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ROLE OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS 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 provide information on the role that the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations have played in the decolonization process since 1985 when the first bulletin on this subject was published. 1/

In the years immediately following the adoption in 1960 of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee which was established by the General Assembly in 1961 to implement 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, known as the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, became increasingly aware that specialized agencies could contribute much more meaningfully to the effective realization of the goals of the Declaration.

Since its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Committee, has included annually 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. 2/ By its resolution 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, recognized that the specialized agencies should extend their full cooperation to the United Nations in achieving the objectives of the Declaration. It recommended that the specialized agencies should take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and should develop, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and through it, with national liberation movements, concrete programmes of assistance. It also requested the Economic and Social Council to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies in that field.

Following the adoption of the above resolution, the Economic and Social Council developed the practice of considering the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies at its second regular session of each year, and making appropriate recommendations.

Since 1967, the Special Committee and the General Assembly have annually adopted resolutions calling upon specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to develop aid programmes for the victims of

colonialism and racism. Through the years, these resolutions have become more comprehensive and broader in scope.

The assistance offered by the specialized agencies to the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories varies according to the particular circumstances of each Territory. Such assistance has provided for the needs of those living inside the Territories controlled by oppressive regimes; those living inside liberated areas; and those forced to seek refuge outside their Territories of origin. In the case of other Territories, assistance has been geared to economic and social development.

There has been indisputable progress towards decolonization. Since 1961, a total of 52 Territories, most recently Namibia, has exercised the right to self-determination. However, despite the efforts of the international community to eradicate colonialism and apartheid, 18 Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, most of them small island Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific, have yet to exercise their right to self-determination.

During the past few years, the Special Committee has been concentrating its efforts on finding a formula to achieve complete decolonization by the year 2000, by encouraging greater cooperation between the administering Powers and the Special Committee and by bringing representatives of colonial peoples more directly into the process. Against this background, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, by providing social and economic support, play an important role in helping the peoples of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories exercise their right to self-determination in full awareness of all options available to them.

II. ROLE OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS DURING NAMIBIA'S TRANSITION TO INDEPENDENCE

Concerted efforts by the international community aimed at the decolonization of Namibia were brought to a successful conclusion in March 1990 when Namibia became independent through the implementation of the United Nations plan embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978. That successful conclusion was made possible, among other factors, by the efforts of the specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations. The activities of the specialized agencies during the transition period between colonial rule and independence were a logical extension of their previous efforts under the umbrella of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

A. Nationhood Programme for Namibia

By its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, the General Assembly established the Nationhood Programme for Namibia to create, within the United Nations system, a comprehensive assistance programme to support the people of Namibia during the years of struggle for independence, the transition period and the initial years of independence. The Programme's projects include both training and research under various sectors: production (mining, fishing, industries and agriculture); physical infrastructure and services (trade, transport, water, energy); and social infrastructure and administration (health, housing, labour and public administration). 3/ The Programme, which is still ongoing, is expected to continue until all projects have been completed.

Initially guided by the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, specialized agencies have played a major role in providing assistance to the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Under an agreement between the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, UNDP administered the finances of the Nationhood Programme in accordance with UNDP rules and practices. The Programme continues to be funded by voluntary contributions from Member States and non-governmental organizations through the United Nations Fund for Namibia. In addition, UNDP and other United Nations agencies which execute specific projects contribute separately to the Programme. Since the inception of the Nationhood Programme, financial contributions totalling US\$ 1 million have been made to Namibia projects by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), as requested by various General Assembly resolutions. The total cost of the projects in the entire Nationhood Programme as at 31 December 1990 amounted to US\$ 30,149,745.

The following have also been involved in the Programme: the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

B. Repatriation of Namibian refugees and exiles

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which had been actively involved in assistance programmes for Namibian refugees long before the initiation of the United Nations plan for Namibia's independence, 4/ played a major role in the activities of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia.

Under Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and within the overall framework of UNTAG, UNHCR was assigned specific responsibilities connected with the repatriation of Namibian refugees and exiles. UNHCR was to provide basic health care as well as rehabilitation, shelter, assistance in tracing relatives, departure and reception facilities and transport to areas of origin.

The operation was preceded by the Secretary-General's appeal for funding in March 1989. Nearly US\$ 26.6 million in cash was pledged by 23 countries.

