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No. 25  
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# DECOLONIZATION



A publication  
of the United Nations Department of Political Affairs,  
Trusteeship and Decolonization

No. 25  
December 1985

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## ROLE OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to highlight the role that the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations have played in the decolonization process. In the first years following the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in 1960, the Special Committee which the General Assembly created in 1961 to make recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration did not call upon the specialized agencies to play an active role in its efforts to improve the social and economic conditions of the peoples in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Towards the mid-1960s, however, members of the Special Committee became increasingly aware that specialized agencies could contribute much more meaningfully to the speedy and effective realization of the goals of the Declaration.

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly included a separate item in its agenda relating to the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. <sup>1/</sup> On 14 December 1967, following a lengthy debate in the Fourth Committee, the Assembly adopted a 40-Power draft resolution on the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies (resolution 2311 (XXII)). By the operative part of this resolution, the Assembly, inter alia, recognized that the specialized agencies should extend their full co-operation to the United Nations in achieving the objectives of the Declaration. It recommended that the specialized agencies take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, extend, within the scope of their respective activities, all necessary aid to the oppressed peoples of Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese administration

and develop, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and through it, with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes of assistance to that end. The Assembly also recommended that the specialized agencies not grant any assistance to South Africa and Portugal until they renounced their policy of racial discrimination and colonial domination; requested all States, directly and through action in the specialized agencies, to facilitate the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly; and requested the Economic and Social Council 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 in this field.

Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII), the Economic and Social Council developed the practice of considering this question at its second regular session of each year and making appropriate recommendations for the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies.

Since the adoption in 1967 of the above resolution, which established the principle that the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations were to provide assistance to national liberation movements and refugees,

the Special Committee and the General Assembly have annually adopted resolutions calling upon those organizations to develop aid programmes for the victims of colonialism and racism. Through the years, these resolutions have become more comprehensive and broader in scope. Given the increase in the size of the liberated areas and the particular circumstances existing in a specific Territory, the types of assistance offered by the specialized agencies to national liberation movements and Non-Self-Governing Territories have varied. Such assistance, by and large, has provided for some of the needs of the peoples living inside the Territories controlled by colonial and minority régimes, of those living inside liberated areas, and of those who were forced to seek refuge outside their Territories of origin.

With regard to the populations living under colonial rule, the specialized agencies have sought to provide legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation and to dispatch observers to trials carried out under such legislation; they have given assistance to families of political prisoners, banned persons, ex-prisoners and students expelled from schools for political activities and, in exceptional cases, have made grants available for the emigration of persecuted persons; they have provided assistance not only to the victims of racial discrimination, but also to the educational institutions which enrol these persons, including correspondence colleges; and they have generally sought to aid organizations opposed to colonialism and racial discrimination.

The specialized agencies have assisted the populations living in the liberated areas by supplying them with a variety of items such as educational materials, medical equipment and supplies, foodstuffs, seeds, agricultural implements and telecommunication and transportation equipment. Some specialized agencies have also been able to offer technical assistance inside the liberated areas.

For those living outside their Territories of origin, the specialized agencies have extended various forms of assistance. They have provided refugees with assistance for their resettlement, self-support and maintenance; have extended legal protection to them and have helped them secure employment. They have provided inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories with scholarships and other facilities for education and training at various levels and have granted subventions to educational institutions with places for students from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The specialized agencies have assisted the national liberation movements by providing them with hospitals, schools, print shops, office and other facilities; by granting them technical assistance, including the supply of doctors and teachers; by awarding them grants for travel to conferences; and by granting assistance for educational, health and other activities to institutions associated with national liberation movements.

## II. ASSISTANCE OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES TO NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Since the type of assistance rendered by the different specialized agencies clearly depends on the nature and scope of activities of each of these institutions, it will be useful to consider the work performed by the specialized agencies and the other organizations of the United Nations system which have been involved in the efforts to implement the Declaration.

