



**UNICEF**

**UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND · FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE**

Luanda, 02 August 1988

Dear Richard,

I think we need to work this into COTFL-2 either in your introduction or in proposed preface by -eg- Sally Mugabe.

Interestingly, same point was made to us yesterday by Angolan Deputy Minister of Health. But the way he made it - even to us - made abundantly clear most of his agency/technical assistance visitors do not see it that way.

Nor do all Government people in Southern Africa have that perspective and especially not in an articulated way that relates to children here and now. Nor to be utterly frank do all of our sectoral people. Let us not be surprised - it is less than two years since the Racelis/Mauras demarche at UNICEF's Dakar consultation that led to COTFL; even for us it is quite new "conventional wisdom".

I am quite sure both that we need to say it loud and clear and that - like AWAHF - it is "an idea whose time has come."

God willing there will be no COTFL-3 for independent Southern Africa and Namibia - a successor yet but on rehabilitation and reconstruction. Dpty. Minister of Health made that point too - he hoped in a few years we would no longer need to write studies like COTFL.

On that contextual Front things we are looking up - especially compared to October/December 1986 when we were

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Dr. Richard Jolly  
Deputy Executive Director  
(programmes)  
UNICEF  
New York, HQs



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working on COTEL one. All four of RSA's main strategic gambits - Bandidos in Mozambique, main line troops here, saturation control of population in Namibia, enforced transport bottleneck by blocking Indian Ocean lines - are in check. It is not mate yet but it looks much closer to end game than ever before. We do need to keep abreast of that as nature of need (not level) will change as war/terrorism context recedes, eg, the 5,000 Namibian students seem to have been able to get out because of reduction/concentration of RSA troops in Namibia just as upsurge in refugees in Malawi and retornados in Tete relate to bandidos breaking in battle resulting in ability of their slave labourers to flee (see Gersony on slave labour).

A Luta Continua,

*Reg*

Reginald H. Green

encls.

Charles Dickens opened his story A Christmas Carol (in which a ghost plays an omnipresent role) by saying that: Marley was dead to begin with and unless this is clearly understood nothing that follows will make sense.

In Angola and Mozambique the key fact that must be understood is War. Not a minor war, not a "Bush" war, not a civil war, but a full scale war of defense against external aggression by South Africa and its terrorist proxy forces (the bandidos armados) who call themselves "Renamo" and "UNITA". A war USA Deputy Under-Secretary of State for African Economic Affairs termed this year as "holocaust fully comparable to World War II".

Unless that basic contextual fact is grasped, no economic or human condition reality can be understood fully or analyzed adequately. This is not a matter of saying "there is a war" but of identifying the specific, concrete, contextual impact of the war on education, on the state budget, on health services, on transport, on nutrition, on housing, on poor peoples's incomes, on infant mortality and in seeking to find ways - even while that war continues - to reduce the damage, misery and death it causes.

In the other independent Southern African states, the physical presence of war is less. But its costs are not negligible. Excess defense costs imposed by South Africa weigh down the economies and cripple the budgets of Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Zambia. Terror raids lead to trauma in the children of Gaborone. Refugees fleeing from the bandidos and destruction of transport routes by the bandidos have brought Malawi to the edge of economic collapse and starvation. South African killer gangs stalk Swaziland and Lesotho where less than three years ago a South African blockade (total economic sanctions) triggered a coup.

Southern Africa is a region at war. South Africa's total strategy for the region is one of destructive engagement. The Front Line is not empty rhetoric - it is a brutal reality. To say this is not to be partisan nor political. It is a simple fact that the greatest threat to the human condition of infants and children in Southern Africa is war. And to their lives - 500 human beings below the age of 5 who would otherwise live die every day because of the war.

To save the lives of those now at risk - up to the brink of untimely graves - requires understanding the specific consequences of war and how lives and life itself can be saved from them. In the shortest possible run that requires ending South Africa's war of aggression, but until that day it means identifying, articulating, mobilizing support for, supporting and implementing concrete programmes to snatch lives out of the jaws of war; and then to help their governments and themselves to rebuild those lives to be living validations of Presidente Samora Machel's faith that "we see the future in the smiling faces of our children, the flowers that do not wither." That is where the Child Survival Development Revolution in Southern Africa must be at today and tomorrow if it is to be relevant.