On 12 June 1989, within days of the signing of an amnesty law by the South African Administrator-General in Namibia, a massive six-week repatriation programme organized and supervised by UNHCR began. The first charter flights with hundreds of returnees aboard landed at Windhoek and in the north of Namibia. UNHCR hired planes from 41 countries to provide 452 flights.

The Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN), a partner of UNHCR, was well placed to assist in the repatriation programme owing to its vast infrastructure of mission stations and parishes throughout the Territory.

CCN established the Repatriation, Resettlement and Reconstruction Committee (RRR) which immediately set about preparing five reception centres for the returnees. 5/ CCN also distributed food packages donated by the World Food Programme (WFP) valued at US\$ 4.5 million to provide full rations to all returnees for 12 months. During the transition period, WFP had a full-time representative at Windhoek to monitor the food programme.

FAO participated actively in assistance activities. It provided the services of an agricultural adviser and supplied seeds and tools to assist the returnees in becoming self-sufficient in food production. In a separate action, the Director-General of FAO approved in April 1989, emergency food assistance up to a value of US\$ 1.8 million for returning refugees. 6/

WHO assisted in the repatriation programme by providing advice on health services at the reception centres and conducting the registration of returnee health staff and surveys on health-related matters. The organization deployed three staff in Namibia for the duration of the transition period.

UNICEF donated items valued at US\$ 146,000 to meet the basic needs of women and children. It was also instrumental in providing for the health and education of some 3,000 returnee children and, in cooperation with the National Department of Education of Namibia, provided salaries of teachers. 7/

The repatriation of refugees and displaced Namibians was completed by mid-September 1989. A total of 43,387 Namibians were repatriated. Of this number, 35,553 returned from Angola, 3,841 from Zambia and 3,993 from 40 other countries. 8/

C. Development assistance

Experts and representatives from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations participated in two important seminars during the transition period, organized under the aegis of the United Nations Council for Namibia. The seminars took place in October 1989 at Harare, Zimbabwe, 9/ and in December 1989 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 10/

The purpose of the Harare Seminar on the Integration of Namibia into the Regional Structures for Economic Cooperation and Development in Southern Africa was to assess areas of Namibia's economic dependence on South Africa; to develop plans and programmes to reduce that dependence in the context of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and other regional structures for economic cooperation and development in southern Africa; and to define priority areas for international assistance in the implementation of these programmes.

Apart from representatives of member Governments of SADCC, participants in the Seminar included representatives of the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNDP, WFP, ECA, ILO, FAO, UNIDO, regional and international organizations as well as individual Namibians and other experts with special experience in various sectors of the Namibian economy.

The Seminar made recommendations to reduce Namibia's dependence on South Africa in mining, agriculture, fisheries, industrial development, energy, transport and communications, manpower development, trade, water resources, and financial and monetary system.

The Seminar on Technical Assistance for an Independent Namibia - The Role of the United Nations, held at Rio de Janeiro, was attended by representatives of the United Nations, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental and regional organizations, the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (ABC), as well as a delegation of Namibians expected to assume important policy-making and technical positions in Namibia after independence.

Those which presented papers at the Seminar included the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Cooperations, UNCTAD, Habitat, the International Labour Office, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Universal Postal Union (UPU), ITU, IMO, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and UNIDO.

The input from the specialized agencies in assessing the future needs of Namibia provided prospective donors with valuable information which subsequently enabled them to pledge large financial contributions for Namibia's development. A US\$ 697 million international aid package, pledged at a donor conference held at United Nations Headquarters on 21 and 22 June 1990, was expected to boost reconstruction and development of the newly-born State over the following four years. More than 50 countries promised assistance, the largest donors being member States of the European Economic Community, the then Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, South Africa, Sweden and the United States of America. 11/

Namibia officially became a Member State of the United Nations on 23 April 1990. By its resolution 44/243 A of 11 September 1990, the General Assembly officially dissolved the United Nations Council for Namibia which had fulfilled its mandate. It requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide resources to complete the Council's programme for 1990. By resolution 44/243 B, the Assembly decided that the United Nations Fund for Namibia should continue to operate, and that it should do so under the custody of the Secretary-General. It also decided to establish the United Nations Trust Committee for the United Nations Fund for Namibia to serve as trustee of the Fund until its dissolution.

Having successfully concluded the largest decolonization operation in its history, the United Nations continues to assist Namibia in consolidating its newly-won freedom through social and economic development.