### A. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

For a number of years, ESCAP has provided fellowships in a variety of fields to nationals from the Non-Self-Governing Territories of the Pacific area. It has also conducted training courses and workshops on subjects such as public administration, import management, trade and transportation, earth sciences and coastal mapping. Several Territories in the region have participated in meetings organized by this regional commission. ESCAP has often rendered advisory services to these Territories. In 1984, for example, it sent advisory missions to the Marshall Islands to help with the establishment of organizational structures for the Department of Social Services; to the Federated States of Micronesia to assist the local Government in determining priorities for development aid in special social services areas; to Palau and the Marshall Islands to assist women's organizations in formulating and implementing development projects for women; to the Northern Mariana Islands to examine water resources development; and to Guam to undertake a study on marine geology. <sup>2/</sup> ESCAP has also sent, on a regular basis, regional advisers and consultants to the

Non-Self-Governing Territories of the Pacific to provide technical and administrative assistance in such fields as national accounting systems and records management, public service regulations, population census analyses, computer installation and data collection, storage and retrieval, maritime legislation and ports administration. Further, some of the divisions of this regional commission have been involved in the preparation of studies and reports aimed at improving the agricultural, transport and communications sectors of these Territories.

B. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Four non-independent Territories in the Caribbean -- the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, the Netherlands Antilles and the United States Virgin Islands -- have been admitted as associate members of ECLAC and the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC). CDCC is a subsidiary body of ECLAC established in 1975 to provide a forum for joint consultation among the independent and the Non-Self-Governing Territories of the Caribbean on economic and social issues, on measures to promote technical and economic co-operation among these countries and on their relations with other developing countries. Associate status with ECLAC gives the above-mentioned Territories access to a variety of United Nations aid programmes at national, subregional, regional and global levels, as well as to multilateral and bilateral inputs channelled through ECLAC which would not normally be directly available to these Territories, such as assistance from regional banks and the provision of secretariat services to CDCC.



C. Economic Commission for Africa

Several divisions of ECA, often in co-operation with other organizations within the United Nations system, have been involved in the preparation of programmes of assistance for Namibia. Within the framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, the Transport, Communications and Tourism Division of ECA has executed a transport survey of Namibia covering such areas as roads and road transport; civil aviation; and maritime transport, including ports and shipping. Since 1978, the Public Administration, Management and Manpower Division of ECA has expanded its fellowship programme for Namibians by providing additional financial aid to SWAPO to train personnel for future service in Namibia. The Socio-Economic Research and Planning Division has given training opportunities to Namibian students in the fields of planning, project evaluation and socio-economic research and survey. The Technical Assistance Co-ordination and Operations Office has assisted SWAPO by releasing funds for the purchase of office equipment for the offices of this national liberation movement in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Through its African Training and Research Centre for Women, ECA has sought to improve the lives of women in the national liberation movements by providing training scholarships in a number of subjects; by offering legal and humanitarian aid; and by organizing workshops and study tours and granting financial assistance to some women leaders to attend international conferences and seminars. Further, the joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division has produced a report on "The Role of Agriculture and Industry in Creating Employment and Reducing Labour Migration to South Africa".

D. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

By its resolution 109 (V) of 1 June 1979, UNCTAD requested its Secretary-General, within the context of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, to initiate studies, within the competence of this organization, on the situation in the Territories still under colonial rule. <sup>3/</sup> UNCTAD subsequently conducted an economic and social survey of Zimbabwe and a review of the economic conditions in Namibia and South Africa. The study on Zimbabwe was aimed at examining the country's potential for economic and social development in light of the expected elimination of the drawbacks resulting from decades of colonial and racial domination. It was envisaged that, through a sound analysis of the structural features of the economy of Zimbabwe and of the main characteristics of its social and economic sectors, the survey would indicate the main direction of long-term development policy. The chief aim of the second study was to formulate, on the basis of a thorough analysis of the major development problems facing the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, concrete proposals of assistance to them, including their national liberation movements. The study concluded that there was a need for manpower development, particularly in Namibia, and that it would be necessary to conduct a further in-depth examination of the economic issues which would arise in that country's transition to majority rule. The United Nations Council for Namibia is a member of UNCTAD.

E. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The United Nations Council for Namibia enjoys full membership status in UNIDO. With the financial assistance of UNDP and in co-operation with the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, UNIDO has been the executing agency of several projects aimed at training Namibians in industrial management and international industrial administration; these projects have involved the provision of fellowships for the training of Namibian refugees in a number of countries. Subjects of study have included handicraft and small-scale industry development, small-scale industry extension, training in a textile development centre and training in leather products, in industrial policies as well as in technological development. UNIDO has also provided assistance to SWAPO by helping to establish a mechanical workshop for Namibian refugees in Angola and has assisted refugees from the apartheid régime of South Africa by providing training for members of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) in the development and operation of small-scale industries; it has also aided ANC in strengthening its mechanical workshop in Mazimbu, United Republic of Tanzania. In the Caribbean region, UNIDO, under its Special Industrial Services programme, has provided assistance to Montserrat in the development of the Territory's agro-industry and ceramics production.

F. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

Within its field of competence, Habitat has, on various occasions, declared its readiness to provide assistance to SWAPO, ANC and PAC. In a study on the policies concerning the future development of Namibia after independence, this organization contributed a section on the construction sector and on housing policy options. In co-operation with ANC, it developed one project concerning assistance to a self-help community development scheme in Mazimbu, United Republic of Tanzania.

G. United Nations Children's Fund

UNICEF has extended humanitarian assistance to refugee women and children living in a number of countries which have been hosts to national liberation movements. Such assistance has often been provided in close co-operation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Although no formal agreement has been established between UNICEF and OAU, consultations between officials of the two organizations have regularly taken place. UNICEF's aid programmes to the national liberation movements have generally been aimed at improving the facilities and services available for children in the refugee communities; ensuring the delivery of supplies and equipment needed for these services; and training personnel who work with refugee women and children. UNICEF has also supported the training of teachers, nutritionists and health and social workers who serve in the refugee camps; the establishment of day-care centres; and the training of mothers in basic community services and in child and maternity care. It has been a major contributor to the Morogoro Centre in the United Republic of Tanzania, which, throughout the years, has trained members of national liberation movements in the health and education

fields. UNICEF's aid programmes have included the provision of drugs, vaccines and other medical supplies, nutritional foods, vocational training equipment and teaching materials.

UNICEF rendered assistance to refugees from the Territories formerly under Portuguese administration living in the neighbouring countries. During 1974, UNICEF's aid was extended to the women and children from Angola who had provisionally settled in the People's Republic of the Congo, Zaire and Zambia; the value of assistance amounted to \$US 22,000 in the Congo, \$US 63,000 in Zaire and \$US 80,000 in Zambia. <sup>4/</sup> The majority of the projects were in the areas of education and health. UNICEF aided the refugees from Mozambique by providing assistance to the hospital and training school for medical staff and health auxiliaries used by members of the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO) in Mtwara, United Republic of Tanzania. In 1973, UNICEF contributed \$US 60,000 for the refugees from Guinea-Bissau living in the Casamance region of Senegal, to complement aid being given to these refugees by UNHCR in the fields of education and health. This assistance was used to purchase equipment and supplies for a rural maternity clinic as well as medical supplies for a number of dispensaries located in the Casamance region. Further, two mobile health teams were established in the area and a school was upgraded to provide increased facilities for primary school education as well as kindergartens for children. <sup>5/</sup>

UNICEF put a halt to all its contacts and aid programmes in Southern Rhodesia in the aftermath of the unilateral declaration of independence by the Ian Smith régime. It has not entered into any assistance agreements with the apartheid régime of South Africa. UNICEF has provided assistance to SWAPO, ANC and PAC in the fields of health, nutrition, primary and nonformal education and the training of women in maternity and child care. From its Emergency Reserve Fund, it has also contributed towards the provision of drugs, vaccines, bandages

and vitamins for children and expectant mothers living in several SWAPO refugee centres located in the Kwanza Sul and Kwanza Norte provinces of Angola.

UNICEF has also rendered assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories in other areas of the world. In East Timor, in co-operation with the Indonesian Red Cross, it has pursued the implementation of a special project of basic services for mothers and children involving the provision of medicines and food supplements, immunization campaigns, literacy training and community education regarding family nutrition and health. UNICEF has set up aid programmes in the fields of health, nutrition and primary school education in a number of the Territories in the Pacific and has pursued similar programmes of assistance in the Caribbean, particularly in the poorest Territories of the region.

