



**Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme**

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/1987/63
9 March 1987

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-fourth session
26 May-19 June 1987, New York
Agenda item 4 (c)

SUPPORT

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 thirty-third session in June 1986, the Governing Council adopted decision 86/26 by which the Council decided that a programme proposal should be prepared to serve as a framework of United Nations Development Programme assistance to national liberation movements during the fourth cycle. By the same decision the Council also requested the Administrator, among other things, to assist with the maximum efficiency and flexibility possible within the mandate of the United Nations Development Programme, the national liberation movements recognized in its area by the Organization of African Unity, and to report to the Governing Council at its thirty-fourth session on the trends, developments and other issues pertaining to the administration, management and effectiveness of this assistance.

In this report the Administrator is informing the Council that, in close collaboration and consultation with national liberation movements and other parties concerned, a programme proposal has been prepared that will serve as the framework of UNDP assistance to national liberation movements during the fourth cycle, that assistance has continued to be rendered to national liberation movements in as efficient a manner as has been possible and with the maximum flexibility feasible within the mandate of the Development Programme.

I. NATURE OF UNDP ASSISTANCE

1. During 1986, UNDP has extended to the national liberation movements (NLMs) recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) the same kind of technical assistance, relating only to developmental activities, as had been given in the earlier years of the third cycle. Emphasis was placed on activities intended to:

(a) Promote professional expertise and overall human resources development, through formal education and other types of training, aimed at assisting the individuals sponsored by the NLMs in preparing themselves for eventual technical, managerial and administrative responsibilities in their countries of origin when conditions permit them to return there as full-fledged citizens;

(b) Foster among followers of the NLMs a degree of self-reliance in countries of asylum in such areas of day-to-day existence as the administration and management of community services, including educational and health services, vocational trades and crafts and agriculture and food production, to enable them to develop their present communities, on the one hand, and, on the other, to prepare themselves for eventual gainful employment and civic responsibility.

2. The same three liberation movements have continued to benefit from UNDP assistance during 1986 as were beneficiaries in the first four years of the programme cycle, namely the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia, the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of South Africa.

II. SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

3. In his report to the thirty-third session of the Governing Council in June 1986 (DP/1986/21), the Administrator had indicated that a programme proposal of UNDP assistance to NLMs over the fourth programming cycle would be prepared by UNDP headquarters for approval by the Governing Council at its thirty-fourth regular session in June 1987. By its decision 86/26 1/ the Governing Council decided, among other things, that "a programme proposal should be prepared to serve as a framework of United Nations Development Programme assistance to national liberation movements during the fourth programming cycle reflecting, to the fullest extent possible, the programme priorities and areas of concentration outlined in section V of the report of the evaluation mission summarized in the report of the Administrator (DP/1986/21)."

4. In keeping with the above provision of decision 86/26, consultations on the formulation of the programme proposal of UNDP assistance began during the second half of 1985 with representatives of the national liberation movements, United Nations system organizations and agencies concerned with provision of humanitarian and development assistance to national liberation movements and selected donors of bilateral assistance to NLMs. The Note of the Administrator on the Programme Proposal, document DP/CP/NLM/1/Note, provides a detailed account of the nature and timing of these consultations. It should suffice to mention that on the basis of

these consultations and of the draft proposals that each NLM had been asked to prepare and submit separately, the first draft programme proposal was completed at UNDP headquarters in September 1986. It was discussed with and cleared by the national liberation movements during October and November, circulated for comment and observations to the OAU, the United Nations system and bilateral donors in December and prepared in final form in February 1987.