III. ROLE OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS IN EXTENDING ASSISTANCE TO THE REMAINING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories are small islands with fragile economies heavily dependent on external assistance for development. Although the administering Powers are financing development projects in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, some local governments consider that a greater role played by the specialized agencies would be of great value.

Representatives of many of these Territories have made it clear that while they wish to move as soon as possible to an act of self-determination, a number of urgent problems which have to do with the insufficient development of their economic and social conditions must first be resolved. They invited the Special Committee particularly to assist them in convincing the administering Powers, Member States and specialized agencies to intensify their efforts to help solve the remaining problems in their respective Territories.

Efforts by Non-Self-Governing Territories to gain better access to the development assistance programmes provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system are illustrated in the actions taken by the Territories in the Caribbean through the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC).

Speaking before a subcommittee of the Special Committee in August 1991, the Chairman of CDCC spoke of CDCC and its role in the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. CDCC, the permanent regional subsidiary body of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), was established in 1975 to coordinate development activities among its members. CDCC collaborates with other Caribbean and Latin American organizations such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and the Latin American Economic System (SELA). The organization also promotes increased participation by independent and non-independent Caribbean countries in the work of the United Nations. CDCC concentrates on concerns unique to island developing countries of the Caribbean, irrespective of

political status, language or other artificial barriers which have limited communication within the region.

CDCC began to focus on the difficulties encountered by the small island developing countries of the Caribbean in 1987 when it approved a directive to examine the access of the Non-Independent Caribbean Countries (NICC) to programmes and activities of the United Nations system, with a view to identifying entities which could provide technical and other development assistance to those countries. This initiative was in accordance with resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly which commended the use of special provisions in the constitutions of certain specialized agencies and regional commissions to permit the admission of non-independent countries as associate members.

The initial review by the CDCC secretariat in 1987 revealed that compliance with the General Assembly resolutions varied, depending on the agency concerned, and that even in cases where the terms of reference of a particular agency had been changed to allow for associate membership or observer status by Non-Self-Governing Territories, information from the agency concerned on the potential participation of these Territories was often not available.

In 1989, CDCC established the Working Group of Non-Independent Caribbean Countries in connection with the examination of NICC access to the programmes and activities of the United Nations system.

The activities of CDCC in this area were underscored at the Regional Seminar in observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration, organized by the Special Committee and held in Barbados in June 1990. ^{12/} The Seminar participants considered that "the direct and closer participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations was an effective means of promoting the progress of the peoples of those Territories".

In that connection, participants endorsed a proposal recommending that the Special Committee, in consultation with CDCC, should request the specialized agencies either to implement their provision for the membership of the Non-Self-Governing Territories or to introduce such provisions where none existed, consistent with the resolutions of the General Assembly. Participants also suggested that the United Nations should call upon the administering Powers to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in regional and international organizations.

CDCC is of the view that the unique characteristics of the individual Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned are of paramount importance in the formulation of strategies for their socio-economic development since those Territories are at different levels of political, constitutional and socio-economic development.

The Chairman of CDCC called for closer collaboration between CDCC and the Special Committee in furtherance of the development process of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under review by the Special Committee. He requested the inclusion in the General Assembly resolution on the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies, of a text proposed by CDCC aimed at increasing the likelihood that the specialized agencies and technical organs would take the action prescribed by the General Assembly.

A similar process is unfolding in the Pacific region. At the Regional Seminar in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, held at Port Vila, Vanuatu, in May 1990, 13/ it was noted that programmes for the economic and social advancement of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories should be expanded as those Territories accede to independence, thus enhancing the opportunity of the people to determine freely their future, without fear of adverse economic consequences.

Speakers at the Seminar also considered that participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in regional and sub-regional economic organizations provided tangible benefits for their economies and that it was important to create all necessary conditions for those Territories to accede to membership of those organizations.

In view of the fact that economic advancement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories would continue to be among the leading concerns of the peoples of those Territories, it was deemed essential that specific programmes should be created to guide and assist economic development of the Territories through greater self-reliance and the reduction of their dependence on external sources. In this context, emphasis should be placed on the creation of adequate economic infrastructures and the upgrading of transport and communications to overcome the adverse economic effect of the remoteness and isolation of the Territories.

Noting the heavy dependence on food imports in most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, speakers at the Seminar recommended that high priority should be given to programmes of agricultural advancement, and that geographical diversification of economic and trade relations should be encouraged.

