

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



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S U P P O R T

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ASSISTANCE: ASSISTANCE TO NATIONAL LIBERATION
MOVEMENTS RECOGNIZED IN ITS AREA BY THE
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Report of the Administrator

Summary

At its twenty-eight session in June 1981, the Governing Council adopted its decision 81/12 on assistance to the national liberation movements (NLMs), by which it welcomed the intention of the Administrator to prepare, in co-operation with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, a comprehensive report on development problems of an independent Namibia, taking also into account the activities under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. It also requested the Administrator to: (a) continue to assist efficiently and with the maximum of flexibility NLMs recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU); (b) study the possibility of financing out of the indicative planning future (IPF) for NLMs the participation of several representatives of the NLMs concerned in meetings convened by UNDP, including sessions of the Governing Council, as this would contribute to their familiarization with issues being discussed at those meetings; and (c) to continue to report to the Council on assistance to NLMs recognized by OAU.

The present report is designed to respond, in as brief and analytical a manner as possible, to the requirements of decision 81/12 as outlined above. The report also includes information on trends and developments which, though not specifically required by the decision under consideration, have nevertheless a bearing on the implementation of UNDP assistance to NLMs recognized by OAU.

I. NATURE OF UNDP ASSISTANCE

1. The guiding principle of UNDP assistance to African NLMs over the years has been the right, recognized unequivocally by the United Nations community, of all colonial peoples to independence and self-determination. In this regard, the assistance of UNDP to these liberation movements has been of a developmental character, with the projects supported by UNDP being of two categories:

(a) Projects that promote skills and manpower development through education and training, with a view to preparing the people concerned for eventual administrative, technical and managerial responsibilities in their respective countries; and

(b) For NLM communities in countries of asylum, projects that ensure a certain degree of self-reliance, particularly in agriculture, food production and health as well as in such vocational trades as carpentry, masonry, simple vehicle and equipment repair, etc. These projects contribute not only to easing the burden that host countries and Governments normally bear in supporting and maintaining resident NLM communities, but also to preparing the individuals concerned, through practical experience, for productive responsibilities wherever they may be.

2. During 1981 three NLMs in Africa received UNDP assistance. These were the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia, the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, both of South Africa. In 1981 five projects of assistance to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, in progress since before the country's independence in April 1980, were completed. All five were training projects continued with the specific purpose of enabling the students and trainees involved to complete their studies.

ASSISTANCE TO THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND THE PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA

3. During 1981 there were three ongoing projects for the African National Congress. The project, Educational Assistance (ANC/77/001), has been providing educational assistance to South African youth in the United Republic of Tanzania. Participants include primary, secondary and university students as well as others in technical and professional schools. The projects Community Development Scheme (ANC/78/101), and Comprehensive Educational Training (ANC/79/001) are aimed at promoting community self-reliance among South Africans who have sought asylum in the United Republic of Tanzania. Activities under these two projects include agriculture and food production, settlements planning and implementation, as well as training in these areas. UNDP expenditures for all three projects are given in Annex I.

4. Three projects in 1981 benefitted the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania: Educational Assistance (PAC/77/001), Construction Assistance (PAC/78/102) and Food Production (PAC/79/001). They were geared respectively to providing educational assistance to South African youth in temporary exile, and to promoting self-reliance in housing and infrastructure construction as well as in agriculture and food production among PAC communities in the United Republic of Tanzania. UNDP expenditures for these projects are also given in Annex I.

III. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED JOINTLY TO SEVERAL NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

5. In addition to assistance to specific liberation movements, UNDP has traditionally supported projects jointly benefitting several liberation movements. Five such projects were still operational during 1981. Four of these: Health Assistance (NLM/76/001), Vocational Training (NLM/78/002), Educational Assistance (NLM/76/002), and Educational Assistance (NLM/78/004), deal, respectively, with the training of middle-level health personnel, pilot vocational training in automobile and mechanical engineering and in electrical engineering, and with the provision of primary, secondary and technical education to South African youths. Except for (NLM/78/004), which is located in Swaziland, these projects are in the United Republic of Tanzania.