MEETING 1-VII-88 OF I. FALL (AREA REPRESENTATIVE) AND  
R.H. GREEN (CONSULTANT) WITH PRESIDENT SAM NUJOMA OF SWAPO

1. The meeting was arranged at SWAPO's request with arrangements made by Admin. Secretary to President Nujoma, Cde. Axel Johannes. Ground work laid by several previous meetings Area Representative and/or Consultant with Cde. Johannes, Secretary for Health, Secretary for Economic Affairs, Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Outline of ways to proceed present and independence/transition Country Programme sent to SWAPO as 9-page memo (copy of same with 2-page Annex to justify programme size sent New York).
2. President Nujoma greeted, thanked, welcomed UNICEF delegation. Clearly knows what UNICEF is and roughly what it does. Quoted Ovambo proverb - A family or a nation without children has no future. Specifically welcomed concept planning broader (than health) independence programme with several SWAPO secretaries.
3. Main points to UNICEF:
  - a. Transition may be nearer than anticipated. Perhaps 3-month truce for RSA to evacuate Angola and then to 435 in Namibia fast. SWAPO Foreign and Information Secretaries have gone to Geneva for 4 power talks (I think as advisors to Angolans). Believes chance at Geneva or subsequent talks RSA will agree 435 schedule. Implies Reagan/Crocker want this to get a Farewell Foreign Policy Triumph (ie, Cuban withdrawal schedule).
  - b. SWAPO wants a UNICEF Country Office in Windhoek from Day 1 of UNTAG (not day 1 of independence 6 to 9 months later).
  - c. SWAPO has 5,000 odd students (nursery to secondary) en route Angola border to Luanda (Viana transit camp where 300 have arrived). Need prefab housing (have only limited unsuitable

tents), blankets, soap, vaseline, clothes. Otherwise, numbers will swamp capacity. These students have walked out from (largely) North of Namibia, crossed border, reached Angolan/PLAN (Namibia) lines, been helped to Lubango by PLAN-ie 400 miles of bush, river crossings, largely in hostile or dangerous country. UNHCR Airlift from Lubango. Have come from boycott (began March) as result BSA locating troop camps in or next to schools and running amuck (firing at dorms, torture of students, tear gas, rape) when defeats elsewhere in "contacts" with PLAN. More (beyond 5,000) may be en route in Namibia (eg, from Windhoek and centre). Very urgent and high priority request repeated several times.

d. On transition SWAPO will need help reestablishing 7,000 de facto orphans (excluding the 5,000) in Namibia. Sees problem as prefab housing not teaching.

e. Nursery school at Viana has no shelter - under trees. 250 odd 1-4's (5's pre-school/6's primary school) of women working in Luanda area SWAPO facilities. Italy promised 2 years back - no followup. (Conceivably UNICEF could nudge Italy via New York?)

f. Basic Drugs (current) request SWAPO Secretary for Health to Area Representative (at earlier meeting) and probable continuing interest cold packs/kerosene fridge to close weak point in other-wise model EPI.

NB: SWAPO believes cheap (?) Finnish, Norwegian prefabs. Evidently shown to President on recent Nordic visit. May be worth UNICEF going to NORAD/FINNIDA to seek swift response. SWAPO assures its Builders Brigade can erect - general appearance and operation Viana gives reason to believe that statement of capacity.

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4. President Nujoma (and Cde. Johannes who accompanied and took notes throughout) took us to Viana Namibia Transit Camp (to Kwanza Sul, out to further education) plus base vehicle maintenance, baking, some Luanda based personnel. Very impressive operation.
5. Nursery school children happy, clean, neatly clothed, healthy, no signs malnutrition, with several trained teachers. Know some English. Exchanged slogans with President, sang and waved to us.
6. Tents well set up, rows, clean inside but suitable for a weekend boy scout camp not several months. Camp in general well spread out - space and air - tidy, clean around buildings. Of 300 new students 15-20% resting (tired or feeling unwell from trip) but medical view is present physical condition good.
7. The 80-85% stood to attention (not quite, but neat rows and groups) to greet, sing and listen to President and guests. Alert, bright faced, neatly (not all well) dressed say 8 to 18 mostly 12 to 15, 30% female/70% male. (More women resting, total may be 40% - 60%.) Speak (understand) English in 50% of cases judging by those following 3 speeches in English (eg, spontaneous cheer when consultant said he hoped to see again but in Windhoek, Oshakati or Rundu). High morale, still a little amazed to be "out."
8. Education everywhere, eg, SWAPO Ambassador to USSR at driver's school, stock controller from Kwanza Sul studying stock control, trainee mechanics, a class (aged 9 to 25 - probably literacy) taking test. Very diligent, only group not to jump up to greet President Nujoma. Told all SWAPO units - including PLAN ones - have teachers and classes.
9. Bakery - clean, well ordered, well run, no waste of materials, 4,000 pound (1/2 kilo?) loaves a day, can double if need be.