Some Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Pacific have access to development assistance through associate membership in one or more regional economic organizations. For example, American Samoa was accepted in 1988 as an associate member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). It is also a full member of the South Pacific Commission (SPC) and plays an active role in the Pacific Islands Association. ^{14/} Tokelau receives financial assistance from the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) for studies on traditional tuna-fishing methods. SPC arranged for a review of the Tokelau Health Service in 1989 to identify problem areas and offer suggestions for improvement. ^{15/}

In its resolution 46/65 of 11 December 1991, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration. It also expressed its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that had continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urged all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions.

Mindful of the fragility of the ecosystems of the small island Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, the General Assembly called upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in those Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters.

The General Assembly urged the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

It is widely considered that the existing programmes of assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories are only a beginning and that the assistance provided by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations must be expanded further and tailored specifically to the needs of the small Territories. On 11 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted its resolution 46/70 which was specifically

aimed at enhancing the cooperation and coordination of specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

In response to resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, a number of specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations have initiated programmes of assistance to address specific needs of the peoples of small island Territories. In this regard, UNDP has been coordinating various activities undertaken by UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), FAO, UNESCO and UPU and others to benefit the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

A general overview of the projects and activities undertaken by members of the United Nations and specialized agencies to implement the Declaration on decolonization is summarized below.

A. United Nations Children's Fund

UNICEF has been instrumental in setting up programmes in the fields of health, nutrition and primary school education in Territories in the Pacific and in the Caribbean in close cooperation with UNDP and other organizations of the United Nations system.

UNICEF allocated US\$ 18,000 in both 1988 and 1989 for the development of early childhood education in the Turks and Caicos Islands. An additional US\$ 20,000 was allocated for health projects. 16/ For 1990, US\$ 30,000 was allocated for projects relating to early childhood development, maternal and child health, and water and sanitation. 17/

Direct assistance to the British Virgin Islands by UNICEF for early childhood education activities amounted to US\$ 10,000 for each year of 1988 and 1989. 18/ As part of its programme of assistance to the Territory, UNICEF also initiated a project on sewing, craft-making and management skills for young women, which was reported to be making good progress. 19/ UNICEF assistance to the Territory for maternal and child health (expanded programme of immunization) and early childhood development amounted to US\$ 29,000 annually in 1989 and 1990. 20/

In 1991-1992, UNICEF continued to provide assistance to Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands. In 1991, it programmed US\$ 5,000 for early childhood education and development, US\$ 10,000 for women in development and US\$ 2,000 for health in the British Virgin Islands.

In 1991 and 1992, respectively, UNICEF assistance to Montserrat was as follows: US\$ 19,100 and US\$ 10,300 for early childhood education and development and US\$ 5,800 and US\$ 11,600 for nutrition. In 1992 it provided US\$ 19,600 for health education. UNICEF consultants visited the Territory in 1991.

For the years 1991 and 1992, respectively, UNICEF provided for the Turks and Caicos Islands US\$ 3,000 and US\$ 5,000 for women in development and US\$ 12,000 and US\$ 11,700 for health education. In 1992, it provided US\$ 17,000 for an expanded programme of immunization and US\$ 6,300 for water and sanitation projects in the Territory. UNICEF consultants visited the Territory in 1991.

B. United Nations Development Programme

UNDP is implementing a multi-island project for Latin America and the Caribbean, a part of which consists of the UNDP Fourth Multi-Island Programme for the Eastern Caribbean. The cost of the Programme is estimated at US\$ 2.5 million. 21/

UNDP individual country programmes for the Non-Self-Governing Territories are tailored to the particular needs of each Territory. For example, the main emphasis of the country programme for the British Virgin Islands for the period 1987-1991 was on physical-development planning, agricultural development and the expansion of tourism. 22/ Owing to the Territory's high per capita income, UNDP has noted that the British Virgin Islands might graduate to "net-contributor status" in the next programming cycle (1992-1996). 23/

In the Cayman Islands, the main focus of UNDP assistance is human resources development. The country programme for the period January 1987-December 1991 addressed training needs in priority areas such as hydrogeology, physical planning, civil aviation, technical drawing, architectural design, building technology and electrical engineering. 24/

The main areas of activity identified by UNDP for assistance to the Turks and Caicos Islands for 1987-1991 include policy and infrastructure development, export promotion and human resources development. 25/ In St. Helena, a Territory administered by the United Kingdom and situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, UNDP has financed a five-year term livestock development programme aimed at providing the Territory with an efficient and effective livestock industry and with productive employment; at increasing agricultural incomes; and at making the island largely self-sufficient in pig and cattle feeds. 26/