#### H. United Nations Development Programme

In response to the relevant resolutions of the Special Committee and the General Assembly, UNDP has provided financial, economic and technical support to a large number of aid projects aimed at assisting the national liberation movements recognized by OAU, as well as the refugees from colonial Territories. In most cases this assistance has been carried out by the specialized agencies, other organizations within the United Nations system and by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat. UNDP has also co-operated and exchanged information with OAU in various areas of common interest. UNDP and OAU signed a formal agreement in April 1975 and officials from the two organizations have regularly held consultations regarding the formulation and implementation of various aid projects to the national liberation movements. Further, since the establishment of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) in 1967, UNDP offices in Africa

have been closely involved in the administration of this educational programme by processing and interviewing candidates for scholarships; arranging for the placement of successful applicants; following up on the extension of scholarships; submitting progress reports to United Nations Headquarters; and arranging for the payment of fees and stipends.

UNDP has extended financial assistance to the national liberation movements in a wide variety of fields and has called upon many specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations to participate as executing agencies of its aid programmes. UNDP has often funded projects such as educational assistance plans prepared by UNESCO for refugees from colonial Territories; aid projects in agricultural and forestry development; many of the fellowships granted by FAO; some of the vocational training provided by the ILO; and a large part of the health services rendered by WHO. In general, UNDP has given its support to activities which (a) promote professional skills and manpower development through formal education and practical training with a view to preparing members of the national liberation movements for eventual administrative, technical and managerial responsibilities in their respective countries; and (b) promote, among the national liberation movements, a measure of self-reliance in their countries of asylum in such vital areas as agriculture and food production, public health services and vocational trades aimed at assisting the members of the national liberation movements in their everyday tasks of developing their communities as well as preparing them for civic responsibility and gainful employment. <sup>6/</sup>

For its third programming cycle, covering the period from 1982-1986, UNDP committed an illustrative indicative planning figure of \$US 15 million for assistance to the national liberation movements recognized by OAU. <sup>7/</sup> In 1984, aid rendered to the national

liberation movements by UNDP amounted to \$US 2,930,133, of which \$US 2,645,533, or approximately 90 per cent, was financed from the indicative planning figure and the remaining \$US 284,600 from the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples. <sup>8/</sup> In terms of the sectoral distribution of UNDP assistance to the national liberation movements, in the course of 1984 70.4 per cent of the aid was allocated to the educational sector, 17.2 per cent to health, 6.7 per cent to agriculture and 5.7 per cent to other support activities. <sup>9/</sup>

UNDP funded a number of projects aimed at assisting refugees from Territories formerly under Portuguese administration. By the end of 1974, the total costs of these programmes amounted to \$US 1,296,408 in Mozambique, \$US 385,200 in Angola, \$US 102,500 in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and \$US 50,000 in Sao Tome and Principe. <sup>10/</sup> Several specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations carried out these programmes of assistance; UNESCO was the executing agency of a variety of educational projects for refugees from the above-mentioned Territories.

After the unilateral declaration of independence in Southern Rhodesia by the Ian Smith régime, UNDP discontinued any assistance to that Territory and in 1966, at the request of the Government of the United Kingdom, it created a special fellowship scheme for refugees from Southern Rhodesia. The programme was mainly for technical and professional training after completion of undergraduate studies and for undergraduate studies in certain specialized fields of direct relevance to the future social and economic development of the Territory. UNDP made available \$US 75,000 per year for this educational scheme. <sup>11/</sup> This organization also financed the establishment of a health centre for refugees from Southern Rhodesia in Mozambique and improved the health facilities at the disposal of the refugees located in Zambia. In 1978, the sectoral distribution of UNDP assistance to the Patriotic Front consisted of 74 per cent for education; 15.7 per cent for health services; and 10.3 per cent for economic development and planning. <sup>12/</sup>