Modern non-automated , perhaps 10 employees. Bread for Kwanza Sul (ca 40,000) and SWAPO Luanda - said to be best in Luanda.

10. Vehicle maintenance and repair unit. 19 sections - 5 divisions - Headed by SWAPO Secretary for Transport. 4 Swedish cooperantes with counterparts. Major overhaul or repair actual capacity 65 vehicles (cars through 5 tonne lorries and buses) a month. 10,000 part stockroom with bins /cards/computer identification/location. Also nut/bolt machining from blank capacity. Clear tool control with identification who loses what (not too many lose judging by record tagging). All vehicle crashes accident investigated taking evidence/ diagramming/analyzing/ recommending action.

11. In all jobs not seen as requiring great strength - eg, stock control, tool clerks, nut/bolt machining, driving as well as secretarial - women are trained and hold artisanal/managerial posts in practice as well as in principle. (children in school or nursery.)

12. Morale and discipline clearly high. Presidents's visit welcome not feared - also clearly not unusual. Spoke, shook hands with (literally) over 100 of all "ranks"! Very friendly reception UNICEF team. No evidence on safe ground that Namibians do see individual white persons as evil if met under auspices suggesting they are friends. (President Nujoma earlier frankly expressed fear race war now means in dark whites kill any black, no questions; black Namibians may by fear/reaction do reverse, even "good white people" and this corrodes basis for new nations.)

13 Very impressive. Morale, training, discipline organization. Repeated stress on learning self help/self reliance now "even before independence." Very much a case of given tools they finish the job (not the tools).



14. Liaison - informed President Nujoma (who agreed) day to day liaison (including points at 3 above) would be handled by Steve Johnson who would contact Admin. Secretary, Axel Johannes.

Reginald H. Green  
Luanda, 1 July 1988

SWAPO-UNICEF PROGRAMMING DEVELOPMENT  
Discussion and Heads Outline From Preliminary Talks

I. INTRODUCTION

There is a mutually agreed need to articulate both short/medium (in exile) and medium/long (in Namibia) UNICEF programmes in response to SWAPO proposals.

The main heads for action include:

A. Namibia Chapter for Children On The Front Line revised/expanded/updated 1989 edition.

B. Reactivating UNICEF programme in support of SWAPO health sector activity.

C. Considering (articulation/desired action SWAPO side; feasibility UNICEF side) additional short/medium run UNICEF support for SWAPO in other UNICEF programme areas:

1. Education
2. Water
3. Nutrition (including household production/processing)
4. Women (including livelihood/workload)

D. SWAPO proposals priorities/articulation for a full scale Namibia Country Programme to be negotiated with UNICEF prior to and go into operation at independence/beginning of "transitional period" (eg., as envisaged under Resolution 435.)

II. NAMIBIA CHAPTER - CHILDREN ON THE FRONT LINE

COTFL was always envisaged as having three sections:

1. Independent Southern African States;
2. Namibia (under occupation contrasted with SWAPO programmes.);
3. RSA.

Time pressure and personnel limits resulted in only 1. and 3. appearing in First (February 1987) Edition of COTFL.

A new edition is in progress to:

1. Update and strengthen Southern Africa Section (including more explicit coverage states beyond Mozambique and Angola);
2. Add a Namibia Chapter as envisaged at "2." above;
3. Up-date RSA chapter.

