



General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/36/154/Add.3  
28 July 1981  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Thirty-sixth session  
Item 95 of the provisional agenda\*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF 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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\* A/36/150.

REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS  
ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

[Original: French]

[18 June 1981]

Introduction

1. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has consistently devoted considerable effort to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. This was again evidenced in 1980, particularly at the twenty-first session of the General Conference with the adoption of resolutions 10.1, on UNESCO's contribution to peace, and 1/04, on education for refugees.
2. Resolution 10.1 condemns all forms and manifestations of colonialism, racism and apartheid and, inter alia, invites the Director-General to continue to contribute, within the fields of competence of UNESCO, to efforts designed to eliminate colonialism, neo-colonialism, aggression, racism, apartheid and all forms and manifestations of racial discrimination.
3. In resolution 1/04 the General Conference, recalling the provisions of resolutions 10.1, 14.1 and 1/1.4/1 adopted at its twentieth session, concerning, respectively UNESCO's contribution to peace and its tasks with respect to the promotion of human rights and the elimination of colonialism and racialism; educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories; and the financing of the education programme for Palestine refugees in the Near East and the Funds-in-Trust administered by UNESCO for the financing of education programmes operated in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the League of Arab States (LAS) for refugees and peoples fighting for their independence and against all forms of oppression or foreign domination, invites Member States to increase their contribution:
  - (a) To the financing of the education programme for Palestine refugees in the Near East jointly operated by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and UNESCO;
  - (b) To the Funds-in-Trust administered by UNESCO for the financing of education programmes for refugees and peoples fighting for their independence and against apartheid and all forms of colonialism, racialism, oppression or foreign domination.
4. UNESCO's contribution to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/29 of 11 November 1980 related chiefly to:
  - (a) Assistance to refugees and to African national liberation movements recognized by OAU; and
  - (b) Assistance to Zimbabwe.

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A. Assistance to refugees and to African national liberation movements recognized by OAU

1. Training

5. Tuition grants and scholarships are given to students from African national liberation movements to enable them to continue their studies at the primary, secondary and post-secondary, technical and vocational, and university levels. Places have been found for them in countries in Africa and outside Africa (Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Gambia, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Romania, Swaziland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America).

2. Support for schools set up by the liberation movements

6. UNESCO is continuing to pay the salaries of a few teachers in the schools run by the liberation movements themselves; classroom equipment and supplies are also provided to these schools and centres.

3. Seminars organized by UNESCO

7. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has always provided valuable assistance in organizing and acting as host to training seminars for teachers serving the liberation movements. In addition to two seminars which were held in 1977 (agricultural teaching methods in primary schools) and 1978 (preparation of school textbooks), a seminar on educational planning and administration and school construction was held in December 1979 at the University of Dar-es-Salaam.

4. Meetings

8. A representative of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe attended the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women held at Copenhagen from 14 to 30 July 1980, and representatives of the liberation movements were invited to the twenty-first session of the General Conference of UNESCO, held at Belgrade in September-October 1980. Their travel and subsistence costs were borne by the Organization.

5. Publications

9. 1980 publications:

The Birth of a State as a result of a War of National Liberation: The Case of Guinea-Bissau, by Paulette Pierson-Mathy (UNESCO, 1980). As the author states, "the history of Guinea during the colonial period was marked throughout by injustice, exploitation, poverty, lack of freedom and discrimination". In such circumstances, the sole ambition of the people of Guinea was bound to be self-determination and emancipation, achieved, if need be, by a war of national liberation. This they accomplished in exemplary fashion.

10. Publications in preparation: Two publications are currently in preparation, one on the role of Namibian children in the liberation struggle and another on means of employing education to preserve the cultural identity of peoples represented by their national liberation movements.

11. Subjects of forthcoming publications:

(a) A study of the methods used by South Africa to create and support pressure groups;

(b) Apartheid: Its Effects on Education, Science, Culture and Information (third edition);

(c) A comparison of the principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the actual situation in South Africa;

(d) A study of the role of the black press in southern Africa;

(e) Apartheid: A Guide for Teachers.

