

SPM/021/0057/10

16.09.83

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS  
(SOUTH AFRICA)

INTERNAL MEMORANDUM

TO:

Jack

FROM:

Mubgathi

DEPARTMENT:

Prog Projects

DEPARTMENT:

DATE:

SUBJECT:

Do have a look  
at this Report which  
I have just received  
and have not yet  
read.

Of course I would like  
to have your views





118 OCT 1983

UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

DAR ES SALAAM. TANZANIA

MATASALAMAT MANSION  
Zanaki Street

PRO 300 NIM

Reference

Cable: UNDEVPRO, DAR ES SALAAM

POST OFFICE BOX 9182

Telex 41284 Telephone: 27411-5

16 September 1983

Dear Brigadier Mbita,

Re: Minutes of the Meetings of the Mid-Term  
Evaluation Exercise on NIM Projects  
7 - 14 September 1983

.... We are pleased to enclose herewith one copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Mid-Term Evaluation Exercise on NIMs Projects held from 7 to 14 September 1983, for your information and records.

For your information, these minutes have not yet been formally endorsed by the Mission. In this connection, we would be glad to forward to you copies of the endorsed minutes when they are made available to us.

Yours sincerely,

*Richard C Church*

R. C. Church  
Resident Representative, a.i.

Brigadier H. Mbita  
Executive Secretary  
OAU Liberation Committee  
P.O. Box 1767  
DAR ES SALAAM

✓ c.c. The Chief Representative  
ANC  
P.O. Box 2239  
DAR ES SALAAM (+ Encls.)

c.c. Dr. D. Ozab  
FAO Representative  
DAR ES SALAAM (+ Encls.)

c.c. The Chief Representative  
PAC  
P.O. Box 2412  
DAR ES SALAAM (+ Encls.)

c.c. Dr. Donale  
WHO Representative  
DAR ES SALAAM (+ Encls.)



Minutes of the Meetings of the Mid-Term  
Evaluation Exercise on NLM Projects,  
7<sup>th</sup> September, 1983

Members present at the meeting were as follows:

- |     |                      |   |  |
|-----|----------------------|---|--|
| 1.  | Mr. Dramane Ouattara | - | Resident Representative - Chairman               |
| 2.  | Mrs. J. Bangura      | - | Leader of Mission - UNDP New York                |
| 3.  | Mr. J. Kotta         | - | Coordinator - UNDP New York                      |
| 4.  | Mr. B.A. Haidara     | - | Director - UNESCO - Dakar                        |
| 5.  | Mr. A. Bagunywa      | - | UNDP/UNESCO Coordinator - DSM                    |
| 6.  | Dr. P. Philip        | - | WHO - Dar es Salaam                              |
| 7.  | Mr. M. Ganda         | - | UNDP - Dar es Salaam                             |
| 8.  | Mr. B.A. Mahai       | - | Secretary UNDP - Dar es Salaam                   |
| 9.  | Brig. H. Mbita       | - | Executive Secretary - OAU Lib<br>Committee - DSM |
| 10. | Mr. L. Oyaka         | - | OAU/ACC - Dar es Salaam                          |
| 11. | Cde T. Gqobose       | - | PAC  |
| 12. | Cde T. Gola          | - | PAC  |
| 13. | Cde L. August        | - | PAC  |
| 14. | Cde E. Motan         | - | PAC  |
| 15. | Cde J.R. Moabi       | - | PAC  |
| 16. | Cde M. Msimang       | - | ANC  |
| 17. | Cde H. Makgothi      | - | ANC  |

(A) Introductory Remarks

1. The Chairman opened the meeting by introducing the members of the mission. In his introductory remarks he informed the meeting that all members of the delegation were very experienced in their field of knowledge and therefore were most appropriate for the exercise. He noted that Mrs. Bangura now Ambassador accredited to France, for example, had at one time contributed a lot to the National Liberation Movements through the OAU both in Addis Ababa and New York. Mr. Ouattara went on to remark that Mr. Haidara had worked with the Mali Government in various capacities, including being a Director of Higher Education prior to his current post as head of the Regional Bureau for Education prior to his current post as head of the Regional Bureau for Education based in Dakar. Mr. Kotta, Senior Area Officer at UNDP Headquarters was the main brain behind the NLM projects at that end. The Chairman also introduced Ambassador Oyaka from the OAU and Mr. Bagunywa, the UNDP/UNESCO Project Coordinator, and observed that WHO had not managed to send a representative. He expressed deep regret for their absence.



(B) General Comments

2. In his opening remarks after the introduction, the Chairman stated that an evaluation exercise in the UNDP Country Programme was a normal routine. It has been felt necessary for this exercise to be done to all NLM projects assisted by UNDP likewise. The purpose of such an exercise was to improve the performance of the projects. It was also to see if projects were achieving their objectives as stipulated in the Project Documents. It was therefore proper for this exercise to be conducted for the reasons given above. Since UNDP has the mandate to assist the National Liberation Movements, it is also empowered to see that the NLMs made use of the little resources to the satisfaction of both the donors - UNDP and the Liberation Movements. The intention of bringing in the mission was healthy because an independent opinion of the mission was still needed as the delegates would be non biased. As outsiders the Chairman noted they were in a better position to be able to see performance in the correct direction. The Mission was therefore there to help and to criticise constructively with a view to improving the programme. In this connection, the Chairman appealed to the NLMs to be constructive and to express themselves vividly without any reservation. The meeting would be conducted in a spirit of cooperation the Chairman remarked. The leader of the Mission cautioned the NLMs that guidelines and procedures by UNDP were there to safeguard the use of the meagre resources for the benefit of the NLMs and that this was in order not only for UNDP but also for all UN-Agencies. As UNDP financial resources were pledged by various Governments, these Governments needed to be assured of the use of these resources to the satisfaction of both UNDP, the NLMs and the donor Governments. It was therefore necessary to carry out such evaluation exercise to justify the use of UNDP resources. The general consensus was that the mission was strictly there to help and assist the NLMs in attaining their objectives.