Points 1. and 2. are being coordinated by Marta Mauras (UNICEF Mozambique Country Representative) and data collection and drafting is being handled by country offices and Consultant (R.H. Green) used on 1987 COTFL. Publication is targetted for February/March 1989 which given printing - UNICEF New York editing - coordination means data collection by consultant during visit to Luanda ending 31-VII-88 is important.

#### DATA/MATERIALS NEEDED

##### A. Photos

1. Kassinga grave (as at page 28 US World Journal special issue)
2. Oshikuku massacre child victim (same publication, same page)
3. Healthy young children/Kwanza Sul or Nyangwa (same publication, P.4.)

4. Women's livelihood/construction/etc., e.g., women brick makers (same publication, page 19.)
5. Pre-school or primary children learning, eg, teacher showing something or at challa board (as at same publication p.46 upper left)
6. Vocational training (preferably shoes-garments or utensils with men and women) (eg, page 2-inside cover-upper left same publication).

The death (1 & 2) in/from occupied Namibia vs. Life (3 & 6) in Kwanza Sul contrast is deliberate. Chapter to be structured on those lines.

B. "Stories" for Boxes

4 to 6 100-200 word accounts of life of children in occupied Namibia (say 2/3 and in Kwanza or Nyangwo (say 2/3). Stories by children or mothers would be most effective (including ones beginning Namibia, ending Kwanza Sul.)

Examples of what is in mind from Mozambique available. Again deliberate death versus life contrast.

Presumably photos and some stories are on file with Information Secretariat of SWAPO.

C. Statistics

Kwanza Sul can for health/nutrition/education be seen as a "pilot" country. This data comparable to those in Table I pages 12/13 of COTFL would be useful:

1. Population (000's)
2. Under 5 mortality estimate (0-1 and 1-4)

3. Infant (0-1) mortality estimate
4. Infant and child malnutrition
5. % population within 5 Km of health facility.  
% population with access to safe water
7. Calorie intake as % of requirements
8. Primary enrollment as % of age group 6-12 (may be over 100% if older children in primary classes)
9. % Adult Literacy
10. % women of child-bearing age vaccinated against tetanus.
11. % one-year olds fully vaccinated against:
  - a. TB
  - b. DPT
  - c. Polio
  - d. Measles

(Believe these data are probably in existence in SWAPO Health Secretariat. Other two lines - 6NP per capita and life expectancy at birth - not applicable to Kwanza Sul.)

- D. General Reports (existing departmental or write-ups for other publications)
1. Primary Health Care
  2. Ante-natal, post-natal, immunization, oral rehydration, mother and child care.
  3. Training full and part-time health workers.
  4. Nutrition (including growing food)
  5. Education (especially primary, vocational, adult literacy and craft)
  6. Water
  7. Women (including skills, production, participation)
  8. Any other SWAPO wishes to see cited.
  9. Initial care/reintegration of refugees.
  10. Any information on trauma/mutilation of children.

(This on Kwanza Sul and/Nyangwa, but if only KS available OK.)  
Health and Social Welfare Department 1985/88 reports now received

Also any recent data on health/health care/nutrition/refugee and internally displaced numbers/child deaths in occupied Namibia.

III. SWAPO - UNICEF HEALTH PROGRAMME (Immediate/Short-Term)

It is agreed by UNICEF and SWAPO that UNICEF support to SWAPO Health Programme should be reactivated. This was agreed by UNICEF Area Representative/SWAPO Secretary for Health on 20-VII-88.

UNICEF (Luanda) awaits articulated proposals for immediate (through end 1988) action as well as for 1989.

If SWAPO (Health) wishes to consolidate all requests to UNICEF (i.e., for Nyangwa as well as Kwanza Sul), modalities to relate this to UNICEF's organizational structure and to logistical realities could be considered.

IV. ADDITIONAL SHORT/MEDIUM-TERM UNICEF SUPPORT TO SWAPO PROGRAMMES

UNICEF operates in areas beyond health. These include:

1. Education;
2. Nutrition (including production/processing/preservation of food);
3. Water and environmental sanitation;
4. Women (livelihood, workload as well as topics directly related to 1, 2, 3).

UNICEF would welcome proposals from SWAPO'S relevant Secretariate and/or organizational Units in respect to those sectors for implementation beginning this year or in 1989.

