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UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

DAR ES SALAAM. TANZANIA

MATASALAMAT MANSION
Zanaki Street

PRO 300/NIM/CP

Reference

Cable : UNDEVPRO, DAR ES SALAAM

POST OFFICE BOX 9182

Telex 41284 Telephone : 27411-5
15 August 1983

Dear Brigadier Mbita,

Re: NIM Programming - ANC Projects

.....
We are pleased to enclose herewith some information regarding the above-mentioned heading and copy of Statement by Mr. T. T. Ndobe, Treasurer General of ANC as provided to us by our headquarters for your information and records.

Yours sincerely,
Original Signed

Dramane Guattara

Resident Representative

Dramane Guattara

Resident Coordinator of the UN System

Brig. 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 (Att: Mr. Msimang) + Encls.

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

ONE UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

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REFERENCE: PRO/300/NLM/CP

20 July 1983

Dear Mr. Ouattara,

NLM - Programming - ANC Projects

During the Governing Council session of June last the ANC representative made a statement, copy of which is attached herewith for your ready reference.

While appreciating the assistance provided by UNDP to the Liberation Movement, Mr. Nkobi raised a number of points. These and other points raised by other NLM representatives have been replied to from the rostrum by the Acting Assistant Administrator, broadly, or in some detail, as the case may be. Nonetheless, since points raised covered operative issues, I would like to mention them to you for information or appropriate action as necessary:

1. The guidelines - we will certainly interpret them with as much flexibility as possible, taking into consideration the special needs of NLMs, while at the same time ensuring that the Administrator's accountability emanating from established policies is maintained.
2. The projects mentioned on page two were indeed submitted at the December 1981 meeting in Tanzania. There is perhaps a misunderstanding as to the purpose of that meeting but a greater one concerning our procedures. The meeting was not intended to replace the normal process of submissions to UNDP. In this connection I wish to refer to paragraph 54 of the summary of proceedings of that meeting which is reproduced herewith as an annex for your ready reference. It will be seen that the list of projects submitted then was only preliminary and required further elaboration and consideration. Since the holding of that meeting, we have approved all projects which have been submitted to us formally through the OAU Liberation Committee for assistance to ANC. We advised Mr. Nkobi of this fact in our letter to Mr. Dragic dated 14 June 1983 and copied to you.
3. The point made regarding primary and secondary school fellowships outside of Africa is difficult to accept as the basic education of children of cadres through fellowships is not within UNDP's mandate.
4. With regard to SOMAFECO we have approved the project on the basis of the information and the documents submitted to us. If there are other needs

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in terms of training and education, we would be happy to consider them. As we have explained to the ANC representatives here, such needs may be reviewed during the evaluation exercise scheduled for the month of September.

5. With regard to shelter, the same remarks apply as for SOMAFCO above.

6. We are appreciative of the absorptive capacity of ANC as regards our technical assistance activities. This point is made on page four of the representative's statement. However, considering our limited resources, there is very little we can do to increase our contributions. In fact, as you know, in our notional distribution of ABLs, ANC receives the largest share of the NLM IPF for the 1982-1986 period.

7. As we have notified you and Mr. Nkobi during his visit here, we can accommodate additional projects this year. However, we would like to have at an early date the formal submissions of projects for 1984 and subsequent years since a major part of our assistance will be completed by mid 1984.

I believe you should share most of the above with the OAU Liberation Committee which in turn should inform ANC. In this manner we will formalise the bureau's response to Mr. Nkobi's statement and our discussions with the delegation here.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Olcese'.

Orlando Olcese

Acting Assistant Administrator and Regional Director
Regional Bureau for Africa

Mr. Dramane Ouattara
Resident Representative
UNDP
PO Box 9182
Dar es Salaam
TANZANIA

C 10/7
ANC

STATEMENT BY T.T. NKOBI
TREASURER-GENERAL OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA
TO THE 30th SESSION OF THE
UNDP GOVERNING COUNCIL – JUNE 1983

.....

Mr Chairman,

On behalf of the struggling people of South Africa we wish to express our appreciation to the UNDP for extending an invitation to the African National Congress to attend the 30th Session of the Governing Council. We sincerely hope that we shall have successful deliberations during this Session.