5. The programme proposal constitutes the basis for UNDP co-operation with the NLMs during the fourth programme cycle. It is based on an IPF of \$10.2 million for the fourth programme cycle and a carry-over from the third cycle estimated at \$7 million for total IPF resources amounting to \$17.2 million. It concentrates UNDP assistance predominantly on the four priority areas identified by the 1985 evaluation mission, namely (a) education and human resources development to which 45.37 per cent of available IPF resources is allocated; (b) health services and infrastructure with 19.36 per cent of the IPF; (c) development aid planning, co-ordination and administration with 18.93 per cent of the IPF; and (d) agriculture and food production with 9.16 per cent. There is a small allocation of 3.44 per cent of the IPF for assistance in maintenance and repair services and an unprogrammed reserve of 3.74 per cent.

6. The technical assistance activities supported by UNDP complement the humanitarian and capital inputs of the major bilateral donors. As UNDP assistance over the fourth cycle will cover only a small proportion of the overall technical assistance requirements of the NLMs in the areas covered, the programme proposal can also serve as a point of reference for other donors which can give more, in their regular consultations with the NLMs for assistance. Specific mention is made of this suggestion in respect of those sectors in the programme proposal in which UNDP would have done more had resources been more plentiful.

III. ASSISTANCE RENDERED TO NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN 1986

7. Sixteen projects of assistance to NLMs were operational during 1986. Fifteen continued from the previous year and one was new, approved in February 1986 (Support in Strengthening Community Health Services, SWP/85/001). Of the fifteen continuing activities, one, Training of NLM Health Personnel (NLM/84/001), was funded under the IPF when it became apparent that the source from which it had been financed since 1984, the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples (TFCP), had become exhausted. The distribution of the projects by NLM was 4 for ANC, 3 for PAC, 6 for SWAPO and 3 for the joint benefit of all these movements.

8. The UNDP expenditure for the year in respect of all projects of assistance to NLMs was \$2,787,600. The indicative planning figures for NLMs was the source of most of this amount, and absorbed \$2,470,100 as against \$317,500 derived from TFCP.

9. As in past years, activities in the education sector have continued to dominate UNDP assistance to NLMs. There was a total of 9 projects in this sector, unchanged from the previous year, accounting for \$1,875,700. This represented 67.3 per cent of all resources financing NLM activities for the year, a decrease of

8 per cent from the 1985 high of 76 per cent. All nine projects were executed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and were funded from the IPF.

10. Two projects in the health sector accounted for \$623,900, representing 22.4 per cent of total programme expenditure for the year, thereby making this the second most important sector. By contrast, in 1985, health activities accounted for a mere 6 per cent of total expenditure. Of the amount expended in 1986, \$345,400 was derived from the IPF and \$278,500 from TFCP. Both projects were executed by the UNDP Office for Projects Execution (OPE).

11. With expenditures of \$128,400 on one ongoing project and one formulation mission, agriculture was the third sector in resource allocation during 1986, accounting for 4.6 per cent of the total. While the ongoing project has been executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the formulation mission was implemented under direct UNDP supervision. Both activities were funded under the IPF.

12. Two separate activities in development planning, co-ordination and administration were an ongoing project on the programming, monitoring and evaluation of assistance to NLMs (NLM/81/001) and a formulation mission for a forthcoming project on the training of SWAPO cadres in development aid planning, co-ordination and administration (SWP/85/003). Because of the special circumstances governing co-operation with NLMs, both projects were executed by UNDP. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), which does not have the status of executing agency, has been retained as the associated agency in respect of the latter. UNDP expenditure on both activities was \$118,800 for the year and represented 4.3 per cent of the total. Funding was derived from the IPF. It is expected that training activities in this subject will grow in significance, absorbing as much as 17 per cent of fourth cycle IPF resources.

13. Lastly, one project supported the attendance of up to two representatives of each NLM at meetings of the Governing Council (NLM/82/001). Expenditure for this activity amounted to \$39,000, equivalent to 1.4 per cent of the total, derived from TFCP. The UNDP Office for Projects Execution was the executing agency. In view of the fact that TFCP is now completely exhausted and has received no further contributions since 1983, and that there is no other appropriate source of financing for this activity, the authority to utilize IPF resources over the fourth programme cycle has been requested.