6. Of the these four projects, three: Educational Assistance (NLM/76/002), Vocational Training (NLM/78/002) and Educational Assistance (NLM/78/004), benefitted South African youths who were sponsored by ANC and PAC; one project, (NLM/76/001), benefitted trainees sponsored by these two movements and by SWAPO as well.

7. The fifth project, Representation of National Liberation Movements, (NLM/78/001), has enabled the participation, since 1978, of selected representatives of the liberation movements in sessions of the UNDP Governing Council. Operative paragraph 4 of Governing Council decision 81/12 requests the Administrator to study the possibility of financing, outside the IPF for NLMs the participation of several representatives of NLMs recognized by OAU in meetings convened by UNDP, including sessions of the Governing Council, since such participation would contribute to their familiarization with the issues being discussed at those meetings. Consequently, the project (NLM/78/001) was terminated and a new project, (NLM/82/001) of the same title was established in 1982 using resources available under the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

8. All the above-mentioned activities were financed in 1981 under the IPF for NLMs.

IV. ASSISTANCE TO THE SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION AND THE NAMIBIA NATIONHOOD PROGRAMME

(a) Assistance to SWAPO

9. In discussing the contribution of UNDP to the decolonization and ultimate independence of Namibia, it is necessary to treat, at the same time, the traditional programme of assistance to SWAPO as a liberation movement, and to the Nationhood Programme under the Council for Namibia. UNDP assistance to SWAPO, like that provided to ANC and PAC, is financed from the IPF for NLMs. Projects of assistance to the Namibia Nationhood Programme are funded by the IPF for Namibia.

10. During 1981 SWAPO was assisted under six projects covering the two categories of activities described in paragraph 1. The four projects in the first category include Telecommunications Training (SWP/77/001), Educational Assistance (SWP/77/004), Educational Assistance (SWP/78/002), and Women in Development (SWP/78/004). These were all educational assistance activities, providing educational opportunities at the primary, secondary and technical levels as well as study tours for Namibian youth and women residing in Angola and Zambia.

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11. The two projects in the second category were both concerned with agricultural production. They have the same title: Agricultural Assistance. One (SWP/77/002), is located in Zambia; the other, (SWP/77/005), in Angola. Both include on-the-job training aimed at improving the abilities of the beneficiary communities in various aspects of agricultural production and development.

(b) Nationhood Programme for Namibia

12. The Nationhood Programme for Namibia was established under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976. It is conceived as a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system and under the over-all responsibility of the United Nations Council for Namibia covering "the present period of the struggle for independence and the initial years of independence". Its fundamental objective is to prepare the people of Namibia for independence and self-determination, paying particular attention to their future administrative responsibilities.

13. Projects of UNDP assistance to the Nationhood Programme are funded from the IPF which UNDP specifically established for Namibia. The five ongoing projects during 1981 were all concerned with manpower and skills development.

14. The project, Vocational Training Centre, (NAM/78/008), is concerned with the establishment in Angola of a pilot vocational training centre catering for Namibians who have sought asylum in that country. Its over-all objective is to develop and promote technical and vocational skills and manpower at the operative, supervisory and managerial levels with a view to providing Namibia with a pool of skilled workers at independence. The training programme of the Centre concentrates on the following six trades: automechanics; machine shop and fitting; electrical installation; plumbing; carpentry; and building and construction.

15. Activities in the four remaining projects consisted in: (a) development of future Namibian administrators and policy makers in: (i) negotiating with and regulating transnational corporations (NAM/78/002) and (ii) the development and exploitation of fisheries resources (NAM/78/003); (b) collection and assessment of available information and data on land suitability with a view to formulating a strategy for long-term land use, including animal husbandry (NAM/78/004); and (c) studies on current institutional and manpower requirements that would constitute part of a national policy relative to external trade and development (NAM/78/006).

16. UNDP also administers, on the basis of an agreement with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, several Nationhood Programme projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Namibia. Twenty-seven such projects, two of which were new, were ongoing in 1981. Nine projects were devoted to technical training for manpower resources development, while the remaining eighteen, or two-thirds of the total, concentrated on studies and training in the planning, management and administration of several sectors of the economy. The list of Nationhood Programme projects is given in Annex II.