Mr Chairman,

It is the declared policy of the UNDP to render assistance to African National Liberation Movements recognised by the Organisation of African Unity. This policy has been clearly stated in the *Guidelines for the Approval, Implementation and Monitoring of UNDP Assistance to National Liberation Movements* issued by the Office of the Administrator early this year.

According to the guidelines, UNDP assistance to National Liberation Movements aims at preparing members of these movements "for full and responsible participation in the social, cultural, economic and political life of their respective countries of origin when independence is achieved". In the period prior to independence, UNDP assistance aims at enabling members of the National Liberation Movements to establish the necessary infrastructure "to attain a reasonable standard of living, productivity, civic responsibility and self reliance" in their countries of asylum.

To realise these objectives, the UNDP has committed itself to the strategy of offering the National Liberation Movements assistance of a development nature aimed at:

- 1) Skills promotion and manpower development through education at all levels;
- 2) Development of the capacity for self reliance in the countries of asylum through supporting self-help projects mounted by the National Liberation Movements in the fields of food production, the trades, health and other community services.

These objectives of the UNDP developmental assistance to the National Liberation Movements coincide with ours. The African National Congress is striving to build a core of specialists in the various fields of human endeavour capable of taking over all key administrative and managerial positions in the post liberation era, to effectively execute government policies and run the economy. For this reason the African National Congress attaches great importance to the education and training of all its members and the youth of our country. That is partly the reason why we have established a school for our youth at Mazimbu in the United Republic of Tanzania. That is also the reason why we are setting up – with ILO assistance – a Technical and Vocational Training Centre at Dakawa, also in Tanzania, in addition to sending our people abroad for specialist training in the fields denied them in our country.

In those areas where we have settled communities of South African refugees, eg Mozambique, Zambia, Angola and Tanzania, the African National Congress has set up community projects of various kinds. These are planned to be as self-reliant as our funds will permit. Our projects are not only designed to provide our people with the basic amenities of life, but are also intended to act as training grounds for skills development. All this is in keeping with the UNDP's stated objectives.

However, unlike governmental bodies which can plan their development projects with a large measure of certainty and accuracy, we are handicapped by two factors over which we have no control:

- 1) We cannot determine with accuracy the number of people we have to cater for. Our population figures fluctuate dramatically. An upsurge in revolutionary activity in our country is invariably accompanied by increased repression by the enemy forces. As a result large numbers of our people are forced to flee the country. It becomes our responsibility, as the vanguard of the liberation struggle, to minister to their needs;
- 2) The other major limiting factor is lack of constant and adequate funds to implement the projects effectively.

The new guidelines appear to prescribe procedures that amount to a radical departure from previous procedures — they are cumbersome, and by curtailing the responsibility of the OAU representative, would appear to diminish the value of our Observer Status. The guidelines also lack flexibility in relation to the special needs of the National Liberation Movements because they put us on par with independent states.

We would like to thank the UNDP and the other UN agencies for the support they have given and continue to give to us. It has sustained us up to now, but when you have thousands of people to feed, clothe, shelter and train no amount of help is adequate, especially with the ever-rising cost of living!

We would also like to point out that we have some difficulty in understanding how the UNDP determines what projects to fund, and at what level. For instance in December 1981 at the UNDP/ National Liberation Movements Programme Meeting held in Tanzania, we submitted the following projects for consideration, all of which were turned down:

For our settlements in the United Republic of Tanzania:

- a) A Motor Mechanics Project to provide training facilities to both students and ANC members;
- b) A Joinery Project to train students and members in carpentry and joinery, and to assist our ongoing Building Project and generally to produce simple items of furniture for the school and the community;
- c) A Kindergarten to cater for about 230 pre-school-going children;
- d) A request for funds to purchase light hand tools for vocational training;
- e) An Abattoir and Butchery Project;
- f) A Poultry Project;
- g) A request for funds to purchase an overhead irrigation system for vegetable production;
- h) A Piggery;

For other regions:

- i) A Sausage and Meat Processing Project at our Lusaka Farm where we already have cattle, pig and poultry production;
- j) A Health Centre in Mozambique;
- k) An Agricultural Project in Angola;
- l) A Project in Training in UN-systems Operations;
- m) A Hospital in Mazimbu.