With regard to Namibia, UNDP has been concerned with the programming and financing of a variety of technical assistance projects to prepare the Namibian people for independence. Since the establishment of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in December 1976, the Governing Council of UNDP, recognizing the unique responsibility that the United Nations has over the Territory, decided to produce a separate indicative planning figure for Namibia; all projects funded by this indicative planning figure are under the authority of the United Nations Council for Namibia. At the same time, UNDP continued to finance projects of assistance to SWAPO within the context of its indicative planning figure for the national liberation movements. Aid programmes to SWAPO and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia have included projects in educational and vocational assistance and in information and publicity training; in agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries; and in the health sector. These programmes have also covered training in various fields such as post, radio and telecommunication services; house construction and road and bridge building; and overall economic planning and development. Further, the United Nations Institute for Namibia has received UNDP assistance since its establishment in Lusaka, Zambia, in 1976. During the second programming cycle of UNDP, which covered the period from 1976 to 1981, a total of \$US 3,729,685 from the indicative planning figure for Namibia was used to finance projects at the Institute designed to enable Namibians to acquire the necessary administrative and managerial skills to run the country after independence. <sup>13/</sup>

UNDP has also rendered financial assistance to refugees from ANC and PAC through a number of aid projects, most of which have been in the educational sector and have been executed by UNESCO. These have included the funding of education for primary and secondary school pupils and the granting of fellowships for higher education to refugees from South Africa. UNDP has equally been involved in the financing of

primary and secondary school teachers and support personnel for ANC schools and settlement centres and has financed the construction of a hostel within the University of Lesotho for South African student refugees living in that country. In other areas of activity, UNDP has funded projects on community development training for ANC and has provided assistance to PAC in its efforts to achieve self-reliance in food production in the settlement centres of the countries of asylum as well as in its endeavours to develop a group of skilled technicians in the building and construction fields.

Apart from its programmes for southern Africa, UNDP has also rendered financial assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories located in the Caribbean and the Pacific, for most of which it has established separate indicative planning figures. In addition, it has funded a number of projects involving UNESCO, FAO, ILO, WHO, UNICEF, ICAO and UNIDO as executing agencies. In Territories such as Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands, as well as in other countries of the Caribbean which have acceded to independence within the past decade, UNDP has sought to meet the development priorities of the local Governments by developing programmes aimed at diversifying the agricultural and fisheries sectors; stimulating manufacturing and tourism; improving the health and educational services; and developing proper transport and communication facilities. In formulating its programmes of assistance for the Territories in the Pacific, UNDP has taken into account the considerable geographical isolation of some of the communities concerned, thus allocating a large proportion of its aid to projects aimed at overcoming the difficulties caused by this isolation. In the case of Tokelau, for example, the largest single project of its indicative planning figure for the third programming cycle involves a plan to upgrade its telecommunications infrastructure.

I. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Since the early 1960s, UNHCR has been concerned with a large number of refugees from southern Africa, namely Namibia, South Africa and those from the Territories formerly under Portuguese administration. Like the other specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations, UNHCR has strictly adhered to the terms of the General Assembly resolutions in the implementation of the Declaration. In executing its activities, UNHCR has received technical advice and co-operation from a number of organizations within the United Nations system such as UNESCO, FAO, WHO and UNICEF and has maintained close relations with OAU. UNHCR has participated in various meetings of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU and some sessions of the Council of Ministers of OAU. <sup>14/</sup> Further, it has extended its co-operation to the OAU Bureau for Refugees as well as to the OAU Commission of Fifteen on Refugees and UNETPSA.

As in the case of the great majority of refugees throughout Africa, the specialized agencies have assisted most refugees from colonial Territories in establishing themselves in rural areas either among the local population or in organized agricultural communities. Major programmes of assistance towards local settlement are worked out in consultation with the Governments concerned. Refugees are given immediate care and aid which include food, shelter, clothing, essential household equipment and medical treatment. Subsequently, assistance is furnished in the form of primary education, as well as the provision of equipment, seeds and small tools for cultivation. When food rations are required for refugees, the World Food Programme (WFP) sends food commodities to the Governments concerned, while UNHCR meets the expenses involved in the handling, transportation and storage of the goods inside the recipient country.

UNHCR has been assisting refugees residing in urban localities by providing them with legal, educational and material assistance. It has given many refugees individual legal advice on overcoming specific problems encountered in their countries of asylum and has helped them to obtain travel documents; it has provided basic necessities to needy refugees; and has resettled refugees who, for compelling reasons - such as their physical safety - could no longer remain in their first country of asylum. UNHCR has also sought to provide refugees with educational facilities to equip them with useful skills. In view of the limited capacity of the large cities in Africa to absorb refugees, UNHCR has promoted the establishment of counselling services in some cities and, in this connection, has rendered advice and assistance to the OAU Bureau for Refugees.

