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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 Secretary-General

Addendum

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The actions taken during 1986 with regard to the contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to Namibian independence are summarized in the reports of the Administrator to the Governing Council on assistance to the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (DP/1987/63) on one hand, and on the fourth-cycle indicative planning figure for Namibia (DP/1987/24) on the other. These documents are available from the Secretariat.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

1. As at 31 December 1986, the total aid commitment of the World Food Programme (WFP) for liberation movement refugees and displaced persons amounted to \$US 84.4 million for 27 projects, of which \$US 12.1 million (three projects) is still current.
2. Since the last report, no change has been made in the WFP procedure concerning assistance to peoples of the colonial territories in Africa.
3. Certain territories, having gained their independence from colonial rule, made their requests for food assistance directly to the Programme, in accordance with the established procedures.
4. As mentioned in its previous reports, WFP does not provide assistance to, or collaborate with, the Government of South Africa.
5. Since the twenty-fifth session of the governing body of WFP, the Intergovernmental Committee (now the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes), held in April 1974, WFP has been inviting the Organization of African Unity to participate as an observer at sessions of its governing body.
6. Financial and statistical information regarding the WFP assistance programme is available from the Secretariat.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

1. Today, the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) are focused on the struggle against apartheid and on monitoring the situation in South Africa and Namibia in the Organization's fields of competence, co-operation is undertaken with national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), in particular in the fields of education and the social sciences.

2. As part of its ongoing programme of social sciences research for the struggle against apartheid, UNESCO organized an international meeting of university researchers at Beijing from 1 to 4 September 1986 to elaborate a five-year research plan on apartheid. The five-year research plan, elaborated by specialists from different regions at this meeting, stressed the urgency of pursuing research on the effects of apartheid, notably on key social institutions such as education and culture, and of taking into account the effects of destabilization policies of South Africa on the front-line States and other countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference. Research on apartheid should centre on its effects in South Africa and Namibia and consider its effects in southern Africa. Increasing attention was being given by researchers to social and economic problems connected with post-apartheid reconstruction. The need to develop reliable documentation sources on apartheid and on southern Africa was emphasized, along with the need to link research and university-level and post-graduate training.
3. The five-year research plan included a proposal to set up working groups of scholars to undertake studies and co-ordinate research on the following topics:
- (a) Apartheid and education;
 - (b) The political economy of South Africa;
 - (c) Cultural resistance and manifestations;
 - (d) Apartheid, the family and the role of women.
4. Other suggested areas for urgent research are apartheid and human rights, including the problem of South African refugees; apartheid as an obstacle to peace and development in the region; and the impact of apartheid on neighbouring countries and the southern African subregion as a whole.
5. Pursuant to the approved programme and budget of UNESCO for 1986-1987 and as a contribution to this five-year research plan, several new research projects have recently been launched. A working group of scholars has been set up to study the relationships between the South African economy and apartheid. Topics to be studied include the relationship between race relations and economic relations; the situation with regard to mining, manufacturing, agriculture and trade; shifts in the economy since 1948 and their effects on class formation and on changes in apartheid strategies; and the articulation between the bantustans and the wider South African economy.
6. Another working group is analysing forms of discrimination in South Africa with specific reference to women, race and political affiliation.
7. UNESCO has been concerned with promoting research on the history of the rise of nationalist movements in southern Africa and on other aspects of the social and economic history of the subregion. The results of a study conducted for UNESCO by a Namibian scholar on the history of the Namibian people's struggle against occupation up to the current national liberation movement are being published this year in a book entitled Namibia: Conquest and Resistance.