17. As noted in Governing Council decision 81/12, it is the "intention of the Administrator to prepare, in co-operation with the United Nations Commissioner for

Namibia, a comprehensive report on development problems of an independent Namibia, as he did in the case of Zimbabwe, taking also into account the activities under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia". ^{1/} For several years the United Nations Institute for Namibia, which is partly financed by UNDP, has been active in the preparation of sectoral studies that may be used as inputs for the proposed report. Consultations are currently taking place with all parties concerned on arrangements for the report. The Council will be informed in due course of developments in this regard.

V. EVALUATION AND PROGRAMMING OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO THE NATIONAL
LIBERATION MOVEMENTS RECOGNIZED BY THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

18. In introducing the report on assistance to NLMs recognized by OAU (DP/513) at the twenty-eighth session of the Governing Council, the Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa, indicated that before the end of the year UNDP would undertake a thorough review of all ongoing UNDP-financed projects of assistance to such movements. The review would appraise the status and effectiveness of UNDP assistance, determine the changes and re-orientation necessary and, on the basis thereof, prepare a programme of UNDP assistance for the third programming cycle (1982-1986).

19. An evaluation mission led by a senior staff member of UNDP and including two independent consultants undertook that review in September-October 1981. Its activities involved consultations with various officials of the United Nations system in New York including the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia; officials of the various specialized agencies charged with the execution of NLM projects; representatives of the three national liberation movements concerned, namely SWAPO, ANC and PAC, and of OAU and, finally, UNDP field offices in countries hosting NLM projects.

20. Apart from its specific treatment of organizational and management issues relating to projects of assistance to NLMs the mission made the following general assessment:

(a) Overall, the assistance UNDP has been providing to African NLMs is achieving the intended development and humanitarian objectives and goals;

(b) Such assistance benefits only the targeted beneficiaries, very much in accordance with the objectives, rules and procedures established by the policy-making organs of the United Nations (General Assembly) and UNDP (Governing Council);

(c) While provision of UNDP assistance to NLMs has been rational, efficient and sound, and has improved conceptually and procedurally over the years, there is still room for continued improvement, particularly in such areas as data gathering, compilation and analysis as well in project formulation, implementation, monitoring and co-ordination.

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 11 (E/1981/61/Rev.1), p.40.

21. The mission's report, together with the oral and written submissions of the three NLMs that are still being assisted by UNDP and inputs from United Nations agencies, served as a basis for close consultations between UNDP, the NLMs concerned, OAU and the United Nations agencies, at an interagency meeting held in Dar-es-Salaam from 8 to 11 December 1981. These consultations took place under the chairmanship of the UNDP Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa, with the active participation of representatives of the above-mentioned NLMs, the Executive Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia as well as representatives from the various United Nations agencies. They led to the identification of priority needs in terms of development assistance during the 1982-1986 programming cycle. Further consultations through interagency missions and otherwise are being undertaken to prepare the projects (new projects as well as extensions of current activities) which would be retained for implementation during the first two years of the programming cycle.

VI. FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE PROGRAMME

22. In view of the evaluation exercise mentioned above, no new projects were approved in 1981 under the combined resources of the IPF for NLMs and the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples. As can be seen in Annex I, the amount of uncommitted resources under the IPF for NLMs in 1977-1981 is \$4,298,011 and under the IPF for Namibia, \$3,217,576. As shown in Annex III, uncommitted resources under the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples amount to \$1,037,931. Considering that the illustrative IPF for NLMs in 1982-1986 is \$15,000,000, of which 80 per cent or \$12,000,000 can be programmed, the total amount that may be programmed in 1982-1986 for assistance to NLMs is \$17,335,942. As regards Namibia, the illustrative IPF for 1982-1986 is \$7,750,000 of which 80 per cent or \$6,200,000 can be programmed; the total amount that may be programmed in 1982-1986 for assistance to Namibia, taking into account the carry-over from 1977-1981 IPF is thus \$9,417,576.