V. TOWARD A NAMIBIA COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR UNICEF

- A. SWAPO has begun to select options, set priorities,

articulate requirements and identify/negotiate with possible cooperating agencies with a view to having a programme of action ready to roll at independence.

B. UNICEF to date has not been involved in this process to any significant extent, either directly or via the Nationhood Programme. In 1983 UNICEF (New York) tentatively decided to use a consultant (R.H Green) to explore with SWAPO possibilities for a UNICEF Country Programme for Independent Namibia. Unfortunately this tentative decision did not come to fruition.

C. In June 1988, UNICEF (Luanda and in parallel New York) decided it was urgent to open discussions with SWAPO on what UNICEF Country Programme it (SWAPO) would wish to see in support of Independent Namibia. The consultant is now in Luanda to begin this process which it is envisaged may involve:

1. Preliminary agreement on areas to review and means of securing data (to 31-VII-88);

2. Data collection/analysis and proposal articulation by consultants (primarily Namibian selected by SWAPO plus R.H. Green and, perhaps Paul Spray and Caroline Allison) leading to discussion panels (Aug. -Nov. 1988);

3. A working meeting based on 1 and 2 in Luanda in December 1988 comprising:

a. UNICEF (Area Representative, Officer charged with ongoing Liaison SWAPO: RH Green).

b. SWAPO (including but not limited to Namibian consultants)

c. If it appears useful, 1 to 3 agencies with specialized skills relevant to issues raised in papers (eg, IFAD, WFP, SACCAR.)

d. If involved as consultants and available P. Spray (whose present organization is Christian Aid-UK) and C. Allison (whose present organization is OXFAM-Lusaka.)

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D. Certain logistic/organizational issues will also require discussion:

a. UNICEF envisages opening a Country Office in Windhoek and - subject to advice - a Field Office in Oshakati;

b. As UNICEF sees potential transport problems and return of refugee facilitation issues which may involve use of the Namibe-Lubango-Ngiva-Ondangwa route it proposes (subject to advice) direct links between Windhoek/Oshakati and Lubango/Luanda;

c. While UNICEF has used the phrase "at independence", it would wish to begin to implement the programme agreed with SWAPO at the beginning of any "transitional period" as envisaged under Resolution 435 to the extent SWAPO deems this prudent, practicable and desirable.

E. UNICEF is aware SWAPO will see the medium/long-term exercise within the framework of its overall activation of pre-independence planning articulation and cooperation agreement negotiation for independence. For example, it recognizes that the Namibian consultant papers may need to go beyond the particular proposal to UNICEF in order to have a consistent set of options and priorities from which to frame specific proposals.

UNICEF is further aware that timing is of importance as the transitional period and/or independence could be in 1989. If they are failure to have clearer and more detailed understandings and agreements than now exist could compromise the welfare of Namibia's children. If Independence is delayed beyond 1989 having a programme requiring only updating when the transition is in sight will save time then and be a worthwhile investment in the future of Namibia's children.

F. As an initial parameter UNICEF believes it not unreasonable to envisage securing finance for a \$5 million per year Country Programme for Independent Namibia. In addition, it would be willing - if requested - to seek to mobilize specific, additional support for



programme areas in which it was active, eg., basic drugs, rural health service vehicles, food aid for nutrition and livelihood programmes, simple tools/equipment and materials for urban and rural women's and livelihood programmes, equipment and training supply to emergency/rehabilitation programmes (eg, veterans/disabled/urban to rural returnees/rural to urban household reuniting/newly unemployed/drought victims.) It is possible to envisage mobilization of up to \$5 million a year from such sources. How it would be channelled would be primarily a matter between the donors and Namibia (SWAPO) not UNICEF which would see its main role in mobilization/coordination.