The NLMs themselves thanked the Chairman and other members of the delegation for their constructive and positive spirit they had taken in outlining the modality and manner in which the business was to be conducted. This was necessary because earlier the NLMs felt the mission's role was to criticise and expose faults as there had been a lot of misunderstanding regarding the recently approved UNDP guidelines and other issues pertaining to the implementation of the NLM projects. In short the NLMs expressed their satisfaction to this end and hoped that the meeting would be conducted in a manner of mutual confidence aimed at improving or correcting the mistakes made previously.



Mr. Kotta discussed at length the reasons why UNDP had earlier made a lot of demands for answers to questions posed. It was not, he stated, intended to terminate or discourage NLMs from receiving further assistance. This was far from the truth. This was because the Administrator needed some hard facts so that he could respond well to the pressing donors who needed at times to know how NLMs were using the scarce resources provided to them. If there had been any suspicion, the mission was there to confirm that this was not the case. He further remarked that the UNDP Governing Council composed of donors would not be satisfied with answers that were not substantiated by facts. It was at times embarrassing for the Bureau to recommend projects to the Administrator without any documentary evidence from the field that all conditions had been met.

NLM/82/003 - Primary and Secondary Education for National Liberation  
Movements

A close review of this project was done when the Chairman requested the Project Coordinator to brief the meeting on the progress made over the last past twelve months. The Coordinator explained that the project continued to facilitate schooling for students who were originally under group training under project NLM/76/002. The project had a total budget of US Dollars 565,800. He reported that most of these students were enrolled in Tanzanian schools and a few were outside Africa. The meeting was informed that those attending school outside Africa had already been notified of the UNDP decision that they will not be funded beyond June 1984. He went on noting that the project was going on smoothly and fees were paid in time. In other words the project was achieving its objectives. The decision by UNDP not to assist students beyond June 1984 will have an impact to those who will be sitting for their final examination as late as September and beyond. This the meeting noted would be a main problem. To shift students from one school to another would obviously contribute to courses and subject matter being interrupted and therefore making it even more difficult for the students to adjust themselves to changing circumstances. Another problem associated with this was that the NLMs themselves would not know where to place such students at any given point in time. These views were shared by several in the meeting. A representative of the NLM emphasized that NLMs were compelled to locate students to various countries where their parents assigned were assigned particularly primary school students. These students continued to need parental care and could not be separated from their parents without disrupting their pattern of up-bringing. The NLMs having satisfactorily explained this point made an appeal to the UNDP to reconsider the situation on humanitarian grounds.



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It was also reported by the NLMs that they were in the process of building their own institutions to accommodate these students, although this would take a longer period of not less than 5 to 6 years before they were ready. Having exhausted this point the Chairman remarked that schools outside Africa were very expensive relative to those in Africa. The meeting was informed that the cost of one student in Europe was equivalent to the cost of 5 in Africa.

The meeting was informed that the UNDP Administrator was very sympathetic in this regard by giving the NLM 2 years to prepare themselves. Otherwise the intention was to stop funding those students immediately.

However, the NLMs were told to report to UNDP headquarters of critical cases particularly those that needed extension beyond June 1984 due to examinations being conducted as late as September or at end of year. It was stated that such cases would surely receive due attention on their own merit. The principle that UNDP was to support students in the country of asylum brought a length debate.

Confusion had been made by some members in the meeting due to misinterpretation of the phrase country of asylum. The meeting attached to it was that a country of asylum was neighbouring the country of origin where NLM members have established a community - cases cited of countries of asylum included those in the Frontline States. The meeting was warned that the danger of associating large community meaning refugees was to be carefully sorted out as National Liberation Movements were not by mandate refugees. A representative from OAU tried to urge this relationship but in the end it was agreed that refugees and National Liberation Movements were two different things. This distinction was necessary in order for the meeting to understand that UNDPs mandate was to fund Liberation Movements and not refugees.

The long debate was punctuated by a representative of the mission who advised the NLMs to look for other sources of funding while the present case of 9 students studying outside Africa would be given its due attention and consideration. The conclusion reached was that NLMs had to accept UNDPs final decision to finance students outside Africa and that the project would close at the end of June 1984. The meeting was informed that if funds were not saved from this project, they could be transferred to other on-going projects to cover the cost of these students or else an entirely new project document would have to be prepared in order to accommodate such students. The meeting was closed at 10.30 a.m.