Annex I

NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS PROJECTS FUNDED BY UNDP

A. Resource information as of December 1981

<u>IPF for 1977-1981</u>	<u>Budget commitments</u>		<u>Unencumbered balance</u>
	<u>Prior years</u>	<u>1981</u>	
NLM: 20 500 000	12 436 631	3 765 358	4 298 011
Namibia: 7 750 000	4 218 940	894 484	3 217 576 ^{a/}
Total 28 250 000	16 655 571	4 659 842	7 515 587

B. Projects under implementation during 1981

<u>Project number and title</u>	<u>UNDP contribution</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Prior years</u>	<u>1981</u>	
(a) <u>NLM IPF</u>			
1. Educational Assistance (ANC/77/001)	325 538	274 917	600 455
2. Community Development Scheme (ANC/78/101)	339 676	258 528	598 204
3. Comprehensive Educational Training (ANC/79/001)	104 117	153 883	258 000
Subtotal ANC	769 331	687 328	1 456 659
4. Educational Assistance (PAC/77/001)	262 207	199 275	461 482
5. Construction Assistance (PAC/78/102)	64 243	154 282	218 525
6. Food Production (PAC/79/001)	34 729	210 867	245 596
Subtotal PAC	361 179	564 424	925 603
7. Educational Assistance (PAF/78/001)	1 991 442	231 464	2 222 906
8. Educational Equipment (PAF/78/006)	277 356	2 644	280 000
9. Civil Aviation Training (PAF/79/001)	255 873	85 922	341 795
10. Goods Transport (PAF/79/003)	48 129	1 871	50 000
11. Aircraft Mechanics Training (PAF/79/005)	112 125	9 237	121 362
Subtotal PAF	2 684 925	331 138	3 016 063

^{a/} Including a carry-over of \$581,000 from the first programming cycle (1972-1976). The adjusted IPF for the second cycle was \$8,331,000.

<u>Project number and title</u>	<u>UNDP contribution</u>		
	<u>Prior years</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Total</u>
12. Health Assistance (NLM/76/001)	435 575	355 375	790 950
13. Educational Assistance (NLM/76/002)	1 158 657	469 255	1 627 912
14. Representation of NLMs (NLM/78/001)	32 334	12 000	44 334
15. Vocational Training (NLM/78/002)	337 531	210 868	548 399
16. Educational Assistance (NLM/78/004)	421 728	332 304	754 032
17. Evaluation of NLM Projects (NLM/81/001)	-	140 500	140 500
Subtotal NLM	2 385 825	1 520 302	3 906 127
18. Telecommunications Training (SWP/77/001)	895 408	119 447	1 014 855
19. Agricultural Assistance (SWP/77/002)	28 158	30 050	58 208
20. Educational Assistance (SWP/77/004)	275 652	181 558	457 210
21. Agricultural Assistance (SWP/77/005)	9 516	19 866	29 382
22. Educational Assistance (SWP/78/002)	224 683	232 810	457 493
23. Women in Development (SWP/78/004)	106 865	53 035	159 900
Subtotal SWP	1 540 282	636 766	2 177 048
Subtotal all ongoing projects	7 741 542	3 765 358	11 506 900
Subtotal all completed projects	4 695 089	-	4 695 089
Total projects funded by NLM/IPF	12 436 631	3 765 358	16 201 989
(b) <u>Namibia IPF</u>			
1. Transnational Corporations Training (NAM/78/002)	14 850	102 050	116 900
2. Fisheries Fellowships (NAM/78/003)	-	35 032	35 032
3. Land Suitability Assessment (NAM/78/004)	56 012	175 290	231 302
4. External Economic Policies (NAM/78/006)	-	253 000	253 000
5. Vocational Training Centre (NAM/78/008)	403 956	326 112	730 068
Subtotal ongoing projects	474 818	894 484	1 366 302
Subtotal completed projects	3 744 122	-	3 744 122
Total projects funded by Namibia IPF	4 218 940	894 484	5 110 424
GRAND TOTAL	16 655 571	4 659 842	21 315 413

Annex II

NAMIBIA NATIONHOOD PROGRAMME PROJECTS
FINANCED BY THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

A.	<u>Resource information</u>	\$
	Fund contributions and account interest:	7 309 334
	Programme budget commitments: Over-all	4 173 160
	1981 only	2 002 647
	Unencumbered balance available for programming:	3 136 174