G. Areas in which UNICEF believes papers by Namibian consultants involved in SWAPO's planning process would be useful for this exercise include:

1. Primary Health Care/Community Health Care (including also basic drugs, supplies, clinic/health post equipment requirements and rural health transport plus health service transceiver radio/telephone system);

2. Child and Mother Care (including pre and post-natal, immunization, training, eg, of TBA'S - possibly community creches or other pre-school facilities);

3. Nutrition (not limited to monitoring and supplementary feeding but also including production - preserving - processing with special reference to northern peasant farm zones and to secondary food production by workers and their households in large ranch sector);

4. Women's Workload and Livelihood (including useful skills, training and initial materials - equipment required);

5. Basic Education (including vocational/craft, literacy, distance as well as primary);

6. Emergency (including returning veterans - especially those with low education/skill levels, disabled persons, desplacados, eg, at Oshakati/Ondangwa/Ongwediva and Rundu wishing to return to rehabilitate rural homesteads, urban arrivals with reuniting of families, newly unemployed, eg., ex-settler/expatriate/rancher domestic employees. Training and livelihood as well as interim survival support proposals.)

UNICEF believes that among such persons as the Secretary and Deputy Secretary for Health, the Secretary for Education, the Secretary for Economic Affairs, the Secretary for Labour and the Head of the Women's Counsel - and their associates - SWAPO has highly qualified candidates to serve as consultants.

UNICEF envisages paying the consultants for these papers. Assuming a substantial paper taking perhaps a month's work, it would see a fee of the order of US\$2,000 as reasonable.

## ANNEX

### NAMIBIA: Initial Independence Years Programme

1. It is proposed that the UNICEF Country Programme for Namibia during the initial years of independence should be targeted around \$ 5.0 million per year.
2. At first glance this may appear unreasonable high "\$ 5 million a year for a lower middle income country of 1 million people?!" would sum up an extreme form of this reaction.
3. That objection deserves point by point refutation:
  - a. the population is of the order of 1.750,000 (1988 - including a 100,000 in exile) not 1.000,000 and at independence 400,000 will be engaged in long distance moves necessary for social and economic rehabilitation and another 250,000 odd will become destitute;
  - b. Namibia has been a lower middle income economy but it is a crumbling one since 1979 and a mass exodus of RSA expats and colons is likely to cause grave interim damage to production and services;
  - c. The occupation regime and its "total war" against the people of Namibia have created up to 350,000 rural to urban refugees with next to no services, no environmental sanitation and endemic bubonic plague plus epidemic measles and malaria as well as ravaging the North's (where 65% of the people live) health system. Over 2/3 of Namibians live in absolute poverty. Transition is likely to mean purloined or wrecked vehicles and equipment, no drugs, few remaining high level staff, no arrangements for procuring or handling the 100 - 150,000 tonnes a year of grain needed even now when black malnutrition levels are high;
  - d. if interim support is adequate as to timing, quality and quantity a rapid turnaround is possible. (if not there is a grave danger of bogging down-literally to the grave for its child and infant victims).  
SWAPO in Kwanza Sul has - on coverage, quality - the best PHC/CHC, child and mother and EPI Programmes in Southern Africa. Nutrition, water and - less completely - environmental sanitation are outstanding. There are plans, programmes, priorities, training, personnel and results. But 75,000 souls and 1.750,000 are very different numbers so that

while major interim support can be used, unless it is available, the change of scope and scale are likely to swamp capacity in delivery of services and in training (retraining e.g in health about 5,000 semi-trained black nurses who could be retrained for PHC/CHC roles).

4. At a population of 1.750,000 Namibians a \$5.0 million UNICEF initial years programme is about \$2.85 per person. The \$18 million Angola programme is of the order of \$2.00 per person and more funding is potentially available and would be drawn on if there were not severe limits on what can be used. In newly independent Namibia there is likely to be capacity to use substantial volume money/personnel in health, education, nutrition, water, women sectors. To ensure that the capacity exists and UNICEF can relate to it fast at independence (or beginning of a UN umbrella "transitional period") requires a detailed dialogue leading to joint programme planning with SWAPO now.
5. It would be rash to predict transition/independence for Namibia in 1989. But there is a 50-50 chance (relating primarily to RSA military capability/exposure situation) and to act in 1989 if that 50% turns up makes pre-programming now essential. Even if independence is delayed the contacts can be continued and UNICEF/SWAPO brush off and update the programme when independence timing becomes imminent. In the meantime ongoing UNICEF/SWAPO interaction in Angola can be geared to achieving maximum capability for and feed into moving on to Windhoek.