NLM/82/002 - Health Assistance to the National Liberation  
Movements

On Thursday 8 September 1983, at the Morogoro Multinational Training Health Centre a meeting was convened by the leader of the Mid-term Evaluation Mission H.E. Joka-Bangura at 3.10 p.m. The meeting was attended by the following:

1.	H.E. Joka-Bangura	-	UNDP - New York
2.	Mr. J. Kotta	-	UNDP - New York
3.	Mr. B.A. Haidara	-	UNESCO - Dakar
4.	Mr. A. Bagunywa	-	UNDP/UNESCO - Dar es Salaam
5.	Mr. B.A. Mahai	-	UNDP - Dar es Salaam
6.	Brig. H. Mbita	-	OAU - Liberation Committee
7.	Mr. L. Oyaka	-	OAU - Liberation Committee
8.	Dr. P. Mwandu	-	Ag. Project Manager
9.	Dr. Merazka	-	WHO - Brazaville
10.	Dr. P.J. Philip	-	WHO - Dar es Salaam
11.	Cde M. Gqobose	-	PAC
12.	Cde L. August	-	PAC
13.	Cde T. Gola	-	PAC

In her briefing, the leader of the mission introduced members of the mission and explained the entire purpose of the visit. She stated that it was UNDP's mandate to make mid-term evaluation exercise in order to gauge progress made in implementing the project over the last 12 months. Without wasting much time she requested the project manager to detail what actually had been done during that reporting period. Dr. Mwandu welcomed members of the meeting and *thanked* particularly members of the Mission for having been able to come all the way long to have an on the spot assessment of the project activities and recommend steps to be taken, to improve the programme. The Ag. Project Manager remarked that the mission came at the right time when the project was experiencing acute problems. He ~~also~~ informed the members that the project manager Dr. Kasiga was involved in serious car accident. The members regreted for the accident and wished him good health. Dr. Mwandu outlined the achievements made between 1977 and 1980 and those between 1976 to 1983. In the first phase, the meeting was informed that courses conducted by the centre included <sup>those for</sup> medical assistants, health auxiliaries laboratory auxiliaries, M.C.H, dental and health auxiliaries including a short course in orthopaedic. He reiterated the success in the second phase as having been commendable in that 43 medical assistants, 239 medical auxiliaries, 53 laboratory auxiliaries 30 M.C.H, 9 Public health auxiliaries, 7 dental auxiliaries including some 22 orthopaedic had completed the courses by January and June 1983. The only course currently being conducted at the centre is the Medical assistants course which <sup>is</sup> designed to be completed in December 1984. Thirty students are undergoing this course.



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The meeting was informed that the school received a letter from the Executive Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee instructing the project manager to retain all staff till further notice. The hope in retaining them was that the financial situation would improve and new students would be enrolled since pressure from the NLMs apparently indicated that the project would be continued.

~~The fate of the staff was not yet resolved to date.~~

The project manager informed the meeting of <sup>numbers</sup> ~~members~~ of students who had completed their courses in the last six months, <sup>ie</sup> Twenty (20) students completed their course in Orthopaedic technology, eight (8) in laboratory work and thirteen (13) as Medical auxiliaries at the end of January 1983 while by end of June another batch of twenty-four (24) students completed their courses in various courses as M.C.H, health, dental and medical auxiliaries.

The major problem was the lack of funds. It was gratifying to note, the meeting was told that in spite of all the problems the school was able to maintain students and teachers morale. Dr. Mwandu thanked the OAU and UNDP for the advance of US \$.120,000 granted to rescue the situation. The lack of funds had caused serious problems in that students could not do their practical training both in anatomy, physiology and surgery as these were done at Muhimbili in Dar es Salaam. Medical students <sup>had then</sup> ~~have now~~ lagged behind by almost three months. The implication is that they will have to complete their course early March 1985 instead of December 1984. Dr. Mwandu explained that for almost 2 months, teachers could not get their salaries, food quality was very low, shortages of stationeries, medicines for the school dispensing <sup>any</sup> ~~any~~, renovation of buildings ~~would~~ not be done and the school surrounding generally was very bad.

The project manager made some recommendation with a view to relieving the situation some of which were that the WHO - Co-ordinator in Dar es Salaam Tanzania and Seychelles should make several visits to the Centre, funds should be remitted in whole or in half from Brazaville to OAU or UNDP in order to avoid long delays and that the medical assistants would have to stretch their course to ~~the~~ end of February 1985.

Commenting on the report delivered by Dr. Mwandu, the Executive Secretary of OAU Liberation Committee thanked him on behalf of the mission.



He expressed his dissatisfaction in the manner the project had been handled by UNDP and WHO since its inception in 1976. Problems had been hampering the smooth running of this project ever since. He observed that funds <sup>had</sup> ~~have~~ always been difficult to secure from Brazaville at the time they were required. ~~There had been a lot of pressure from the OAU to UNDP local office aimed at saving the situation in that regard.~~ In this connection Brig. Mbita expressed his appreciation and thanked UNDP for having made several advances without having to wait for Brazaville which had never been active. He also observed that the school had lost its credibility and the situation was deteriorating to an extent that unless the financial crisis was resolved immediately, he did not see the possibility of having to retain more staff as instructed in his letter to the project manager. He explained, that his letter was backed up by the strong desire expressed by the NLMS particularly SWAPO whose president had communicated with the UNDP Administration in a letter copied to WHO, OAU and UNDP.

Brig. Mbita commended highly on the attitude adopted by the teachers and students during the time of crisis. He expressed regret and hoped that the mission would come out with a durable solution to the long standing problem of finance. It was gratifying to note that the project had performed above expectation in spite of the crisis the school had to experience. The project had exceeded training above what was envisaged.

A PAC representative on behalf of ANC and SWAPO who were not represented expressed his grief to Dr. J. Kasiga the Project Manager who was involved in a car accident. The representative expressed his total satisfaction and thanked Dr. Mwandu for the report. He wondered why the project had taken almost a year to receive approval in spite of the fact that the project was basically a humanitarian institution which was established to deal with human beings who were suffering because of the liberation war. He observed and explained that the fighting movements were engaged in life and death of its people.

NLMS  
They were serious <sup>with</sup> their struggle and therefore the services of the Centre were most appropriate to <sup>them</sup> ~~NLMS~~ at any point in time.