A. Joint assistance to all three liberation movements

14. Three projects benefitting all three NLMs jointly were under implementation during 1986. These were, respectively, the one support project of assistance for the attendance of representatives of NLMs at meetings of the Governing Council (NLM/82/001); the project on the programming, monitoring and evaluation of assistance to NLMs (NLM/81/001); and, finally, the project of assistance in the training of NLM health personnel (NLM/84/001). Under the first project, financing was made available for the attendance of two representatives from each NLM at the

thirty-third session of the Governing Council in Geneva. Under the second, provision was made for services in the formulation of the NLM programme proposal, consultations on this proposal and diverse project ideas. The third project provided for the training of different types of medical and health services personnel in accredited institutions in Tanzania. The first group of 33 had begun their training in mid-1985, while a second group of 53 started in mid-1986. During 1986, three laboratory auxiliaries successfully completed their one-year training, while another two completed upgrading courses following initial training under the now defunct NLM Health Training Centre at Morogoro (NLM/82/002).

15. All three projects were executed by OPE. The UNDP expenditure for the year was \$39,000 from the TFCP in respect of NLM/82/001, \$97,000 from IPF in respect of NLM/81/001 and \$378,500 in respect of NLM/84/001, derived in part from TFCP (\$278,500) and IPF (designated NLM/86/002, \$100,000).

B. Assistance to the African National Congress

16. All UNDP assistance to ANC in 1986 was concentrated on four projects in the education sector. Education and Manpower Development (ANC/82/001) enabled 12 continuing students to complete their studies at universities and technical institutions, and another 3 to take one-year diploma courses in Tanzania. Under the project for the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (ANC/82/002), assistance was continued to financing, at prevailing local costs, the salaries of 21 primary and secondary school teachers and 11 administrative support personnel. All staff were provided by ANC and were responsible for 750 pupils. The project of assistance in primary and secondary education (ANC/84/001) covered the cost of school attendance at schools in eastern and southern Africa of 26 pupils in 1986, as well as the retroactive payment of 1985 school costs for 40 pupils due to the fact that UNESCO had not been able to meet deadlines for closure of accounts for that year. Lastly, the fourth project of assistance to the Education Orientation Centre at Dakawa (ANC/84/003) provided financing for the salaries, at locally applicable rates, of seven tutors and five support personnel provided by ANC itself for the recycling of 80 primary and secondary school pupils.

17. All four projects were executed by UNESCO. The respective costs to UNDP in support of these activities were \$81,600 for ANC/82/001, \$785,700 for ANC/82/002, \$88,500 for ANC/84/001, and \$145,700 for ANC/84/003. All were financed from the IPF.

C. Assistance to the Pan Africanist Congress

18. The Pan Africanist Congress benefitted from three UNDP-assisted projects in 1986, two were in the field of education and the third in agriculture. Under the project in educational and manpower development (PAC/82/001), a total of 21 students undertook studies at the post-secondary level, largely at universities and technical institutions in Africa. Sixteen of the 21 were continuing their courses, while five were new entrants towards the end of the year. Four of the continuing students completed their studies during the year thereby leaving a balance of

17 students. The other educational project (PAC/84/001) enabled a total of 104 pupils to receive primary and secondary school education in the front-line and other neighbouring African states. When this report was being prepared, UNESCO had not yet been able to provide accurate information as to how many of the continuing pupils have completed their schooling.

19. The project for self-help in food production (PAC/82/004) assists PAC in producing enough food to feed its followers in asylum within Tanzania. By the end of 1986, an estimated 20 hectares of farmland was under active production at Masuguri-Kitonga. The crops included rice, cassava, yams, maize, pumpkins, melons, vegetables and pineapples. In animal husbandry, poultry and pigs were being raised and efforts are under way to introduce dairy cattle.

20. The two educational projects were executed by UNESCO, while FAO was the executing agency for the agricultural project. Expenditure was derived from the IPF for all three projects: \$37,800 for PAC/82/001, \$113,200 for PAC/82/004 and \$58,100 for PAC/84/001.

D. Assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization

21. There were 6 projects of UNDP assistance to SWAPO during 1986. Three had been ongoing since the beginning of the cycle, one was started in the early part of the year and two were formulation missions. The three ongoing projects were all in the field of education. They consisted of two projects for strengthening the primary and secondary schools of SWAPO in Angola and Zambia, as well as one project for the SWAPO Women's Council in leadership training and participation in development.

22. Under the project of assistance to the Namibia Education Centre in Kwanza Sul, Angola (SWP/82/001), UNDP financed the salaries, at prevailing local rates, of four Namibian education officers, 85 teachers and four administrative support personnel. A total of 30 man-months of in-service training of teachers was also made available, as well as consultant services in curriculum development and school equipment. Altogether, close to 6,000 pupils in SWAPO settlements in Angola benefitted from this assistance.

23. Assistance to the Namibia Education Centre at Nyango in Zambia (SWP/82/002) was directed to meeting the salaries, at prevailing local rates, of 27 Namibian teachers and five administrative support personnel. UNDP also covered the salaries of five science, mathematics and English-language teachers recruited in eastern and southern Africa and consultancy services in curriculum development and educational counselling, as well as equipment. The number of Namibian pupils benefitting from this assistance was placed at 2,100.

24. The project of training for the upgrading of women's role in development (SWP/82/003) concentrated on adult education for women, as well as on upgrading courses in the English language and mathematics. Equipment was also provided to the SWAPO Women's Council. Expert services amounted to a total of 13 man-months of consultancy services.

25. A new project of support in community health services (SWP/85/001) started in 1986 with the objective of strengthening the capacity of SWAPO for delivering basic health services to Namibians in the settlements the movement administers in Angola and Zambia. Assistance provided during the first year consisted of the payment of the salaries of 89 Namibian staff composed of 5 medical officers, 1 dental officer, 1 pharmacist and 82 para-medical personnel. In-service group training was also made available to a number of the medical and para-medical staff for upgrading existing skills as well as acquiring new ones.

26. The last two projects for SWAPO consisted of missions for the formulation of future projects. One dealt with the formulation, in collaboration with SWAPO, of a project for training in development aid planning, co-ordination and administration (SWP/85/003). The other concerned the updating of documents of assistance in agricultural development and food production (SWP/85/004). The projects formulated under the aegis of these two missions are expected to be implemented in 1987.

27. Projects SWP/82/001, SWP/82/002 and SWP/82/003 were executed by UNESCO, while SWP/85/001 was executed by UNDP/OPE. The formulation missions were undertaken under the direct supervision of UNDP, with UNITAR providing technical expertise in respect of SWP/85/003. Expenditure on all six projects was derived from the IPF. It amounted to \$360,100 for SWP/82/001, \$109,500 for SWP/82/002, \$210,700 for SWP/82/003, \$245,400 for SWP/85/001, \$21,800 for SWP/85/003 and \$15,000 for SWP/85/004. It is important to mention that the premises in which both the schools and hospitals operate have been provided and furnished by generous assistance from bilateral donors, primarily the Nordic countries.

28. Details of resource utilization on the programme of assistance to NLMs during 1986 are given in the annex.

IV. RECOMMENDATION OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

29. In the light of the foregoing, the Administrator recommends that taking note of the report and of the steps that the Administrator has put into effect to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of UNDP assistance to NLMs, the Governing Council authorize the Administrator to:

(a) Continue to assist with the maximum efficiency and flexibility possible within the mandate of the United Nations Development Programme, the national liberation movements recognized in its area by the Organization of African Unity;

(b) Ensure that the assistance to be given to NLMs during the fourth programme cycle shall be guided by the provisions of the programme proposal of UNDP assistance to NLMs approved by the Council at its thirty-fourth session;

(c) Report to the Governing Council at its thirty-fifth and subsequent sessions on the trends, developments and effectiveness of this assistance, as well as on relevant issues pertaining to its implementation and management.

