the racist régime of South Africa, for promoting comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and for mobilizing public opinion and encouraging public action against collaboration with South Africa;

(b) Resolution 39/72 B, in which the Assembly endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee relating to its programme of work and activities to promote the international campaign against apartheid;

(c) Resolution 39/72 E, in which the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps to ensure full co-operation by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and all United Nations offices and agencies with the Special Committee and the Centre against Apartheid; called upon the Department of Public Information to ensure the widest dissemination of information on atrocities and crimes committed by the apartheid régime; and appealed to all Governments, information media, non-governmental organizations and individuals to lend their co-operation to the United Nations in disseminating information against apartheid;

(d) Resolution 39/72 E, in which the Assembly noted that the so-called reforms in South Africa, including the so-called "new constitution", had the effect of further entrenching the apartheid system and further dividing the people of South Africa;

(e) Resolution 39/72 G, in which the Assembly urged the Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of effective mandatory sanctions against South Africa; and further urged the Security Council to take steps for the strict implementation of the mandatory arms embargo instituted by it by it in resolution 418 (1977) and, within that context, to secure an end to military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from South Africa.

22. An account of the consultations held in 1985 between the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, in accordance with Council resolution 1984/55 is given below.

23. The Chairman of the Special Committee pointed out the importance of the roles and duties of the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), in contributing, within their respective mandates and resources, to the international efforts to eliminate apartheid. The Chairman emphasized that the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia recognized by OAU should continue to be provided with sufficient international assistance, in addition to bilateral and multilateral aid, in order to isolate the apartheid régime totally, especially through, inter alia, the mobilization of international public opinion against apartheid.

24. During the consultations, once again particular attention was paid to the continuing aggression of the Pretoria régime against the front-line States, as well as to the régime's continuing refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of United Nations bodies. Accordingly, the two presiding officers agreed that, in addition to the assistance of the specialized agencies for the freedom fighters and front-line States, international assistance was of the utmost importance.

25. 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 useful in furthering 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.

26. The Chairman of the Special Committee drew the attention of the President of the Council to the régime's intensified repression and wanton acts of police brutality, which had increased the death toll to 300 since the beginning of 1985. Furthermore, approximately 45 black leaders were facing treason trials and many more were in detention for the "crime" of political dissent. The Army had been called in to help police suppress any expression of political activity, putting the régime at war with the majority of South Africans.

27. The régime's continuing 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. The Chairman suggested that the Economic and Social Council might wish to consider in the very near future both the question of appropriate action against South Africa under the Charter of the United Nations and

the question of increased assistance to the victims of apartheid fleeing from South Africa and Namibia, particularly women and children, to the front-line States. The Chairman expressed the appreciation of the Special Committee concerning the decision of the Council to withdraw the consultative status of the International Police Association (IPA), which accepted as a member the South African Police Association (SAPA).

28. The Chairman of the Special Committee drew the attention of the President of the Council to the statement of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that there were no longer any technical groups sponsored or co-sponsored by the Agency, in which South African experts were participating. The Chairman urged the total isolation of South Africa in the nuclear and related fields.

29. The Chairman reiterated the call of the Special Committee for urgent action by the World Bank and IMF against the racist régime of South Africa, in particular, stressing that the latter must cease granting any loans or facilities to the régime or to its institutions.

30. The two presiding officers agreed that conditions in South Africa had deteriorated during the period under discussion. That was a direct result of the abhorrent policies of South Africa. 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/39/23 (Part IV), chap. VII, para. 14. To be issued in Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23).

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