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PROJECT PROPOSAL:  
"Vegetables production  
and processing for the  
Resettlement Programme of  
South African Refugees"  
Florence October I; 1989  
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Title: Vegetables production and processing for the resettlement programme of South African refugees.

Beneficiary host state: Tanzania.

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Proposing organisation: COSPE, Via dei Rustici 7, 50122, Firenze. Italy.

## 1. DEFINITION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

### 1.1. Summary/Background

#### 1.1.1. Summary

Following the agreements between South Africa and Angola about 10.000 South African refugees under the responsibility of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) who were living in settlements in Angola will have to be resettled. 3.000 will go to the already established settlement of Dakawa, in central Tanzania.

The present proposal aims to support, during a period of two years, the establishment of these refugees in the Dakawa community, by establishing a fruit and vegetables production and processing activity that can provide the community with a necessary diet integration as well as some income to make the activities viable.

#### 1.1.2. Background

##### 1.1.2.1. History

Since the beginning of the sixties South Africans started going into exile on a larger scale than they did before, because of the harsh repression of those who were involved in anti-apartheid activities.

Until the seventies most of the refugees fled to the direct neighbours of South Africa like Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana. Mozambique and Angola were after their independence also hosting countries for South African refugees. -

All these countries came in the eighties under the heavy pressure of the South African government, with military as well as economic means, to expel the South Africans living on their grounds.

At first, South Africans had to leave Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana because these countries found it impossible to defend themselves and the refugees from the repeated attacks of the South African army.

In 1984, as part of the Nkomati agreements, Mozambique had to close down the South African refugees settlements on its soil.

At present, as part of the Geneva and Brazzaville agreements between South Africa and Angola it was decided that the South African refugees settled in Angola under the responsibility of the African National Congress should not be hosted anymore by the Angolan government. About 10.000 refugees have therefore to be resettled. Their destination depends on the opportunities to provide for them, which are available to the African National Congress. Many of them will make use of study bursaries for countries in Europe or America. Others will go to resettlement camps in Uganda, for which details are still being discussed with the Ugandan government. The rest will go to the Dakawa settlement for ANC refugees in Tanzania.

The Dakawa settlement was established in 1983, on abandoned farm land allocated to the ANC by the Tanzanian government, about 55 kilometres north of Morogoro in central Tanzania, about 30 Km. south of the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College (SOMAFCO), the ANC residential secondary school for 2.500 students.

The settlement development plan has been studied in 1984 by the ANC together with the Scandinavian aid agencies. The plan provided for 5.000 people to be settled in Dakawa and it started being implemented in 1985, with the technical and financial assistance of the Scandinavian governments.

The ANC hopes to develop the area in such a way that it can absorb 3.000 people more.

#### 1.1.2.2. Existing situation

gpggation characteristigg egg community organisation

The social composition of the South African exiles is that of a population with a background of political involvement, coming mainly from an urban context, whose occupation in their own country was usually that of students and workers, mainly young and male.

The number of people who are presently living in Dakawa is near to 5.000, which is the originally planned population number for Dakawa.

The development cooperation activities of the said committees are coordinated by the Dakawa projects department, consisting of one project officer for each of the three committees and one general projects manager.

The additional population will be, as said, of about 3.000 South African refugees who will be resettled from Angola to Dakawa. About 800 of them are children under 18 years. About 400 are preschool children. The rest is adults in working age. The proportion men to women is estimated to be 1 to 1. Physical characteristics

The land allocated to the African National Congress for the development of the Dakawa community covers an area of about 2-874.8 hectares. Most of the area is formerly agricultural farming land, which is therefore fertile and suited for farming.

The site lies in the gently undulated plain of the upper Wami River, about 800 metres above sea level. The site is bounded by a number of farms, some of which have been abandoned. and by the Mabana village.

The climate is similar to that of coastal tropical and intermediate tropical zones, although day temperature may exceed those values. The annual average maximum is from 27 C to 31 C. the annual average minimum is from 15 C to 19 C. Rainfall has been recorded at between 1.100 mm. and 1.400 mm. per annum.

#### 1.2. Objective

The general objective of this proposal is to support the expansion of the Dakawa camp in order to accommodate 3.000 South African refugees coming from the Angolan settlements. The proposal also seeks to integrate the existing development programmes being implemented or envisaged in agreement with the Scandinavian governments, providing for the development of one of those sectors which have not been taken into account.

One such important sector is the cultivation and processing of vegetables and fruit, so as to provide the community with a vitaminic integration to their diet as well as with a productive activity where some skills can be learnt and the basis of a self-sustaining cooperative organisation can be set up.