6. Projects funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

12. UNESCO is continuing to co-operate with OAU and the African national liberation movements in executing UNDP-funded projects in the field of education:

NLM/76/002

Post of Project Co-ordinator and administrative support; scholarships at all levels and organization of seminars. This project is intended primarily to augment the assistance already granted to the national liberation movements of South Africa for their respective projects. \$US 1,976,554.

NLM/78/004

Executed at the request of the Government of Swaziland. Payment of the salaries of teachers and instructors from South Africa, school equipment and supplies for schools in Swaziland which admit large numbers of refugees from South Africa, and tuition grants to the poorest of those refugees. \$US 442,792.

The Secretariat has just received a request for a one-year extension of this project.

ANC/77/001

This project is for the benefit of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC). Scholarships for university studies, tuition grants for pupils at the primary and secondary levels, school equipment and supplies, administrative support. \$US 452,400.

A revision of this project has been submitted for UNDP approval.

ANC/79/001

A project executed in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Training, stipends, school equipment and supplies. \$US 250,000.

PAC/77/001

Executed on behalf of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). Training, tuition grants, school equipment and supplies, organization of seminars, administrative support. \$US 405,930.

PAC/78/001

Preparatory assistance to PAC. Mission to the Sudan to study the establishment of an Azania Institute. \$US 10,000.

SWP/77/004

Assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). School equipment and supplies, teachers, salaries, administrative support. \$US 375,610.

13. The UNDP-funded projects are currently being revised, since additional funds are needed to achieve the objectives of each of the projects mentioned above.

7. Funds-in-Trust administered by UNESCO

14. The Government of Finland granted the equivalent of \$US 74,000 to UNESCO for the printing of textbooks and pamphlets for use by the African liberation movements. Part of that amount has gone towards the printing and shipment of copies of "Guidelines for Textbook Writing" and towards the printing costs of a publication entitled "Cultural Identity and Education".

15. The Government of Iraq has also sent a total of \$US 50,000 to UNESCO to be used to purchase and ship school equipment and supplies to the centres operated by the liberation movements.

B. Assistance to Zimbabwe

1. UNDP-funded projects

16. In July 1977 OAU recognized the Patriotic Front as the sole representative of Zimbabwe following the agreement concluded on 19 July 1977 at Dar-es-Salaam between Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe. A project document was consequently prepared relating to educational activities to be implemented on behalf of the Patriotic Front.

Project PAF/78/001

17. The first document, PAF/78/001, signed in 1978, marked the beginning of assistance to the Patriotic Front.

18. The execution of project PAF/78/001 made it possible for UNESCO, the executing agency to pay the salaries of an administrative assistant and 40 teachers in Patriotic Front refugee secondary schools in Mozambique, and travel expenses for the official in charge of education, to grant 35 scholarships for university students and 82 scholarships for students at the primary, secondary and technical levels in the United Republic of Tanzania, and to purchase and supply school equipment (authorization for local procurement).

19. In addition, an amount \$105,000 was transferred in July 1979 to project PAF/79/005 implemented by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), for the training in Ethiopia of a number of pilots and aircraft mechanics.

Project PAF/79/002

20. The travel costs, amounting to \$109,405, from Mozambique to Denmark for 30 Patriotic Front students were financed under this project. The students were sponsored by "Development Aid from People to People". They received vocational and technical training in Denmark, chiefly in the following areas: printing technology, agriculture, engineering, electricity, construction, office work, photography, fishing, etc. This practical training is noteworthy since, once the courses are completed, the students return to Zimbabwe equipped to pursue their occupations.

2. UNESCO's regular programme

(a) Emergency assistance for liberated areas in Zimbabwe

21. UNESCO received, on 9 May 1979, a mission from the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, headed by the Chief of the Co-ordination and Information Section of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, to discuss the needs of the Patriotic Front in spheres within UNESCO's competence.

22. Following this meeting, the Director-General approved the proposals made by the Education Sector to finance: (a) the salaries of two teachers recruited in Mozambique by the Patriotic Front from among its own members (\$7,200); (b) school equipment and supplies (\$5,000); and (c) allocations for tuition costs (\$8,000).

(b) Assistance to the Patriotic Front

23. Since the establishment of the Patriotic Front, UNESCO has expended some \$50,000 under its regular programme to meet some of the needs expressed by this movement.