Until the overthrow of the Salazar and Caetano régime in Portugal in 1974, Angolans formed the most numerous group of refugees from colonial Territories of concern to UNHCR. In that year, there was an estimated total of 487,200 Angolan refugees, of whom 450,000 lived in Zaire, 25,000 in Zambia, 10,000 in the People's Republic of the Congo and 2,200 in Botswana. <sup>15/</sup> UNHCR initiated programmes of assistance for Angolan refugees in 1961 when they started to arrive in large numbers in Zaire; it subsequently established assistance programmes for refugees from Mozambique who had been granted asylum in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. In 1974, there were approximately 81,400 refugees from Mozambique, of whom 70,600 were in the United Republic of Tanzania, over 10,000 in Zambia and some 500, mainly students, in Kenya. <sup>16/</sup> UNHCR was also concerned with some 81,000 refugees from Guinea-Bissau who had sought shelter in Senegal, particularly in the Casamance region.

With regard to Southern Rhodesia, UNHCR rendered legal protection and extended material assistance to many refugees living in the neighbouring countries and organized their voluntary return after

independence. Further, UNHCR launched an operation for the rehabilitation of Zimbabwean returnees and assisted in the resettlement of internally displaced persons.

The number of refugees from Namibia has been increasing steadily throughout the years. In 1984, UNHCR provided assistance to an estimated 70,000 Namibian refugees in Angola, 7,000 in Zambia and 91 in Botswana. UNHCR obligated a total amount of approximately US\$ 4.3 million for the care and maintenance of Namibian refugees in Angola, 40,000 of whom live in various settlements in Kwanza Sul province. <sup>17/</sup> SWAPO is the operational partner of UNHCR for the implementation of assistance projects for the Namibian refugees in Angola as well as in Zambia. The United Nations Council for Namibia enjoys membership status in the Executive Committee of the Programme of UNHCR.

In relation to refugees from the apartheid régime of South Africa, in 1984 UNHCR carried out programmes of assistance for approximately 9,000 South African refugees in Angola, 5,000 in the United Republic of Tanzania, 440 in Zimbabwe, 419 in Mozambique, 212 in Botswana and 160 in Lesotho. <sup>18/</sup> In addition to the different ongoing projects in these States, UNHCR obligates funds annually for the education of South African refugees in other countries of asylum. The ANC is the implementing partner of UNHCR for assistance programmes designed for South African refugees in Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

#### J. International Labour Organisation

In its own field of competence, the ILO has long been actively concerned with the situation in southern Africa, particularly with the discriminatory labour legislation enacted by the apartheid régime in South Africa. In co-operation with other United Nations organizations, the ILO has organized various programmes of training and assistance

for the victims of colonialism and racism in southern Africa. It has sought to implement the programmes in close collaboration with OAU. According to an agreement between the ILO and OAU which came into force on 25 November 1965, they "will consult regularly on matters of common interest for the purpose of furthering the effective accomplishment in the African States of their common objectives" (article I, para. 1), and "whenever desirable for the development of their activities in fields of mutual concern" they "may each seek the other's technical co-operation where it is specially equipped to assist in the development of such activities" (article IV, para. 1). <sup>19/</sup> The ILO has also rendered its assistance to UNETPSA.

In support of national liberation movements and refugees from colonial Territories, the ILO has undertaken various activities, including projects in the areas of vocational training; management techniques; manpower planning; employment policies; workers' education; occupational safety and health; training for women and employment for women in refugee camps; and vocational rehabilitation for the victims of apartheid and of wars of national liberation. In the field of technical assistance co-ordination, two associate experts appointed to the ILO offices in Dar es Salaam and Lusaka have assumed responsibility, on a full-time basis, for assisting the national liberation movements in the design, implementation and evaluation of programmes of assistance. The ILO has also held a number of seminars and sponsored the preparation of studies and publications covering apartheid as well as labour discrimination in the former Portuguese Territories, in Southern Rhodesia and in Namibia. Further, the ILO has modified some of its regulations to enable representatives of national liberation movements to participate in its proceedings.