Notes

1/ Economic and Social Council, Official Records, 1986, Supplement No. 9,
(E/1986/29), annex 1.

ANNEX

Table 1. Programme resource information

A. Indicative Planning Figure

	\$	\$
Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986 at 55 per cent	8 250 000	
Carry-over from third programme cycle	<u>7 401 000</u>	
Sub-total IPF resources at beginning of cycle	<u>15 651 000</u>	
Prior years expenditures (1982-1985)	6 187 100	
Expenditure for 1986	<u>2 470 100</u>	
Sub-total expenditures: 1982-1986	<u>8 657 200</u>	
Third cycle IPF balance		6 993 800

B. Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples (TFCP)

Opening balance at beginning of 1986	241 500	
Contributions pledged by Governments	-	
Interest income	6 000	
Investment returns	<u>70 000</u>	
Sub-total TFCP resources available	<u>317 500</u>	
Expenditure for 1986	<u>317 000</u>	
Third cycle TFCP balance		<u>-</u>
Grand total resources to carry over to fourth cycle		<u><u>6 993 800</u></u>

Table 2. Programme resource utilization

A. Indicative Planning Figure

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	<u>1986</u>	<u>Prior years</u>	<u>Total</u>	
<u>1. Joint assistance to all NLMs</u>				
NLM/81/001	Programming, Monitoring and Evaluation of Assistance to NLMs	97 000	147 700	244 700
NLM/86/002	Training of NLM Health Personnel	100 000	-	100 000
	Sub-total NLM projects	<u>197 000</u>	<u>147 700</u>	<u>344 700</u>
<u>2. African National Congress (ANC)</u>				
ANC/82/001	Education Manpower Development	81 600	549 300	630 900
ANC/82/002	Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College	785 700	1 840 800	2 626 500
ANC/84/001	Primary and Secondary Education	88 500	56 500	145 000
ANC/84/003	Education Orientation Centre	145 700	244 700	390 400
	Sub-total ANC projects	<u>1 101 500</u>	<u>2 691 300</u>	<u>3 792 800</u>
<u>3. Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)</u>				
PAC/82/001	Education Manpower Development	37 800	435 400	473 200
PAC/82/004	Self-reliance in Food Production	113 200	102 900	216 100
PAC/84/001	Primary and Secondary Education	58 100	44 000	102 100
	Sub-total PAC projects	<u>209 100</u>	<u>582 300</u>	<u>791 400</u>
<u>4. South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)</u>				
SWP/82/001	Namibia Education Centres, Kwanza Sul	360 100	619 900	980 000
SWP/82/002	Namibia Education Centre, Nyango	109 500	713 900	823 400
SWP/82/003	Women's Role in Development	210 700	174 600	385 300
SWP/85/001	Community Health Services	245 400	-	245 400
SWP/85/003	Development Aid Planning, Co-ordination and Administration	21 800	-	21 800
SWP/85/004	Agricultural Projects Formulation Mission	15 000	2 100	17 100
	Sub-total SWAPO projects	<u>962 500</u>	<u>1 510 500</u>	<u>2 473 000</u>
<u>5. Expenditure on completed projects not shown above: 1982-1986</u>				
		-	1 255 300	1 255 300
	Total expenditure all IPF projects	<u>2 470 100</u>	<u>6 187 100</u>	<u>8 657 200</u>
<u>B. Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples</u>				
NLM/82/001	Representation of NLMs at Meetings of the Governing Council	39 000	116 200	155 200
NLM/84/001	Training of NLM Health Personnel	278 500	159 600	438 100
	Total all TFCP projects	<u>317 500</u>	<u>275 800</u>	<u>593 300</u>
	GRAND TOTAL ALL NLM PROJECTS	<u>2 787 600</u>	<u>6 462 900</u>	<u>9 250 500</u>