B. Projects under implementation during 1981

<u>Project number and title</u>	<u>Trust Fund contribution</u>		
	<u>Other years</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Socio-Economic Policies and Planning (NAM/78/001)	562	38 338	38 900
2. Mineral Development Training (NAM/79/001)	96 630	81 570	178 200
3. Transport Survey (NAM/79/005)	68 300	93 000	161 300
4. Training in the Transport Sector (NAM/79/006)	127 400	83 500	210 900
5. Maritime Training and Harbour Survey (NAM/79/007)	144 700	26 800	171 500
6. Civil Aviation Advisor (NAM/79/008)	2 972	62 700	65 672
7. Civil Aviation Training (NAM/79/009)	183 610	92 190	275 800
8. Telecommunications Planning (NAM/79/010)	-	51 900	51 900
9. Energy Survey (NAM/79/011)	-	47 900	47 900
10. Training in Electricity Supply (NAM/79/012)	-	45 600	45 600
11. Fellowship in Water Development (NAM/79/015)	-	24 900	24 900
12. Fellowship in Meteorology (NAM/79/016)	57 300	44 800	101 800
13. Training of Labour Administrators (NAM/79/017)	-	147 900	147 900
14. Educational Planning (NAM/79/018)	67 800	67 900	135 700
15. Food Economics and Nutrition (NAM/79/019)	31 150	31 150	62 300
16. Radio Programming and Production (NAM/79/020)	249 400	96 600	346 000
17. Training of Educational Personnel (NAM/79/021)	151 170	43 430	194 600

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<u>Project number and title</u>	<u>Trust Fund contribution</u>		
	<u>Other years</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Total</u>
18. Building Policy Options (NAM/79/024)	-	29 400	29 400
19. Development Planning Training (NAM/79/025)	33 214	140 186	173 400
20. Establishment of Statistical Unit (NAM/79/026)	1 663	112 537	114 200
21. Planning for Public Administration (NAM/79/027)	16 488	116 550	133 038
22. Training in Public Administration (NAM/79/028)	-	41 000	41 000
23. Planning for Criminal Justice Reform (NAM/79/029)	84 814	46 946	131 760
24. Prevention and Control of Economic Crime (NAM/79/030)	-	87 900	87 900
25. Public Enterprise Management Training (NAM/79/034)	212 365	2 850	215 215
26. Human Settlements Development Planning (NAM/81/001)	-	146 000	146 000
27. Public Enterprise Management Training (NAM/81/002)	-	199 100	199 100
Subtotal ongoing projects	1 529 238	2 002 647	3 531 885
Subtotal completed projects	641 275	-	641 275
GRAND TOTAL	<u>2 170 513</u>	<u>2 002 647</u>	<u>4 173 160</u>

Annex III

THE TRUST FUND FOR ASSISTANCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Resource information

	<u>\$</u>
(a) Trust Fund contributions and interest:	4 517 811
(b) Programme budget commitments (1974-1981)	<u>3 479 880</u>
Unencumbered balance available for programming:	1 037 931

Statement made by Mr. Michel Doo Kingue, UNDP Assistant Administrator
and Director, Regional Bureau for Africa
at the Opening of the UNDP Consultative Meeting
on Assistance to African National Liberation Movements
Recognized by the Organization of African Unity

(Dar-es-Salaam, 8 December 1981)

Mr. Executive Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee,

Mr. Commissioner for Namibia,

Distinguished Representatives of African National Liberation
Movements Recognized by the OAU,

Distinguished Representatives of Countries Hosting the African
Liberation Movements

Dear Colleagues of the United Nations System,

Ladies and Gentlemen;

I would like to thank you all for responding so forcefully to the invitation I sent to you, on behalf of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to attend this programming meeting which should enable us to organize much better the existing fruitful co-operation between the United Nations system and the African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

I am particularly pleased that this meeting is taking place in the United Republic of Tanzania, the host country of the headquarters of the OAU Liberation Committee and a country that has played and continues to play a crucial role in the struggle for the liberation of Africa.