UNDP is less extensively involved in the Pacific where the main recipient of aid is Tokelau. The upgrading of Tokelau's telecommunication system, repeatedly destroyed by natural disasters, has been the single largest UNDP project. Smaller projects in the Territory include an integrated atoll development project sponsored by UNDP and administered by the South Pacific Commission, and the UNDP-assisted development of public libraries. UNDP has also expressed willingness to participate with the Government of New Zealand in the construction of airstrips in Tokelau. 27/

C. United Nations Population Fund

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has executed a number of projects benefiting Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

In 1986, UNFPA introduced in the British Virgin Islands a new project on family planning and family life education services for youth. The project provided health services and family life education in primary schools. 28/ Technical assistance in the conduct of the British Virgin Islands 1991 population census was provided through CARICOM. 20/

During 1986, a new UNFPA project was established within the Ministry of Social Services of Anguilla designed to strengthen family life education and family planning as well as to develop integrated youth services. 29/ UNFPA reported that estimated total assistance for the period 1989 to 1991 was US\$ 18,500. The Government of Anguilla expressed its interest in UNFPA assistance to reduce teenage pregnancy and to develop programmes teaching out-of-school adolescents responsible sexual behaviour and income-generation skills. 30/

In the Turks and Caicos Islands, assistance provided by UNFPA for 1989 to 1991 amounted to US\$ 14,059 covering maternal and child health/family planning, population policy and assistance to a national consultative meeting on population policy formulation. 31/

D. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Currently, three Non-Self-Governing Territories - British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and the United States Virgin Islands are associate members of CDCC which plays an important role as a subsidiary body of ECLAC and provides a forum for joint consultation among the independent States and the Non-Self-Governing Territories of the Caribbean on economic and social

issues, on measures to promote technical and economic co-operation and on relations with other developing countries. Associate status with ECLAC gives these 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 which would not normally be directly available to these Territories, such as assistance from regional banks and the provision of secretariat services to CDCC.

Under its subprogramme "Economic Integration and Cooperation Among Caribbean Countries", ECLAC placed emphasis on small island developing countries and on the intensification of cooperation and coordination of activities with United Nations agencies and other bodies within the Caribbean subregion and within the wider Latin American region. ^{32/} The ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean concentrated on the analysis of issues relevant to the promotion of socio-economic development in CDCC countries and the initiation and implementation of projects dealing with such issues. For example, that office undertook various advisory services on public sector planning and seminars on project banks and investment programming. The ECLAC Subregional Headquarters also provided assistance in the establishment of population units in the various countries of the Caribbean to promote the integration of population variables into development planning. ^{33/}

E. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

ESCAP provides fellowships to nationals from the Non-Self-Governing Territories of the Pacific area and conducts training courses and workshops on subjects such as public administration, import management, trade and transportation, earth sciences and coastal mapping in which representatives of several Territories in the region have participated. ESCAP has also sent regional advisers and consultants to the Territories 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, ESCAP has been involved in the preparation of studies and reports aimed at improving the agricultural, transport and communications sectors of these Territories.

For example, during the period 1988 and 1989, under a project initiated within the framework of the Commission's Committee on Shipping, Transport and Communication, Tokelau was provided assistance and advisory services on port and harbour development. ^{34/} Between 1989 and 1990, Guam benefited from

advisory services provided by ESCAP on the implementation of the Harmonized Commodity Coding Scheme for trade statistics. 35/

In his statement on policies and perspectives for the economic and social development of the region, the Executive Secretary of ESCAP emphasized at the forty-sixth session of the Commission (Bangkok, 4-13 June 1990), that the secretariat of the Commission had increased its technical assistance, mainly by strengthening the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre (EPOC), which had a full complement of technical experts able to mount advisory missions at short notice from the EPOC office at Port Vila. He noted the extensive use of EPOC services by the Pacific Governments and expressed appreciation for the cooperation and support extended by the Pacific members and associate members. 36/

F. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator

Assistance from UNDRO to the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean is provided through the Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project (PCDPPP).