The specific objectives of the project are:

a. To develop a horticulture sector, putting under cultivation 30 ha. of land, divided into 6 plots each 5 ha., as near as possible to the villages. The location of the plots still has to be decided and will be the subject of the first study. However, it can be envisaged that some of the plots will be located near the perennial Wami river so as to use its water for irrigation. One of the plots will be located in the Central site and will be used as demonstration plot for training and as a nursery.

b. To establish a fruit and vegetables processing small industry, which will make use of part of the products from the horticulture activity. The processed products will be both for the community consumption and for marketing. Both factors have been taken into account: the need of the community and the Tanzanian market absorption possibilities. The last factor has already been tested through participation of the community industries to the yearly Dar Es Salaam Trade Fair, where the community is able to sell directly or through orders thus raising money for the activities to be self-sufficient. Another market where the community sells its goods is the town of Morogoro, which serves the whole area villages. The food processing activity will be located in the central industrial site.

c. To organise both activities into a co-operative system, training all personnel to be employed in co-operative organisation.

d. To train the following qualified personnel in various skills, to be employed in both activities:

h 1 overall manager who will take up administration and follow up the overall co-operative management after completion. '

- in horticulture:

# 1 agronomist organiser and supervisor,

e 1 technician for the nursery,

i 30 general workers to be trained in the following techniques: dimensioning and fencing; land preparation: use of chemical and organic fertilizers; health protection of plants; irrigation accordingly to the type of crop, soil, daytime: crop rotation.

- in vegetables/fruit processing:

# 1 manager administrator to be trained in co-operative management, '

k 1 assistant manager to be trained in marketing,

t 1 bookkeeper,

i 16 workers to be trained in the use of technology and conservation/processing techniques.

### 1.3. Location and duration

The project will be located in the Dakawa Settlement. about 55 km. north of Morogoro in central Tanzania. The project period will be from January 1989 to December 1991.

### 1.4. Organisation and management

1.4.1. The overall responsibility of the project will lay with COSPE.

1.4.2. The day-to-day organisation and management of the project will be carried out by the COSPE personnel in Dakawa together with the project officer of the productive activities committee and with the overall manager assigned to the project be the refugee community.

#### 1.5. Inputs necessary

##### 1.5.1. Constructions

The construction works which have been foreseen are:

- 1 house/office for the expatriate personnel, which will be prefabricated so that it can be immediately available.
- 1 storehouse for the handtools and for part of the daily harvested crops, with an office/meeting room where discussions and training can take place and with a shelter for the tractor and the project vehicle. The construction materials will be bought locally or regionally.
- 1 laboratory for the food processing activity. with a storeroom equipped with fridges for the crops to be processed, an office and a meeting room for the discussion and training activities and a shelter for the project vehicle. The laboratory will need to be equipped with a well for potable water (50 to 60 mt. deep) and a power generator.
- construction works for the horticulture irrigation system: reservoirs and wells.

The prefabricated parts will be bought in Europe. The rest of the construction materials (cement, iron sheets, small iron and wooden parts, furniture) will be bought locally or regionally.

##### 1.5.1. Supplies

- horticulture:

A. to be bought in Europe: 1 tractor with accessories (trailer, ploughs, barrows). 2 precision seeders with accessories, various irrigation equipment (pumps, pipes, Sprayers), 1 vehicle 4x4 pick up for use by the horticulture expert for the various needs of the project, audiovisual equipment for the training activities, books and magazines and various teaching aids and stationery.

B. to be bought locally and regionally: handtools (hoes, sickles. axes, rakes. spades, gardenforks, wheelbarrows, sprinklers, Sprayers, plastic rolls, plastic pots for nursery plants, buckets), seeds and fertilizers.

- fruit and vegetables processing:

A. to be bought in Europe: 2 industrial fridges, 1 power generator, 1 water drill, 1 4x4 pick up vehicle for use by the project manager for the various "needs of the project.

B. to be bought locally or regionally: solar driers, pulper sicvers. hydraulic basket presses, juice extractors, bottle fillers, corking machines, various industrial pots, weighing scalesr buckets and small kitchen tools.

Both activities will be provided with a starting capital, to be used as revolving fund and refunded through the selling of the processed products.

The fruit and vegetables processing activity will use the starting capital for the first purchases of consumption materials (containers for the processed food, sugar, pectine, etc.).

The horticulture activity will use the starting capital for purchase of seeds and fertilizers.