In our view these projects are of the kind that the UNDP has committed itself to support. They either offer training facilities or are intended to make our settled communities self-reliant.

The ANC is also very perturbed by the fact that primary and secondary education outside Africa shall no longer be financed after June 1984, because we have a number of our cadres stationed outside Africa whose children attend school in those countries. If we have to recall these students it will be disruptive to their school work as well as to family life.

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On the other hand the UNDP consented to fund the following ANC projects at the levels indicated below:

1) The Scholarship Programme:

This is a very important programme to us. UNDP assistance to the ANC in this regard is in terms of four projects, namely:

- a) ANC/77/001/E read with ANC/82: Educational Assistance to the ANC; and
- b) ANC/79/001/F read with ANC/82: Unesco Educational Assistance to SOMAFCO.

The difference between these projects is that those listed under (a) are intended to pay for all our Unesco-sponsored students in Africa and abroad, from nursery school to university level, whereas the funds allocated under (b) relate to our own educational efforts at SOMAFCO.

For the cycle ending June 1984 UNDP assistance to the scholarship programme, in US Dollars, is as follows:

	1982	1983	1984
Worldwide Scholarship Programme	476,750	636,800.	315,400
Somafco Educational Project	263,250	185,000	541,600

Whilst the SOMAFCO Allocation is inadequate to provide fully for the educational requirements of all our children there, from Kindergarten to High School and to introduce them to vocational training, the worldwide scholarship programme allocation pales into insignificance when we consider the number of ANC-sponsored students throughout Africa and abroad, as well as the ever-rising costs involved.

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The reduction in the allocation becomes even more serious when we take into account the fact that important components of our education effort, eg seminars, workshops, in-service training etc, are not provided for.

2) The Habitat Project:

ANC/82: Assistance to Self-Help Development Project:

This project is concerned with providing our people with shelter. The allocation for the cycle ending in June 1984 is as follows:

1982 - \$250,000
1983 - \$200,000
1984 - \$200,000

Whilst it is true to say the above allocations were made with reference to the Mazimbu complex, we would like to point out that the ANC has settled communities in Mozambique, Angola and Zambia. All these people need to be housed. At present price levels the allocation to the ANC means it can only manage to house approximately ten to fifteen families per annum. This falls far short of our housing requirements.

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4/

We welcome the UNDP's suggestion, contained in the Guidelines referred to earlier, to visit the projects of the National Liberation Movements it funds. This should not only enable the UN Agency to see for itself how its grants are used, but also enable it to better understand the nature and size of the problems we face. We are very pleased that in 1981 two UNDP representatives did visit our project at SOMAFCO.

We would also like to suggest that decisions whether or not to fund projects submitted by the National Liberation Movements be influenced by, among others, such considerations as:

- a) The ability of the National Liberation Movement to account satisfactorily for the utilisation of the UNDP's funds granted to it;
 - b) Concrete evidence of how the UNDP funds have been used;
 - c) The existence of the necessary infrastructure to sustain the project suggested;
 - d) The extent to which the project will contribute towards the general realisation of the objectives of UNDP developmental assistance to National Liberation Movements.
- (6)

In determining the level of assistance to National Liberation Movements, the UNDP should give sufficient weight to the inflationary situation prevailing in most African countries where the National Liberation Movements have settled communities, and make adequate provision for this in its grants.

Mr Chairman,

The struggle in South Africa has developed to a qualitatively higher stage. The ever-increasing repression and brutality by the racist regime against the fighting people of South Africa has resulted in a continuous exodus of both young and old who look to the African National Congress for their protection, well-being and daily needs. To meet the ever-increasing demands made upon our organisation, we make an urgent appeal to the UNDP to considerably increase its assistance to us by meeting our requests as set out in the many projects submitted to you as far back as December 1981. Such a commitment will help ensure that the African National Congress is able to cater for the many thousands dependent upon it.

(7)

Thank you for your attention,

Amandla Ngawethu!


T.T. Nkobi

Treasurer-General