8. In order to pursue its work of promoting collaboration between scholars in southern Africa for research on the social and economic history of South Africa, Namibia and the subregion as a whole, UNESCO will be organizing a subregional meeting of historians, anthropologists and archaeologists to co-ordinate multidisciplinary research on trading networks, cultural interactions and ethnic integration in the region before European occupation. This meeting will be organized in co-operation with the University of Zimbabwe in July 1987.
9. UNESCO recently published a book entitled End-game in South Africa?. This study analyses what it refers to as the four pillars of apartheid: the white monopoly of political power, the attempt to make race relations coincide with spatial relations, the regulation of the labour supply and the maintenance of social control. Another book, entitled Essays on the Apartheid State, is in the publication process, and a third publication, dealing with the use of so-called ethnicity as a means of ideological domination in South Africa and Namibia, is being finalized.
10. For the first time, UNESCO is producing a comic strip to illustrate the apartheid system and how it affects educational, cultural and scientific life and information within South Africa. It is being produced under contract with the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa and will be disseminated in English and French. The cartoon looks at a number of specific areas: the historical setting, urban and rural resistance, Bantu education, segregation in all spheres of social and cultural life, the effects of apartheid on family life and social structures, and censorship.
11. As follow-up to consultations on apartheid held at Dakar in March 1985, which brought together university and religious personalities to examine apartheid ideology and practice with reference to the beliefs, commitments and statements of the major world religions and philosophies, a compilation of statements on apartheid from 1948 onwards by leading religious figures and philosophers is being prepared and will be disseminated in 1988.
12. Ongoing programmes of co-operation with national liberation movements recognized by OAU in the field of social sciences include a 12-day training course, organized in co-operation with the University of Dar-es-Salaam during the second half of 1987 for cadres of these movements, on the use of the social sciences in analysing and solving problems faced by women regarding their participation in economic, social and cultural life of urban areas in South Africa and Namibia.
13. UNESCO served as executing agency for the project entitled "Training and information for upgrading women's roles in development" (SWP/82/003). The activities of this project included remedial courses in English, mathematics and general knowledge, organized in co-operation with the Mindola Ecumenical Foundation at Kitwe, Zambia, for 40 Namibian women from SWAPO settlements in Angola and Zambia; a two-year journalism course for two students at the Harare Polytechnic Institute in Zimbabwe; training for six students in co-operative management and basic agriculture at adult education institutions in Zambia; and a seminar on policy options for the advancement of women in Namibia, organized in October 1986 at Kabwe, Zambia, by the SWAPO Women's Council in co-operation with UNESCO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This project was completed in 1986.

14. UNESCO will pursue its co-operation with SWAPO through a new project entitled "Promotion of women's participation in development" (SWP/86/005), which has been elaborated for 1987-1991, covering the fourth country programme cycle of UNDP.

UNESCO programme for southern Africa

15. Within the framework of its Major Programme II (education for all), UNESCO contributes in various ways to the education of refugees, including those in southern Africa, in collaboration with the competent organizations of the United Nations system. In that connection, under the 1986-1987 Regular Programme, UNESCO granted eight study fellowships (six in 1986 and two in 1987) to candidates sponsored by the national liberation movements of southern Africa, enabling them to take higher education courses in France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

16. Teaching material and educational equipment worth a total of \$32,000 were purchased by UNESCO for the education centres of SWAPO, ANC and PAC. UNESCO will also pay the costs of travel and subsistence for three education officials of these liberation movements to enable them to attend the twenty-fourth session of the General Conference, which will be held in Paris in October 1987.

17. As in the past, UNESCO will continue its role as executing agency for UNDP-financed education projects for national liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by OAU. This collaboration will continue for the 1987-1991 cycle, involving a total of \$7,034,000.

18. These projects are intended to provide training at the university, secondary and primary levels for candidates sponsored by ANC, PAC and SWAPO and teacher training for their respective education centres through the organization and holding of seminars. To that end, several seminars were held in 1986 and three others are planned for 1987, all of them within the framework of UNDP-financed projects.

19. UNESCO, in its capacity as executing agency for UNDP-financed projects, provides sports equipment, educational material and laboratory equipment to the various education centres of the national liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa. The salaries of the support personnel for these centres are also paid by UNESCO.

20. Finally, in accordance with the approved programme and budget for 1984-1985, the post of educational consultant was created at Dar-es-Salaam in order to assist liberation movements in the sphere of education.

Measures of assistance provided to South African and Namibian refugee women

21. Within the framework of its 1986 Regular Programme, the Division of Equality of Educational Opportunity and Special Programmes granted three study fellowships to South African and Namibian refugee women: two in the field of educational planning (one in France and one in the United States of America) and one (in the United States of America) in vocational counselling.

22. UNESCO is also the executing agency for eight projects financed by UNDP, two of which provide for university training of South African students. Thirteen of the grant-holders are women, and most of them had completed their studies by the end of 1986. The details of these projects are available from the Secretariat.