#### 1.5.2. Exgatriate Qersonnel

- 1 project manager, expert in co-operative management and administration for 24 months. He/she will:

a organise, together with the local manager (omologue) the COhODerative structure and management of both activities and the overall co-operative structure and management and supervise to the marketing activities;

t complete the training of the local manager in the overall supervision and co-Operative management and, together with him/her. complete training of a book keeper and organise training of the local personnel and special sessions for Tanzanian land workers in the sorrounding villages:

k take care of the overall administration and logistics of the project.

- 1 agronomist expert in horticulture production with knowledge of' c0eoperatiVe organisation for 12 months.

He/she will: '

t organise, together with the local horticulture manager (omologue) the overall horticulture activity, locate the plots with the assistance of the water engineer, and the training activity of the nursery technician and of the workers, organise training of Tanzanian local peasants in farming techniques;

t complete the training of the local horticulture manager.

1 water engineer for 4 month. He/she will:

t assist the horticulture expert in locating the horticulture plots and setting up the irrigation system;

\_t assist the horticulture expert in training local personnel in maintenance of the irrigation system.

- 1 expert in fruit and vegetables processing tor 6 month.

He/she will:

i organise, together with the project manager and a local fruit/Vegetables processing production manager, the production process of the small industry, and train the personnel in the various skills required.



## 2. DRAFT COST AND FINANCING PLAN

### 2.1. Total cost and cost-QL each item (In ECU's)

#### 2.1.1. Constructions

- 1 store house/office for horticulture ECU 15.000
  - 1 laboratory/office for fruit/vegetables processing ECU 20.000
  - 1 prefabricated house for the expatriate personnel ECU 20.000
- TOTAL ECU 55.000

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#### 2.1.2. Supplies

##### Horticulture equipment:

- 1 tractor with accessories ECU 40.000
- 2 precision seeders with accessories ECU 4.000
- irrigation equipment ECU 80.000
- handtools ECU 25.000
- teaching aids ECU 15.000
- starting capital ECU 20.000
- vehicle ECU 23.000
- fuel and maintenance ECU 5.000

##### Fruit and vegetables processing:

- equipment ECU 40.000
- fridges ECU 10.000
- power generator ECU 15.000
- drill potable water ECU 30.000
- starting capital ECU 5.000
- vehicle ECU 23.000
- fuel and maintenance ECU 6.000

TOTAL ECU 341.000

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#### 2.1.3. Personnel from Eurogg

##### 1 project manager 24 months:

- salary (3.800 x 24) ECU 91.200
- taxes and benefits (19% of salary) ECU 17.328
- travel (return ticket Europe/Tanzania) ECU 3.200

1 horticulture expert for 12 months:

- salary (3.800 x 12)

m taxes and benefits

(19% of salary)

- travel (return ticket

Europe/Tanzania)

1 water engineer for 4 months:

- salary (3.800 x a)

- taxes and benefits

(19% of salary)

- travel (return ticket

Europe/Tanzania)

1 expert fruit and vegetables

processing for 6 months:

- salary (3.800 x 6)

- taxes and benefits

(19% of salary)

- travel (return ticket

Europe/Tanzania)

TOTAL

2.1.4. Transgortation g9 Dakawa

(costs for transportation to Dakawa

of the equipment to be bought in

Europe. in the region or elsewhere

in Tanzania)

FIRST TOTAL

2.1.5. Unforeseen contingency

To implement the project in a quick

way, as required, it is necessary to

provide for a budget to face any

unforeseen contingency. It is

calulated as the 7% of the first

total:

ECU

ECU

ECU

ECU

ECU

ECU

45.600

8.664

3.200

15.200

2.888

3.200

—.—.—.—.—

656.812

#### 2.1.6. Administration costs

It covers study, planning and start of the project, selection of the personnel and of the constructors to be employed; selection, purchasing and sending of the equipment; communications with the project: consultants to be employed in Europe; evaluation visits and project administration. It is calculated as the 5% of the first total:

ELU 32.840

GRAND TOTAL ecu 735.620

2.1.7. Other costs:

#### 2.2. Amount requested from the commission

The total cost of the project is requested from the commission:

ECU 735.628

#### 2.3. Other sources of funds

For reasons of simplifying the project description other contributions to the project have not been included in the costs.

However, the Dakawa community is participating to the project implementation with the personnel described in 1.2.d., and with secretarial services.

The Tanzanian government is contributing to the project with the land where the activities are going to take place.