Having gone through the report the Chairperson Mrs. Bangura observed that paragraph four did not reflect a truly good picture since it personally attacked one of the members of the mission who was himself present at the meeting. She proposed to Dr. Mwandu to withdraw the statement and delete the whole paragraph. The meeting agreed and endorsed the proposal.



Mr. Kotta reacted to the report and the queries raised by the OAU and the PAC regarding the implementation of NLM/82/002. He explained that UNDP had no intention to stop the project operations. In fact the fielding of the mission <sup>was</sup> proof to this end. He clarified the issue raised in paragraph four and cautioned the project manager and the rest of the members of the meeting that the purpose of the mission was to explain the situation pertaining to the life of the project. As the NLMs projects were now in the hands of the Administrator himself, Mr. Kotta stressed and emphasised that he was here to explain clearly and not to create false impressions. The aim of which was to avoid misinterpretations and ~~misunderstandi~~ misunderstandings and therefore create an atmosphere of good working relationship among all parties concerned. He further elaborated that UNDP was now operating under difficult and strict guidelines. This, he noted, had been prompted by the pressure the Administrator was experiencing from the donor governments. Donors, he observed had always been sceptical about the use of UNDP resources in as far as National Liberation Movements were concerned. The intention now is to minimize the number of criticism levelled against the Administrator. In that connection, Mr. Kotta said that under those circumstances he could not see how UNDP could operate without being strict to its principles and guidelines. He clarified the question posed by PAC regarding long delays in approval of project document. He stated that revision B of the project document was approved last year in June entailing UNDP contribution of US \$.370,000. Phase 2 of the project has now been approved and the project document covering the period between January 1983 and December 1984 has already been approved by UNDP. Copies of the project document have already been forwarded to the executing agency for their signature. UNDP has not to date received any signed project documents from Brazaville.

The question on the funding arrangements was discussed at length and the meeting was informed that disbursement of funds from UNDP could only be effected after the project document had been signed by all parties and that the executing agency had to submit a request for funds. It was noted that UNDP normally reimbursed funds quarterly after having been notified by the executing agency. It was wrong to think that once the project document was signed, budgetted funds would automatically flow to the executing agency. The meeting was further informed that UNDP would not finance or reimburse the executing agency if proper documents and invoices were not produced to support such claims.



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The continuation of the project was not known particularly <sup>then</sup> now that all NLMs <sup>were</sup> ~~are~~ expressing desire to establish their own health centres to serve their own interests. SWAPO and ANC, for example, have or are in the process of establishing their own health centres. This point was further supported by the absence of SWAPO and ANC in the meeting. The meeting noted with deep regret the absence of SWAPO and ANC at that important meeting. It was shocking the meeting learned that no reasons were given by both SWAPO and ANC for their not being able to attend it.

Having discussed this agenda at length, Brig. Mbita made a special plea to UNDP not to stick too much to financial regulations since they were not removing the problems currently being faced by the project. Responding to the plea, Mr. Kotta emphasized that UNDP could only do what was possible and that financial regulations were not easy to change as one would have expected. It was agreed that whatever the case, financial regulations were there to control expenditure in order to meet project objectives.

With regard to the NLMs request that the mission make positive recommendations in connection with the future of this project, the leader of the mission replied by stressing that if any recommendation was to be made it was going to be realistic based on quantifiable data. She strongly stated that the mission would not make any false recommendations because this would not help the NLM in the long run.

The debate became more lively when Dr. Merazka accompanied by Dr. P. Philip from Brazaville arrived almost at the end of the meeting. Dr. Merazka was requested to explain why WHO was not responding to issues pertaining to the project particularly the financial issue. He informed the meeting that his office was all out to implement the project but the WHO financial regulations/rules were cumbersome and rigid. These rules have created great difficulties in expediting implementation of ~~that~~ project. He asserted that WHO was not flexible in financial matters. In this respect, Dr. Merazka emphasized that his office had a big problem. He also reported that UNDP N.Y. had also some problems because WHO was not getting money from N.Y. as quickly as possible.



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Dr. Merazka confirmed that there was still a big problem in communication between Brazaville, Geneva and New York particularly amongst the finance departments. Since the financial problem was still unsolved, it was proposed that a meeting be convened between Dr. Merazka, Mr. Ouattara and the Project Manager to resolve the issue before Dr. Merazka left for Brazaville. Before the meeting was closed, <sup>the</sup> PAC representative informed the meeting that PAC would write a letter to the ~~Shop~~ <sup>UNDP</sup> Administrator to express their strong desire for the continuation of ~~that~~ project, and pleaded to the Mission for a strong recommendation in anticipation for the project continuation since SWAPO and ANC ~~here~~ <sup>had</sup> also indicated their support for the project.

The meeting was closed at 5.53 p.m. with a vote of thanks to Dr. Merazka who was able to attend the meeting in spite of his being late. The Chairperson expressed hope that the project would continue and the present financial problems would be resolved.



The meeting went on receiving progress report delivered by the Project Co-ordinator. The Project Co-ordinator informed the meeting that by going through the objectives as stated in the project document, he realized that the objectives did not cover all the activities he had been doing. For example, the Swapo projects he was monitoring were not covered under ~~that~~ project. He observed that those objectives had to be realistic. In spite of the problems and constraints he had experienced, the meeting was informed that the project coordinator was able as Secretary to produce an eighty seven page report of the UN-Inter-Agency Committee on the PAC Multi-purpose Centre at Kitonga. At the same time he rendered advice to the Education Department of ANC, continued to supervise and monitor both the administration and academic progress at Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College - SOMAFCO. The processing of fees payment went on smoothly including liason, placement, coordination with NLMS, UNDP and UNESCO headquarters, and the preparation of the six month progress report of all projects within his jurisdiction was completed. While writing the UN Inter-Agency Report the Co-ordinator extensively involved PAC members in the exercise.