In 1989, in the aftermath of hurricane Hugo, UNDP and PCDPPP provided emergency assistance to the British Virgin Islands. Subsequently, UNDRO and FAO dispatched an assessment team to the Territory. 37/

Montserrat also benefits from activities of UNDRO through PCDPPP, such as radio programmes produced in conjunction with the Caribbean news agency, CANA, informing the population about potential disasters and ways of reducing loss. In February 1988, a simulation evacuation exercise in the event of a volcanic eruption was staged in the Territory and involved officials of PCDPPP, Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the League of Red Cross Societies. 38/

G. Food And Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAO has been providing assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories within the scope of its responsibilities. As of 1991, a total of four technical assistance projects were being executed by FAO in the South Pacific, benefiting Tokelau and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The assistance concentrated mainly on crop development, agricultural statistics, forestry and fisheries. 39/

In the Caribbean, FAO has been involved in providing assistance for Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

In August 1988, UNDP invited FAO to participate in a joint UNDP/FAO mission to Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat to assess their agricultural sectors and identify priority projects. In the aftermath of hurricane Hugo in 1989, FAO organized a mission to assess the damage in affected Territories, including Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands. The early information generated by the mission was useful in alerting the donor community to the severity of the damage in these Territories and in mobilizing urgent assistance.

In the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands, FAO has been invited by UNDP from time to time to review and comment on the Country Programme Management Plans and UNDP has also requested FAO to provide assistance to the Turks and Caicos Islands in reviewing its agriculture and fishery sectors. 40/

The Development Law Service of FAO provided advice and assistance to representatives of Montserrat who participated in workshops organized for the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) on the harmonization of fisheries legislation.

In 1991, under a regional project on the eradication of the tropical bout stick, FAO in cooperation with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), carried out activities in Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and the United States Virgin Islands. In addition, and in response to a request from UNDP, FAO took steps to provide the services of an agricultural consultant for the Turks and Caicos Islands.

H. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNESCO continues to provide assistance to a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories, in close cooperation with UNDP and other specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system. It provides funds for training programmes in support of educational planning and administration; for sustainable development and the training of teachers; for national literacy action; and for regional seminars and meetings.

In a statement to a subcommittee of the Special Committee in May 1991, the representative of UNESCO stated that UNESCO intended to set up a Directorate for Small Countries, whose director would be responsible, inter alia, for facilitating the full participation of those countries in the multilateral cooperation process. The new structure is expected to encourage the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories to avail themselves of UNESCO assistance programmes.

In the Cayman Islands, UNESCO is involved in an education sector survey aimed at the development of a technical/vocational curriculum. Other UNESCO projects in the Territory include a cultural heritage inventory and the upgrading of communication skills.

Montserrat's associate membership in UNESCO was withdrawn by the United Kingdom, the administering Power, in 1983. By its resolution 45/27 of 20 November 1990, the General Assembly called upon the administering Power to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of UNESCO. On 11 December 1991, by its resolution 46/68 B-VII, the General Assembly took into account the statement of the representative of UNESCO regarding the Territory's outstanding request for readmission to associate membership in that organization. Although not currently an associate member, the Territory has nevertheless participated in some education, training and documentation services provided by UNESCO for the Caribbean region as a whole.

In 1987, the British Virgin Islands received US\$ 25,000 from UNESCO for a development plan for the Baths area of Virgin Gorda. In 1989, UNESCO sponsored six projects, including the provision of a fellowship in mass communications and the services of a regional communications adviser to the Territory. In 1990, the organization provided a shipment of library books to the Territory, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands. The British Virgin Islands was to receive more funds in 1991 from UNESCO for the restoration of an old copper mine. 41/

In 1989 and 1990, UNESCO held a series of educational workshops and seminars in Anguilla. In 1990-1991, it undertook a literacy survey in Anguilla with UNDP assistance. 42/

In 1989, projects executed by UNESCO in the Turks and Caicos Islands included teacher training in technical subjects and strengthening of the educational system. In 1990 projects included funding for new equipment and tools for the technical/vocational school and a contribution towards a materials production workshop, as well as a multi-island technical and vocational development project. 43/

In the second country programme for the Cayman Islands (1987-1991), UNESCO joined the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat, Habitat and ICAO in the administration of fellowships, the provision of in-service training and technical advice, and the procurement of equipment.

In 1991-1992, UNESCO provided support to key sectors in the education systems of Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands. It carried out in these Territories projects related, inter alia, to the provision of scholarships, the restoration of historical sites, the upgrading of information facilities and the eradication of illiteracy.