In relation to the Territories formerly under Portuguese administration and to Southern Rhodesia, the International Labour Conference and the Governing Body of the ILO repeatedly condemned

the policies of colonial oppression, racial segregation and gross violations of trade union rights pursued by Portugal in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau and by the Ian Smith régime in Southern Rhodesia. The ILO sought to make available in these Territories information and documentation on the exercise of civil liberties and trade union rights. Following the unilateral declaration of independence in Southern Rhodesia in November 1965, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office adopted a resolution which, inter alia, requested the Director-General of the ILO to "inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the International Labour Organisation will do everything in its power to contribute in its own sphere to such action as may be decided upon by the Security Council." 20/

Given the particular nature of its mandate and activities, the ILO has concentrated most of its efforts in southern Africa on the elimination of the discriminatory labour legislation prevalent in South Africa and in Namibia. Its basic policy statement on this issue is the ILO declaration concerning the policy of apartheid in South Africa unanimously adopted by the International Labour Conference at its forty-eighth session in July 1964. In that declaration, the ILO reaffirmed its condemnation of the policy of apartheid, called upon the Government of South Africa to renounce this policy and specified the measures which should be taken to eliminate racial discrimination in the work place. Further, it required its Director-General to monitor regularly the labour situation in South Africa and to submit every year for consideration by the International Labour Conference a special report concerning the application of the declaration. Since 1965, the Director-General has duly presented such special reports which have come to be

recognized as one of the most authoritative and comprehensive analyses of developments in apartheid in labour matters available to the international community. During its forty-eighth session, the International Labour Conference also approved the Programme for the Elimination of Apartheid in Labour Matters which, after analysing the situation in South Africa regarding discrimination in admission to employment and training, freedom from forced labour, freedom of association and the right to organize, set out a series of recommendations for changes in these areas. In 1981, the ILO adopted an updated declaration on the policy of apartheid calling for more systematic and comprehensive reporting procedures, and formulated a range of new initiatives, both financial and technical, to assist national liberation movements in close co-operation with OAU, the front-line States, the United Nations and international and African workers' and employers' organizations. In addition, a permanent Conference Committee on Apartheid was set up to review the implementation of the ILO declaration.

With regard to concrete aid projects to refugees from Namibia, the ILO has provided assistance in the areas of secretarial training and office management, workers' education and regional training of vocational rehabilitation staff. It has also granted fellowships for the training of Namibian instructors at the ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training in Turin, Italy; for railway training at the Warden Centre in Egypt; and for basic training in a wide range of fields in a number of institutions located in the front-line States. In August 1984, the ILO participated in the inaugural ceremony which marked the opening of the vocational training centre for Namibians in Angola. Constructed and operating through the joint efforts of UNDP, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, SWAPO, the ILO and the Government of Angola, this



particular undertaking, budgeted at more than \$US 5 million, is the largest single project within the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. Its main objective is to help overcome the discriminatory and inferior education provided for Namibians under the South African-administered educational system by making training assistance available at the operative, supervisory and managerial levels. The training programme is geared to providing a core of trained Namibians to avoid disruption of essential services in the period immediately following independence. The United Nations Council for Namibia is a full member of the ILO.

This specialized agency has also provided extensive assistance to the people of South Africa and to their national liberation movements. Practical training and experience in manpower planning and employment with the ILO Southern African Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP), together with vocational rehabilitation training within an ILO-administered southern African regional project, have enabled ANC and PAC members to gain valuable knowledge in these areas. The ILO has granted a number of fellowships in various fields to members of these national liberation movements. The first phase of the vocational training centre for ANC members in the United Republic of Tanzania is nearing completion and a similar centre is also being planned for PAC members in the same country. For several years, the ILO has made available practical training facilities to ANC and PAC members in Lusaka, Zambia. Further, as part of its mandate to assist workers affected by apartheid, the ILO has embarked on projects in Botswana, Lesotho and Mozambique to help migrant workers improve their living and working conditions in South Africa; in 1984, it initiated a project designed to provide labour training to black workers and their independent trade unions in South Africa. 21/