#### 2.4. Financing plan

##### 2.4.1. First requested installment (December 1989)

Description of Phase I (6 months):

- arrival of the project manager and the horticulture expert from Europe: organisation of the work together with the productive activities project officer and the assigned management personnel, start training on cooperative management, book keeping and administration;
  - large selection of personnel to be employed in the small industry, start training on cooperative organisation;
- arrival of the water engineer (from Europe: location of the plots. selection of the team to work at the irrigation system;

m setting up of the central demonstration plots, start of training activities, selection of horticulture personnel, start production in 1 plot;

- implementation and completion 01 irrigation works:
- installment of the prefabricated house, construction of laboratory with well and generator, start construction for the store house;
- purchase of all the construction materials;
- purchase of all the horticulture equipment;
- purchase of the fruit/vegetables processing equipment to be bought in Europe;
- research of the fruit/vegetables processing equipment to be bought locally;

Description Of amount requested and use of funds:

- total cost for constructions ECU
- 2/3 cost for teaching aids ECU
- total cost for horticulture equipment (tractor, seeders. irrigation and handtools) ECU
- 1/4 starting capital for horticulture ECU
- fridges, generator and drill for fruit/vegetables processing ECU
- total cost for vehicles purchase . ECU
- part of the cost for fuel and maintenance ECU
- 8 months salary for the project manager and for the horticulture expert. included benefits and taxes (instead of 6 months to avoid delays in payments from the banks) ECU
- 4 months salary for the water engineer, included benefits and taxes ECU
- 3 travel tickets for the European experts ECU
- total transportation costs ECU
- 1/2 cost unforeseen contingency (as the most likely unforeseen contingencies will present themselves in the starting phase) ECU

55.000

10.000

149.000

5.000

55.000

46.000

2.000

72.352

18.088

9.600

40.000

23.488

1/2 administration costs (a3 Lhc  
higher costs involved will be in  
the starting phase, such as the  
selection of the expert and of  
the equipment) ECU 16.420

TOTAL FIRST INSTALLMENT ECU 501.943

2.4.2. Second requested installment gJune 1990L

Description of Phase II (6 months):

Fruit and vegetables processing:

- arrival of expert: CompleLe selection of personnel,  
complete purchase of equipment, organise work and start  
production using the products from the demonstration  
plots:

- ongoing on-the-job skills training and co-operative  
organisation and management;

training of a production manager, plannin the following  
phases and handing over of the activity management;

Horticulture:

- completion of preparation of the remaining 5 horticulture  
plots and start full scale production, continuation of  
training, implementation of training activiLes in the  
Tanzanian villages;

- planning of the following phases and handing over of the  
activity management;  
first evaluation.

Description of amount requested and use.of funds:

w total cost for fruit and  
vegetables processing equipment ECU 40.000

- total starting capital for  
fruit/vegetablgs processing ECU 5.000

- 1/2 starting capital for  
horticulture ECU 10.000

- part of the cost for fuel  
and maintenance ECU 4.500

0 8 months salary for the project manager,  
including benefits and taxes ECU 36.176

4 months salary for Lhe horticulture  
expert, including benefits and taxes ECU 18.088

6 months salary Ior Lhu food processing  
expert, including benefits and taxes ECU 27.132

- 1 travel ticket for the food  
 processing expert ECU 3.200  
 1/4 unforeseen contingency ECU 11.744  
 m 1/4 administration costs ECU 8.210  
 IQEQL SECOND INSTALLMENT ECU 163.050  
 2.4.3. Third requested installment (Decemhg; 19902  
 Description of phase 111 (9 months):  
 - continuation of production and training activities,  
 consolidation of the co-operative organisation.  
 consolidation or management structure.  
 Description of amount requested and use of funds:  
 - 2/3 cost for teaching aids ECU 5.000  
 n 1/4 starting capital for  
 horticulture ECU 5.000  
 - part of the cost for fuel  
 and maintenance ECU 3.500  
 - 8 months salary for project  
 manager, including benefits  
 and taxes ECU 36.176  
 - 1/8 unforeseen contingencies ECU 5.872  
 - 1/8 administration costs . ECU 4.105  
 TOTAL THIRD INSTALLMENT Egg 59;653  
 2.4.4. Fourth and last requested installment (Seat. 1991)  
 Description of phase IV:  
 - evaluation, planning of continuation of activities without  
 technical assistance.  
 Description of amount requested and use of funds:  
 part of the cost for fuel  
 and maintenance ECU 1.000  
 0 1/8 unforeseen contingencies ECU 5.872  
 1/8 administration cosLu ECU .105  
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 TOTAL FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT  
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### ' 3. FURTHER QUESTIONS RE CONTENT OF ACTION

#### 3.1. Tanzanian ggxxgxyyent golicics and QrioriLiGS

Tanzania has always been a very open country to refugees, hosting about 150.000 people, mainly coming from Burundi and Zaire. Its policy has been one of the most advanced in the region, favouring integration of refugees with the Tanzanian people, often granting the refugees Tanzanian citizenship. The case of South African refugees. however, is obviously different from that of the other refugees in Tanzania, who have often found in the hosting Country 3 place more familiar to their cultural background than their country of origin. The Tanzanian government policy towards the South African refugees is therefore one of granting them a plot to live on under their organisation reSponsibility.