The Project Coordinator noted with great concern, of the problems and constraints he had to overcome in implementing the project. In this regard the meeting was informed that the major problem was the drastic reduction of his support personnel from 7 to 2 at a time when the activities were expanding and the number of beneficiaries increasing. This created a lot of crisis in management, office accommodation was not only inadequate but the little space offered was packed up with the equipment and other materials related to the project. The project coordinator thanked the UNESCO for having been able to realize that situation while at the sametime offered to rescue the situation by financing the posts of national programme officer clerk/typist and driver/messenger.

In reacting to the remarks made by the Coordinator, the Chairman explained to the meeting the background history of the project including office accommodation and other related issues. Initially the Chairman did not have full details of how the office was detached from the UNDP premises. He also noted that UNDP had no funds to support the posts stated above and this did ~~not~~ mean that UNDP was not interested in the operation of this project. Apparently UNDP headquarters had no details on the background history of this project including the acquisition of office accommodation. ..../



The Chairman stated that lack of space in the Coordinator's office was most unfortunate and expressed regret and hoped that the situation would be improved in the future. The meeting was informed that although UNESCO had made a request to UNDP headquarters to reconsider utilizing the services of a few staff <sup>with</sup> associated ~~to~~ this project, UNESCO has not received any response to date.

The meeting received the report with appreciation and highly commended on the good job the Project Coordinator had done over the past twelve months. The meeting noted with full satisfaction and remarked that there had never been any good report on NLMs before. The report was not only precise and clear, but was also reported along the newly established guidelines. The Coordinator's good cooperation with the Resident Representative was also hailed by the meeting and the hope expressed was that in future such cooperation would continue ~~in future~~ for the benefit of all concerned.

The NLMs made a request that they too be given the six months progress report for them to make a follow-up of the issues raised in the report in order to achieve the project objectives. ~~That~~ request was considered by the meeting to be in order. The meeting suggested to the Coordinator that before the progress report were made, the NLMs themselves were to be involved in the preparation of these projects. ~~That~~ would, the meeting stressed, eliminate complaints and other related issues pertaining to the suitability and credibility of the report. It was also agreed that progress reports <sup>were</sup> ~~was~~ to be forwarded to UNDP which would then distribute them to all involved in the implementation of the project, while the terminal reports had to be dispatched to the executing agency for clearance before they were sent to UNDP for distribution to the rest of the parties concerned.

A representative of UNESCO informed the meeting that UNESCO was planning to reactivate the post of an Education Advisor to Tanzania who might also be requested to help the national liberation movements in this context. The idea was accepted by the meeting as it was ~~the~~ felt that the advisor would be most helpful to the NLMs especially after each NLM will have established its own education department. Part of the costs of the advisor could be covered by the NLM as funds would be made available to these movements specific projects. This was affirmed by the Resident Representative who also said that he could not visualize any difficulty in this arrangement. Since the idea was still in its early stage, the meeting recommended that UNDP and UNESCO negotiate on the modality, ~~and~~



ANC/82/001 - Education Manpower Development

The ANC Education Officer reported to the meeting that activities had been going on well. At the time of reporting one teacher majoring in physics had been trained and had already been posted at SOMAFCO, another teacher <sup>trained</sup> ~~trained~~ in Business Education had also been posted to SOMAFCO and the third Adult Educator <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ also at SOMAFCO. The number of newly trained teachers had been reduced by one teacher who ~~passed~~ away who had been trained in Chemistry. The need for the project to continue after June 1984 was expressed and that could be planned to be incorporated within the package in the UNDP programme cycle June 1982 - June 1986.

An appeal was made to UNDP by the education officer who noted that he had experienced grave problems in administering this project. He discovered that in the project document due to an oversight, there had been no provision for administrative support.

The meeting felt that the request to include in future a minimum budgetary provisions was a genuine one and this could be justified without much difficulty.

The mission requested the education officer to explain whether there was needed to back-up administrative financial problems that ANC had experienced outside the domain of that project. The education officer explained that over the few years, he had been experiencing difficulties as he had to communicate with UNDP, UNESCO, and other agencies through regular correspondences, telephone calls and such other things. To be able to effectively communicate he needed money to buy such things like the writing materials and other associated items. In other words the education officer thought that the project would have to be self supporting in this regard.

In responding to the appeal, the leader of the mission queried whether this matter had ever been reported to the executing agency. An illustration was made by referring that point to the case of a counterpart package in the national country programme where a project had to have a counterpart, equipment and administrative support. The meeting noted that this was not the case with the National Liberation Movements. NLMS by themselves could not have this resource for many reasons. The movements for example have no resources for counterpart component. The meeting was informed that this was possible with institution building projects. Since SOMAFCO <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ an Institution this could be explored. The need for administrative support prompted and



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procedures, <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ establish the necessary links required for a smooth implementation of the NLM programme in this context.

As the meeting further discussed ~~that~~ <sup>the</sup> matter, the Resident Representative emphasized that the employment of the Education Advisor could be equated to the presently existing establishments of other UN Agencies like UNFPA, WFP and SIDFA who also enjoy UNDP's administrative services without any difficulty and did not see why the meeting would devote more time to discuss the matter extensively.