RHG

Luanda, 27.July.1988

## PURPOSE OF VISIT

UNICEF in 1987 published Children On The Front Line - a presentation and analysis of the damage and destruction, including death, apartheid, South African and proxy force aggression impose on the children of Southern Africa. Special emphasis was placed on Angola and Mozambique.

The costs of destruction and lack of resources are analyzed in sectorial and macroeconomic terms. This part of the study uses National Product, External Accounts, Debt, External Assistance, Budget and Production Figures.

In the case of Angola UNICEF recognises that its data and analysis were weaker than Mozambique. While more data has since become available that which UNICEF now has ends in 1985.

Children On The Front Line attracted wide attention. The FLS, SADCC and OAU among others have welcomed it. We believe it is playing its small part in solidarity in the struggle for the lives of the children of Southern Africa against apartheid and South African aggression.

Therefore, UNICEF is now updating and strengthening it and adding a chapter on Namibia.

## CONSULTANT

Professor Reginald Herbold Green is the political economist leading preparation of the second edition of Children On The Front Line. He played the same role on the first edition but it was another team member Dereje Asrat who came to Luanda to collect data.

Professor Green - now based at the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex, England - has worked in and for Southern Africa since 1964. He has served the governments of Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique as well as SADCC and SWAPO.

## DATA SOUGHT

The data sought falls under nine main categories:

1. Gross Domestic Product (levels-makeup by sectorial origin-nominal and constant price)
2. Balance of Payments/  
External Debt/Reserves (exports, imports, balance of payment, external loans and grants, external debt, external reserves)
3. Budget (revenue and expenditure by main sources/uses)

4. Money Supply/Credit/Prices (Currency, Bank Credit to State and to Entreprises, Bank Deposits, Cost of Living and Other Price Series).
5. Agriculture - Forestry/Fisheries (Log Production, Fish Catch, Coffee Production and Exports, Marketed Agricultural Production, Cereal Imports).
6. Industry (Sectorial Output Indices/Output of Main Products/Capacity Utilization Ratios).
7. Transport (Port and Rail Traffic, Vehicle Park)
8. Power (Electricity Generation and Use)
9. Hydrocarbons (Oil, Gas, Petroleum Products Production, Domestic Use, Export )

Except for # 4 UNICEF has data through 1984 and preliminary 1985 and needs to update it. On # 4 UNICEF has no data and desires 1975-1987 and especially 1980-1987. Where available and not secret the share of e.g. budget, imports which has to be used on defense against South African aggression would be valuable to our analysis to show the way Pretoria cripples the economy and human condition of the people of Angola.

DATA REQUESTED BY UNICEF FOR USE AS BACKGROUND MATERIAL  
IN UPDATING CHILDREN ON THE FRONT LINE  
(CRIANCAS NA LINHA DE FRENTE)

1. Trend in GDP at Market Prices 1985 - 87 (Have 1980-84).
2. GDP by Industrial Origin 1985 - 87 (Have 1983 - 85).
3. Agricultural Production Marketed by State Bodies 1986-87  
(Have 1981-85).
4. Coffee Export Actuals 1986 - 1987  
Projections Coffee Exports to 1990
5. Production of Logs 1986 - 1987 (Have 1960 -85)
6. Fish Catch and Processing 1986 - 1987 (Have 1981 - 85)
7. Index of Manufacturing Output 1986 - 1987 and/or  
7-A Industrial Product Statistics 1986 - 1987  
(Have 1982 - 1985)
8. Traffic Statistics 1986 - 1987  
    3 Main Railways (Passengers and Freight)  
    3 Main Ports  
(Have 1973 - 1985)
9. Value of Imports 1985 -1987/Plan 1987 - 1988  
(Have 1984/Revised Plan 1986)
10. External Debt by Type (Export Credit, Commercial, etc.),  
and source. 1986 - 1987



Interoffice Memorandum

TO: See Distribution below

DATE: 20.07.88

REF.: RO/12/IDF/mjf/PSC.2

FROM: Ibrahima Doc Hall  
UNICEF Representative, Luanda

SUBJECT: Visit of Professor Reginald E. Green to Angola

Professor Reginald E. Green, UNICEF Consultant, is undertaking an assignment for UNICEF in Angola from 20 to 30 July 1988.