24. In addition to the costs of the participation of representatives of the Patriotic Front in conferences, seminars and meetings organized by UNESCO and their subsistence costs, the Secretariat has continued to assist the Patriotic Front since its return to Zimbabwe in April 1980 by providing: (a) a nine-month

scholarship at the International Institute of Educational Planning (IIEP) in Paris (\$14,000); (b) reference books for the office of the Education Officer in Salisbury (\$8,000); and (c) travel and subsistence costs for a representative of the Patriotic Front at the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, at Copenhagen (\$3,720).

#### Co-operation since independence

25. UNESCO has undertaken several missions, either alone or jointly with other United Nations organs.

26. The first mission, which comprised the Liaison Officer for Ethiopia, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and OAU and a staff member from the Education Sector, visited Zimbabwe from 7 to 19 May 1980 at the request of the Minister for Education and Culture, to propose immediate and short-term solutions to the problems facing the Ministry. The mission identified the main areas in which UNESCO could assist the Government:

- (a) Restructuring of the Ministry of Education;
- (b) Establishment of a new department of culture within the Ministry of Education;
- (c) Establishment of a system of co-ordination between the education of and cultural activities of the Ministry and those undertaken by other public sectors or agencies;
- (d) Collection of the data or information required for an analysis of school attendance and a census of operational schools;
- (e) Teacher training;
- (f) Universal access to primary education.

Following this mission and pursuant to a future request from the Minister of Education and Culture, a second high-level mission, comprising two specialists in education and a specialist in culture, advised the Government on the reform of school curricula.

27. UNESCO was also invited to participate in an interagency meeting (19-28 May 1980) organized by the United Nations to establish a reconstruction and rehabilitation programme and to prepare projects for financing by donors. As Zimbabwe is interested in programmes relating to young people and women, UNESCO was represented by two specialists from the Sector of Social Sciences and their Application. Following that mission, and at the request of the Minister for Youth, a consultant was sent to Zimbabwe to advise the Government on various youth activities and to assist it in preparing projects to be financed by international assistance. The report of this mission has been transmitted to UNDP.

28. At the meeting on the programme for the reconstruction of Zimbabwe, held from 21 to 26 May 1980 under the auspices of UNDP, UNESCO was represented by an eight-member delegation representing every sector of the Organization in the secretariat and in the field, headed by the Director of the African Division of the Sector for Co-operation for Development and External Relations. UNESCO submitted 27 projects to the Government, which were recorded in the final report of the meeting. These projects, to be financed from extrabudgetary sources, were to be implemented either by UNESCO itself or, in certain cases, jointly with other agencies.

29. Last February, two UNESCO staff members held consultations with the relevant authorities of the Ministry of Education and Culture and with UNDP on the development of a national programme of accelerated training of unqualified teachers. The project document has been transmitted to UNDP for approval. The project could begin in November 1981; it would cost some \$500,000 over two years.

30. Under its regular programme, UNESCO has provided the following assistance:

(a) A nine-month scholarship at IIEP; a second scholarship will begin in September/October 1981;

(b) A travel and subsistence grant for a representative of the Patriotic Front to enable her to participate in the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women.

31. In February 1981, the Director of IIEP, accompanied by a staff member of the Institute, visited Salisbury, where he had consultations with the competent authorities on educational planning and administration.

32. UNESCO was represented by the Deputy Assistant Director-General, Sector for Co-operation for Development and External Relations, and the UNESCO representative for southern Africa at the Zimbabwe Conference on Reconstruction and Development (ZIMCORD), held at Salisbury from 23 to 27 March 1981. At meetings with the competent national authorities, the UNESCO delegation discussed future co-operation with Zimbabwe in the following fields:

(a) Convening in Zimbabwe of the Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for Economic Planning in African Member States (MINEDEF) in 1982;

(b) Establishment of a national commission for UNESCO in Zimbabwe;

(c) Conventions to which Zimbabwe might accede;

(d) Organization, with the assistance and participation of UNESCO, of a conference on education in Zimbabwe - past, present and future;

(e) Procedure for submitting requests under the participation programme.

33. During his visit to Zimbabwe in August 1981, the Director-General will fully review co-operation between Zimbabwe and UNESCO.