To this end, a proposal was made by a UNDP representative from New York that whatever the case if an Education Advisor was to be recruited who would also be assigned to serve the NLMs, he would recommend the project Coordinator in post to assume such responsibilities. The proposal was not accepted by the meeting. Since this was considered to be improper to name a person as the post would have to be created objectively, without identifying a personality. The meeting recommended that further discussion could be made to this and in order to reach an agreement within the limits and principles of UNDP and UNESCO.

Having exhausted the agenda, the meeting was adjourned at 1.03 p.m. till 2.30 p.m when the meeting would resume its discussion on PAC/82/001 - Educational Assistance to PAC.



PAC/82/001 - Education Manpower Development

The meeting resumed its discussion at 3.14 p.m instead of the agreed time 2.30 p.m. The Chairman requested the PAC Projects Co-ordinator to brief the meeting on the progress made over the last twelve months in respect of PAC/82/001 Education Manpower Development.

Mr. Gqabose, the PAC Project Co-ordinator briefed the meeting by stating that the project objectives were being met. He elaborated on that by informing the meeting that 37 students earmarked for training had already been enrolled, while 63 who were <sup>earmarked</sup> ~~termed~~ in revision B of this project only, 10 ~~have~~ been accepted by UNDP. He observed that the revision had not covered maintenance, travel and medical expenses. Although 2 candidates ~~have~~ already been identified for training as educational functionaries for ten PAC Education Department of Education and Culture, the candidates are not yet in the country but PAC hopes that they will be available for the training. As far as objective 3 was concerned, the coordinator informed the meeting that PAC have not yet been able to identify qualified people for this training. The inservice training which hitherto had been anticipated to start has not yet been operational. There has been no failures to date. All in all the meeting was informed that the project had been progressing well in spite of some little problems which ~~have~~ never drastically affected the running of the project.

A request <sup>was made</sup> to include in the budget, provision for administrative support as in the earlier case reported <sup>by</sup> ~~on~~ ANC project. The Project Co-ordinator expressed hope that the project <sup>could</sup> ~~will~~ continue beyond June 1984, at least up to the end of the current UNDP programming Cycle. The Mission expressed its deep satisfaction over the progress made so far and remarked that the possibilities for extension beyond 1984 were there. The mission advised PAC not to include in new students in a revision before they got approval from UNDP. When requests ~~have~~ been made by PAC to include in new students, priority would be given by UNDP provided that the revision was also accompanied with documentary evidence from the schools or colleges. This would avoid figures being inflated or underrated making it even more difficult for both the schools and PAC themselves. The meeting agreed that in case a revision was made, it had to have figures which were real and would include in things like tuition fees, transport, boarding, laboratory ~~and~~ examinations fees and such other expenses.



A careful scrutiny of students when revisions were made was suggested to be the best approved for any NLM in order to avoid cases that had occurred before. The case of student Judity Molope in revision B who had been named twice was taken as an example. Again it was emphasised that UNDP would only be responsible for students who have been approved and would not entertain any late comers unless they were notified to UNDP through a request. It was important to note ~~the meeting was told~~ that UNDP would not pay retroactively to cases that had not been approved. The NLMs were also advised to prepare definite programmes of action outlining their needs and requests could then be made in order to accommodate such issues. *In this context* a question was raised by ANC as to whether a reserve fund could not be reactivated which would attend to cases beyond control. In addition to this point OAU expressed fear that UNDP was rather rigid instead of being flexible when it came to dealing with NLMs. ~~That~~ according to OAU was not sound since National Liberation Movements by virtue of their nature, had to accommodate changing circumstances sometimes beyond their control. The demands as a result of the liberation struggle needed immediate attention. Clarification given to the Meeting was that the UNDP governing council was the only body that empowered the administrator to exercise his judgement in being rigid or flexible. The meeting noted that this depended on the availability of resources in which case if funds were adequate the question of rigidity would not be there. The mission stressed that the administrator had always been sympathetic to NLMs in the sense that he had never cut down the approved budget level for the NLMs compared to the Country Programme whose IPF have been cut by 55 per cent in the case of Tanzania. In conclusion, the meeting observed that it was practically impossible to rule out the possibility of payment in retroactive since ~~that~~ depended much more on individual cases. OAU appealed to UNDP to look at flexibility more positively as the NLMs themselves were always being confronted with changing circumstance, a result of escalation of the liberation war. The question of a reserve fund was <sup>again</sup> looked into and further discussed exhaustively. It was agreed that individual cases would have to be dealt with on their own merits while serious efforts would be made by UNDP to work within the financial limitations.

Having discussed this project for a long time the Chairman thanked all member for their contributions they had made and the meeting was closed at 4.40 p.m.



A review of this project was conducted at Mazimbu on Thursday evening 8 September 1983 from 7.05 p.m. The following were present at the meeting:-

H.E. Joka-Bangura	UNDP New York
Mr. J. Kotta	UNDP New York
Mr. B. Haidara	UNESCO - Dakar
Mr. A. Bagunywa	UNDP/UNESCO - Dar
Mr. B.A. Mahai	UNDP Dar
Brig. H. Mbita	OAU Lib. Committee
Cde L. Oyaka	OAU Lib. Committee
Cde M. Tickly	ANC
Cde T. Maseko	ANC
Cde M. Msimang	ANC
Cde O. Denis	ANC
Cde D. Gabro	ANC
Cde H.G. Makgothi	ANC
Cde P. Madura	ANC
Cde S. Mohlala	ANC

The director of Mazimbu, Cde Mohamed Tickly opened the meeting by requesting the ANC Education Officer Mr. Msimang to briefly report on the progress made over the last 12 months. It should be noted that the meeting was conducted in the evening because previously the mission had spent some hours touring the centre and then a decision to postpone the meeting till late in the evening had been made to that effect. This was prompted by the fact that the mission had earlier decided to visit the NLMS health centre and conduct a similar evaluation exercise on that day and that after the Mazimbu evaluation exercise the mission <sup>was to</sup> would attend cultural activities that night.