I. World Health Organization

In cooperation with UNFPA and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), WHO has set up aid programmes for Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific. These programmes have included assistance in the management of health care delivery programmes, granting of fellowships for the training of medical personnel and assistance in the fields of dental health and environmental health.

American Samoa, as a member of the WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific and the WHO Western Pacific Regional Centre for the Promotion of Environmental Planning and Applied Studies, receives assistance from these bodies. 44/ Tokelau receives assistance for overseas training of public servants in the area of public health through the World Health Organization. 45/

During 1989 and 1990, the assistance provided by WHO to Anguilla focused on the Territory's primary health care, strengthening the fellowships programme for the training of personnel, developing local health programmes and providing human resources for the new hospital. 46/

PAHO continues to provide assistance in the general development of the health services of the Cayman Islands.

In 1991 and 1992, PAHO provided assistance in the areas of health equipment maintenance, immunization and the improvement of laboratory facilities dealing with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

J. Universal Postal Union

Despite the very technical nature of its activities and its limited resources, UPU has contributed to the implementation of the Declaration. Its assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories consists mainly of providing scholarships and fellowships to officials from the Territories to enhance their professional training.

Between 1986 and 1989, a number of postal officials from Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands received fellowships to attend regular meetings of postmasters-general and a training course for postal supervisors. 47/

Notes

- 1/ Decolonization bulletin, No. 25, December 1985.
- 2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Plenary Meetings, 1583rd meeting, paras. 192-195.
- 3/ Namibia: A Direct United Nations Responsibility (United Nations Institute for Namibia, Lusaka, 1987), p. 165.
- 4/ Decolonization bulletin, No. 25, December 1985, chap. II, sect. I.
- 5/ Namibia Brief, No. 12: November 1990 (Namibia Foundation, R6(excl. GST), p. 42.
- 6/ A/45/309, reply from FAO, para. 9.
- 7/ The Times of Namibia, 31 August 1989.
- 8/ A/45/309, reply from UNHCR, para. 5.
- 9/ A/AC.131/318.
- 10/ A/AC.131/319.
- 11/ UN Chronicle, September 1990, vol. XXVII, No. 3, pp. 14-15.
- 12/ See A/AC.109/1043.
- 13/ A/AC.109/1040 and Corr. 1.
- 14/ A/AC.109/1033, para. 72.
- 15/ A/AC.109/1036, paras. 32 and 47.
- 16/ A/AC.109/985, para. 42.
- 17/ A/AC.109/1059, para. 68.
- 18/ A/AC.109/983, para. 64.
- 19/ A/AC.109/1021, para. 65.
- 20/ A/AC.109/1060, para. 83.
- 21/ DP/CP/CAR/4.
- 22/ A/AC.109/983, para. 62.

- 23/ A/AC.109/1060, para. 82.
- 24/ A/AC.109/982, para. 37.
- 25/ A/AC.109/985, para. 41.
- 26/ A/AC.109/938, para. 22.
- 27/ A/AC.109/979, paras. 51 and 52.
- 28/ UNFPA 1986 Report, p. 117.
- 29/ A/AC.109/934, para. 38.
- 30/ A/AC.109/1058, para. 63.
- 31/ A/AC.109/1059, para. 66.
- 32/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 14 (E/1988/38 - LC/G.1538-P), p. 58.
- 33/ Ibid., 1990, Supplement No. 14 (E/1990/43 - LC/G.1630-P), pp. 78-79.
- 34/ Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 14 (E/1989/33 - E/ESCAP/693), p. 14.
- 35/ Ibid., 1990, Supplement No. 11 (E/1990/40 - E/ESCAP/748), p. 24.
- 36/ Ibid., p. 31.
- 37/ A/AC.109/1021, para. 63.
- 38/ A/AC.109/944, para. 80.
- 39/ See A/46/229, reply from FAO, paras. 8 and 9.
- 40/ See A/45/309, reply from FAO, para. 14.
- 41/ A/AC.109/1060, para. 86.
- 42/ A/AC.109/1058, para. 67.
- 43/ A/AC.109/1059, para. 65.
- 44/ International Organization Participation, 1987/88, Yearbook of International Organizations, 1987/88, vol. 2 (K.G. Saur München, New York, London, Paris), p. L4631.

- 45/ A/AC.109/979, para. 53.
- 46/ A/AC.109/1058, para. 68.
- 47/ See A/42/264 and A/44/297/Add. 2.