The Tanzanian government officially recognises two organisations as representatives of the South African people. These are the ANC and the Pan Atricanist Congress (PAC). The different dimensions of the two organisations is well taken into account by the Tanzanian government, who is hosting more than 10.000 retugees under responsibility of the ANC and 3/400 under reaponsibility of the PAC. AS mentioned, the responsibility for the Dakawa refugees is assigned by the Tanzanian government to the ANC. Only in matters of security the responsibility lies with the Tanzanian government, represented by the Tanzanian Police or the Ministry of Defence.

#### 3.2. Self-sufficiency g; refugees

The project aims to promote the eelf-sufficiency of the South African refugees in the field of food production and processing. by training local personnel in the technical aspects of fruit and vegetables production and processing and in the organisational and management aspects of a self-sufficent production cycle. After the project completion the trained personnel will implement further training activities for more persounel from the camp as well as from the sorrounding Tanzanian villages.

#### 3.3. Demograghic structure

Even though the composition of the Dakawa settlement is not, as in the majority of cases with refugees settlements, mainly women. children and old people, nevertheless women and children are an important component of the refugee community. Therefore it is envisaged that the majority of the people to be employed, especially in the horticulture activity, will be women.

As not all the products from the horticulture activity will be processed, but the main part will be used for immediate consumption, the direct beneficiariee or this activity will be the Children of the cammunity, as the fresh vegetables and fruit will be priorjtarily distributed to the pre-school centres.

#### 3.4. Local Qogulatjon involvement

The inhabitants of the surrounding villages, which make up the Magole Ward, are about 36.000.

Because of the security risk the settlement is generally Fianna! fa nnnnnn And fhvnmnghly nnvun-i I Ian hy f'hn 'Pnnvnn-inn Police. However, with the knowledge of the Tanzanian government, the participation of the local Tanzanian population can be envisaged for some activities. The South Africans try to do it particularly in the case of training. when specific activities take place in the camp and also promoting some training activities in the surrounding villages. Exchange of equipment and of technical advice is also normal practice.

The same can be envisaged in the case of this project and in particular that the project's personnel will implement some training activities in the surrounding villages and that some selected workers from those villages participate in the training activities in the camp. The horticulture equipment can be made available to organised groups of local Tanzanian peasants as well as the products from the nursery nursery. The budget to be devoted to these activities will be drawn from the items "horticulture equipment". "teaching aids", "vehicle and fuel" and "expatriate personnel". While a contribution from the ANC will be given in the form of its own qualified personnel.

The cost for these activities can be estimated to amount to about 50.000 ECU's.

Finally, it should be noted that when the South African refugees will return home. which will be as soon as the situation of their country will allow it, all the capital investment which will have been made (infrastructures and equipments) will remain for the use of the local population.

#### 3.5. gglitical gag sociological sensitivities

There are no particular political sensitivities to this programme, as the political relationships between the ANC and the Tanzanian government has always been one of mutual respect and esteem. Moreover, the Tanzanian government has always had a leading role in the Front Line States' struggle against apartheid, and has devoted its own resources to support for the South African anti-apartheid activists.

As for sociological sensitivities, the ones concerning the South African refugees situation have been taken into account designing the project and will be taken into account selecting the expatriate personnel to assist in the implementation.

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4.4. Requested anment schedule:

- December 1989: ECU 501.948
- June 1990: 1 ECU 163.050
- December 1990: ECU 59.653
- Septemb9r 1991: ECU 10.977

4.5. Place where receigts ggg g9 Q3 held:

All documents proving expenditure are to be held at COSPE main office in Florence, Italy. During the projects implementation such documents will be kept, for periods as brief as possible, in the house/office of the project manager.

4.6. Cosge's banking reference: c/c n. 1897

CREDITO ROMAGNOLO  
Via Brunelleschi 11  
50123 FIRENZE ITALY

4.7. Persons authorised ;9 sign Egg contract:

Luciana Sassatelli and  
Graziano Tonnellotto.  
Legal Representatives.

4.8. Date \_; this grogosalz October 12, 1989.