The education officer briefly reported the progress of the project by referring the members to the progress report on ~~this~~ <sup>the</sup> project prepared by Mr. A. Bagunywa. He remarked that there had been an increase in the present budget of US \$ 31,000 to cater for the maintenance of staff. He told the meeting that by and large, the project objectives had been achieved. His contention was backed up by the inspection report conducted by the UNDP/UNESCO Project Co-ordinator. The report he emphasized had revealed a lot and remained to be utilized by the ANC. The education officer then requested the Principal of the school to give his report on the achievements made by the school. <sup>The Principal</sup> He explained that out of the projected figure of 150 pre-school children 94 had been enrolled, while 142 primary school children had been enrolled as opposed to 200 envisaged and out of 450 projected secondary school pupils only 266 were enrolled. Some 73 adults has been enrolled for adult education though they were not included in the project document.



another serious question which was raised by the mission which wanted to know whether the education officer had been employed by ~~that~~ <sup>whether</sup> project and therefore UNDP was obliged to establish the administrative support or that ANC was running short of funds due to its own administrative problems. Having positively responded to ~~that~~ the meeting further discussed ~~that~~ <sup>the</sup> issue and in principle the meeting agreed that provision for administrative support ~~will~~ <sup>could</sup> be made in order to help the project achieve its objectives. The general consensus in the end was that ~~that~~ project was doing well and therefore extension beyond June 1984 was envisaged.



The Principal told the meeting that the school had difficulties in securing qualified teachers. Presently out of 10 teachers for pre-school pupils only 2 were qualified while 8 were unqualified. Four teachers for primary were qualified, 7 were not while at the secondary level 14 teachers were qualified and 6 were unqualified.

The Principal further elaborated that students who were prepared for higher ~~leaving~~<sup>learning</sup> had been hampered by inadequate laboratory facilities and chemicals. Prevocational training had also been impeded by lack of technical equipment. It was revealed that the school had proposed a staff development programme to enable SOMAFCO meet its manpower (teacher requirements in the fields of planning, administration and ~~Curriculum~~<sup>Curriculum</sup> development. Another constraint the school was facing, was the late arrival of requisites. The meeting was told that the emphasis of the school was ~~the place of~~<sup>the place of</sup> skill development rather than simply academic excellence. The Principal also revealed that SOMAFCO was being planned to be both a school and a home. In this connection, it was therefore imperative for the ANC authorities to provide sports and other educational facilities for recreation and academic work.

The Principal also noted that the school was being pressed up by the ever increasing number of students who were being evacuated from South Africa. Figures at the various educational levels indicate that in May this year for example, nursery pupils had increased from 80 to 94, primary from 126 to 142 and Secondary from 89 to 266. These pupils ~~are~~<sup>were</sup> not catered for in the produc.

The Chairperson commended on the idea of SOMAFCO being a school and a home. In that regard she requested ANC to clarify what were the school needs as well as home needs and asked how much facilities for home needs were required. The meeting felt that there was need for ANC to clearly define in concrete terms their requirements in the right direction. The Principal appealed to the meeting for Travel Allowance to enable students ~~go~~<sup>to go</sup> around the country especially to those areas in Tanzania where ANC had been invited including visiting important historical places like Bagamoyo & Zanzibar. The suggestion was agreed in principle by the meeting but the technicalities were left to those concerned with project operations. The meeting further queried ANC to explain why adult education had been conceived to be an important element in the development of SOMAFCO. Responding to this query, ANC believed that the larger community around the school was itself instrumental for the Socio-economic development of SOMAFCO in particular and the community in general and ~~in general~~ and therefore adult-education was <sup>a</sup> necessary tool for increased efficiency in agricultural as well as livestock production. To this end



..To this end the Principal reported that primers <sup>are</sup> ~~are~~ being prepared for use in any ANC larger Community <sup>there</sup> ~~here~~ and abroad, and a request <sup>would</sup> ~~will~~ be forwarded to UNDP in the next few weeks. The meeting accepted <sup>that</sup> ~~the~~ request since <sup>that</sup> ~~that~~ was UNDP's mandate which was also extended to Adult Education.

The role of parents association was questioned as some children had no parents in SOMAFCO. In reply to that question, the ANC authorities reported that ANC believed in the fact that all children belonged to the community. ANC categorically stated that they did not encourage separation of children with parent from those without parents.

The meeting also discussed the issue of ANC's equipment and books which had piled up at the Dar es Salaam Harbour. This matter was dealt with seriously to an extent that OAU pleaded to support and to assist ANC in clearing materials stocked at the port since such materials were too expensive to be left lying at the port.

Having exhausted the agenda, Comrade Makgohé on behalf of ANC expressed his satisfaction and appreciation and paid gratitude to UNDP, UNESCO and OAU for their <sup>un</sup>serv<sup>ing</sup> and tireless support and assistance rendered to ANC.

The Chairperson closed the meeting at 8.15 p.m. with a word of thanks to ANC for whatever they had done to the visiting mission.



PAC/82/004 - Self Reliance in Food Production

A meeting was held in the office of the Resident Representative at 3.21 p.m. on 9 September 1983 to review the progress made for the past <sup>12</sup> months in respect of the above-mentioned project. It was previously planned to review project PAC/82/003 - Construction Assistance to PAC Multipurpose Centre, at Kitonga/Masugwi. The meeting decided to drop ~~it~~ out ~~this project~~ since it was not yet operational.