R. E. Green is a Professor of economics at the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, United Kingdom.

The purpose of his consultation is three fold:

- (1) To prepare an update of the UNICEF publication entitled "Children On the Front Line" (COFL), copy of which is included for your easy reference.
- (2) To prepare material on Namibia so that the next version of COFL can include a focus on Namibia.
- (3) To help UNICEF develop a contingency plan for Namibia.

During his first trip to Luanda as UNICEF Consultant, Prof. R. E. Green will be initiating a process leading to the completion of the assignment as briefly described under (1) to (3) above. I should appreciate if you would kindly indicate an appropriate time when you might be so kind as to receive him during the week starting Monday 25 July.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

- Mr. J. P. Gernay, Res. Rep. a.i. - UNDP
- Ms. Irene Lomayani, Officer-in-charge, OCN
- Mr. Onesimo Silveira, Representative, UNHCR
- Mr. T. Eshetu, Representative, FAO
- Mr. Philip Clarke, Deputy Representative, WFP
- Dr. J. D. Lisboa Ramos, Representative, WHO





# UNICEF

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND • FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE

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File: AG.7.1

.08 July 1988

Your Excellency,

I wrote you on 8 June 1988, Ref: LUA/1036/IDE/ER, requesting a meeting with Your Excellency to discuss matters of common interest between SWAPO and UNICEF. My office was subsequently informed that you were away from Luanda for some time and that your Secretariat would establish contact with us at an opportune moment.

I am writing this time to inform you of Professor Reginald H. Green's visit to Angola in connection with UNICEF's cooperation with SWAPO.

Professor Green will be arriving from Lusaka on 19 July for a period of approximately two weeks. He has been contracted by UNICEF to undertake specific assignments in respect of two areas of SWAPO/UNICEF cooperation:

1. The update of the report "Children on the Frontline" with the aim of including a focus on Namibia in a version to be published in February/March 1989. I am pleased to send you 5 copies of the earlier version of this report with the hope that you will find it useful. As you may know, Prof. Reginald H. Green contributed to the Southern Africa Part of "Children on the Frontline" along with other UNICEF colleagues, thus making this publication a very useful advocacy and awareness-raising tool. "Children on the Frontline" has gained an excellent reputation as one of the most authoritative analysis of the situation of children in this part of the African Continent. By including a focus on Namibia in the forthcoming version, which publication is, as indicated above, tentatively scheduled for Feb./March 1989, UNICEF hopes to make a useful contribution to a better understanding of the situation of children in Namibia.

H.E., Mr Sam Nujomo,  
President SWAPO,  
Av. da Liberdade, 20  
LUANDA

*Noted*  
*22/7*



2. The preparation of a contingency plan for independent Namibia. The UNICEF Executive Board approval was obtained in 1983 in respect of the opening of a sub-office in Namibia immediately upon independence. In line with more recent restructuring of UNICEF offices in Africa, it is now proposed that a full-fledged country office be established.

To assist in the preparatory process leading to the establishment of an effective UNICEF presence in independent Namibia, UNICEF contemplates the following immediate actions:

- a) An analysis of the situation of children and women in Namibia to be undertaken by UNICEF jointly with SWAPO and the UN Institute for Namibia with consultancy services provided by UNICEF.
- b) An inventory of international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) working within Namibia and discussion with SWAPO leadership to mutually agree upon which NGO's to be supported and for what purpose.
- c) Preparation of an overall Plan of Action jointly with SWAPO for implementation upon independence, based on the situation analysis under (a) above.

These two assignments will be carried out under Professor Reginald Green's leadership on the UNICEF side. Our office in Luanda is prepared to play its role as focal point for matters related to Namibia thereby providing the necessary support and the required backstopping to ensure a successful completion of the assignments. We should be most grateful if Your Excellency would designate a team of two or three persons to work with us during the period 20 July to 02 August when Prof. R. Green will be with us in Luanda.

Given the importance of the work we plan to undertake, I continue to hope that you will be able to receive me at your earliest opportunity so that I can benefit from your own views and advice on the matter.

Thanking you in anticipation for your assistance in this matter, please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Thrahima D. Fall', written over the typed name.

Thrahima D. Fall  
Area Representative  
UNICEF Angola and  
Sao Tome & Principe

encls.