I am also grateful to my friends Colonel Hashim Mbita, Executive Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, and Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, for having joined us for the four days of discussions we are going to have.

What do we expect to achieve during our discussions? Basically two objectives:

On the one hand, the improvement of our over-all co-operation with the liberation movements concerned. The meeting provides us with the opportunity of discussing their problems, their grievances towards the manner we are serving them, our difficulties in handling their problems, etc. By understanding each other better, we shall be able to improve our co-operation significantly.

On the other hand, as we are about to embark upon the new UNDP five-year programming cycle 1982-1986, it is important that we move from ad hoc programming of our assistance to liberation movements to a more organized and steady co-operation with African national liberation movements which UNDP may have to finance in 1982-1986. It is also my hope that the representatives of the United Nations agencies participating in this meeting will be able to indicate their agencies' own financial contributions to the implementation of projects that may be part of or supplement the programme to be agreed upon.

At this particular phase of Africa's struggle to liberate all its dominated territories, the timing of assistance becomes a very important issue. And I wish to call the attention of all participants, especially those from the United Nations system, to the need to implement speedily all agreed projects and programmes of assistance to the liberation movements. Time and again, the UNDP Governing Council and the United Nations General Assembly have called for priority attention to these programmes and for flexibility in the manner in which the organizations of the United Nations system should implement them. I wish to echo here today that pressing call.

The quality of the UNDP-financed programme cannot be measured at the formulation stage only. It has also to be considered against the manner in which the programme is implemented and monitored, as well as against the results it may achieve.

This brings me to speak of two other important issues:

The first one concerns the review and evaluation of what we have been doing. As you know, it is only through such reviews and evaluations that we can correct what is going wrong with individual projects. It seems to me that much still has to be done in this respect. A few months ago I entrusted an evaluation team led by my Special Adviser, Mr. Jawdat Mufti, ex-Resident Representative in Zambia, to analyse the situation of ongoing activities. The report of that evaluation mission has been sent to you and I hope that you found it worth reading, as I did. It is important to undertake, in the future, more tripartite project reviews involving the liberation movements concerned, UNDP as the source of funding and the United Nations organization entrusted with the responsibility of the executing agency. Despite some political sensitivities, it is also indispensable to visit each project and ascertain the results it is achieving.

The role of the UNDP Resident Representatives in the countries where projects are located is particularly important in this respect, and I am pleased that we have with us not only the UNDP Resident Representative in Tanzania but also the Deputy Resident Representative in Zambia, whom I asked to follow this matter up closely. We cannot convince donor countries to be more generous in funding our programmes benefiting the liberation movements unless we can at the same time assure them that these resources are put to good use, which implies proper monitoring of the activities on site.

The second issue I wish to address relates to the placement of some of the trained personnel who have benefited from the United Nations system in the financing of their training courses. It is my impression that, unless the African countries as a whole and particularly the countries of asylum of liberation movements concerned, take some action in this respect, this problem may reach a great dimension in the future as our co-operation with African national liberation movements develops further. I would like, here, to thank whole-heartedly through their representatives at this meeting, the countries that have been kind enough to host projects UNDP has been financing in favour of liberation movements. Without these countries' unreserved support, our operations would not have yielded the results we can witness today.

Before concluding these brief remarks, I wish to say that although the new IPF for liberation movements covers the whole period of five years 1982-1986, it

would not be wise for us to plan now for the total use of the resources available for the five years. The situation with regard to each liberation movement and its country of origin may evolve in an unpredictable manner. We may therefore wish to plan initially for two years only, it being understood that through regular, hopefully annual reviews, we would be able to apply to this programme as well the principle of continuous programming which has been adopted in the case of country programming.

Since the evaluation document I mentioned earlier provides information on the financial situation of the programme, it is not my intention to repeat the figures contained therein. Let me say simply that, in view of the financial difficulties many of our donor countries are experiencing, we should manage our resources very carefully. We should see to it that our operations are economically run and that their cost effectiveness is as high as possible.

In conclusion, I wish again to thank all of you who were co-operative enough to respond to my invitation and I wish our meeting great success.

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