The meeting was attended by the following members:-

H.E. Joka-Bangura  
Mr. J. Kotta  
Mr. B. Haidara  
Mr. A. Bagunywa  
Mr. D. Ouattara  
Mr. B.A. Mahai  
Dr. D. Wozab  
Mr. L. Dhollande  
Mr. L. Oyaka  
Cde M. Gqobose  
Cde L. August  
Cde J.R. Maobi  
Cde E. Motan

UNDP - New York  
UNDP - New York  
UNESCO - Dakar  
UNDP/UNESCO  
UNDP - Dar es Salaam  
UNDP - Dar es Salaam  
FAO - Dar es Salaam  
FAO - Dar es Salaam  
OAU Lib. Committee  
PAC  
PAC  
PAC  
PAC

The Resident Representative who presided over the meeting opened the meeting by welcoming and introducing the FAO officials <sup>and</sup> ~~to~~ requested the PAC project coordinator to report briefly on the progress made in respect of project PAC/82/004.

~~Mr.~~ Gqobose, the PAC Projects Coordinator began his report by noting and pointing out that, that project under review was going to be implemented together with PAC/82/003 at the same site, at Kitonga/Masugwi in Bagamoyo District. The site was acquired by PAC last year from the government of the United Republic of Tanzania.



He informed the meeting that PAC in collaboration with the UN-agencies had already done some basic tasks which were considered to be fundamental. He elaborated on that by noting that a 54 page document had been produced by the UN-agencies i.e. UNESCO, FAO, UNCHS, WHO, UNHCR and ILO. The document titled as the PAC Multi-purpose Centre Master Plan entailed separate sub projects as listed below:

- . Self sufficiency in Food production
- . Construction of dwellings for families
- . Establishment of secondary vocational school
- . Attachment of Medical facilities and Day Care Centre and
- . Provision for Community Services.

To implement the Master plan, the meeting was informed that the PAC had endeavoured to approach friendly countries and other Multilateral donors with a view to raising funds. Countries visited included Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark. He reported that no commitments as yet been made by any of them but PAC <sup>were</sup> ~~are~~ still optimistic in this regard.

Mr. Gqobose was happy to report to the meeting that PAC had approached the Netherlands for assistance. The Netherlands released some funds for drilling of boreholes at the site in search of water. Mr. Gqobose explained that the results of the findings were very discouraging in that the water was saline not fit for domestic purpose. The other attempts that PAC had done included ~~land~~ clearing, renovation of existing houses, gardening ~~garden~~ and collection of poultry from neighbouring villages. The Projects Coordinator went on <sup>to report</sup> ~~reporting~~ to the meeting that some 10 PAC members were already residing at the site and that 2 Tanzanians from the prison were also there to help PAC.

The PAC authorities wanted to know what steps FAO were to take to obtain funds for implementation since the project document had already been approved. Responding to the query, the FAO representative stated that FAO had sent in <sup>a</sup> consultant to revise the project document after which the document would be forwarded to UNDP New York.

The FAO Representative expressed his <sup>regret</sup> ~~request~~ that PAC were unfortunate in that they <sup>had</sup> ~~have~~ had to face some problems before the actual settlements were built. The PAC reported that the access road which <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ impassable during the rainy season was a great obstacle to them.



Dr. Wozab emphasized the need for PAC to secure a settlement plan which would demarcate the areas for agricultural activities and livestock development. It was pointed out that PAC were still needed to look for funds for installation of electricity. Dr. Wozab warned PAC to be cautious of the project since it needed a high degree of management and trained people, who would be able to check diseases and pests that grew very fast in the coastal areas.

In spite of all the problems identified, the Resident Representative was optimistic and dismissed any fear that would hamper the project from operating. He stressed that such problems should <sup>not</sup> be a source of discouragement.

The question of management and training was further discussed and the meeting agreed that while PAC fellows could be sent for training, small scale activities could start on the site. The meeting raised another question that demanded an assurance from PAC regarding the date when PAC would be ready to start activities at the site as the water problem seemed to be critical. PAC responded by stressing that people would have to ~~fight~~ <sup>fight</sup> those constraints. In this regard, PAC expressed and told the meeting that some members were already at the site. During the rainy season a tractor would be used as a transport and rain water would be collected for drinking and domestic purposes.

The Resident Representative strongly believed that if funds were available, it would be ideal to exploit the other road option <sup>which</sup> he thought would also be cheaper.

The QAU representative expressed his wish and suggested that PAC be helped by the mission through reporting to UNDP New York of the serious position in which PAC are operating at the present.

The meeting was informed that money was not a problem. What was needed then was for PAC to identify what activities could be started immediately by both FAO and PAC so that advance authorization could be granted to enable PAC start implementing the project while UNDP headquarters would be reviewing the revised project document. The mission promised to take up the matter with UNDP New York and would see to it that PAC were helped by requesting for advance authorization.



Asked what activities PAC were likely to start with in implementing the project, PAC responded that they could start with poultry keeping, vegetables growing, and horticulture and above all water would be dealt with to enable PAC to start vegetable gardening to feed the PAC Community. No real estimates were given by PAC on the acreage of land either under horticulture or vegetable gardening.

The meeting pointed out that it was always important to forecast the number of PAC members who would settle at Kitonga/Masuguri. From this point, PAC would be able to plan and estimate various related items.

There being no other item to discuss the meeting was closed at 5.15 p.m. with a word of thanks to the participants.