

TMO/034/0197/1

ANC - PIPELINE
PROJECT REVISION

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROJECT REVISION

COUNTRY: African National Congress (South Africa)
HOST COUNTRY: The United Republic of Tanzania
PROJECT TITLE: Assistance to Self-Help Community Development Project, Morogoro
PROJECT NUMBER: ANC/78/101/C/
DURATION: Five years

The above project is amended as indicated, and for the purpose specified on this document.

The change in UNDP input is as follows:

Previous UNDP input - Project budget code: A \$ 101,754
Revised UNDP input - Project budget code: B \$ 632,754
UNDP input - increase \$ 448,000
Revised UNDP input - Project budget code: C \$

Agreed on behalf of OAU	Date
Agreed on behalf of ANC (SA)	Date
Agreed on behalf of the Executing Agency	Date
Agreed on behalf of UNDP	Date

A. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

To provide an opportunity for South Africans to control their own environment to a degree heretofore not permitted and to allow them to plan and operate their own settlement on a non-discriminatory and communal basis.

To extend their experience in organising and managing a large community and the necessary social services.

To train a cadre of skilled masons, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, motor mechanics, engineers, architects and community planners, and agricultur workers.

To impart to all in the community building skills, a concern for their environment and the need for community organisation.

B. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

The immediate objectives of the original project (Project Number ANC/78/001) included provision of building tools, building equipment and materials, and architects to design suitable prototype housing, as well as other qualified personnel and consultants. The objectives also included the organisation of group training and study programmes in various fields associated with construction.

Tools, building equipment and materials have been purchased; the ANC has established an in-house team of architects and engineers including 2 architects, 3 draughtsmen, 2 site engineers and an electrical engineer; and a functioning training programme has been defined in cooperation with Ardhi Institute.

C. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION FOR THE PROJECT

Following the unrest in South Africa after the Soweto riots of 1976, thousands of youth and children fled from police harassment and terror and continue to leave the country. In 1977, the ANC (SA) received a gift of 250 acres of land from the Tanzanian Government (this has now been increased to 4000 acres), and embarked on the planning and building of the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College at Mazimbu, Morogoro. This is designed to give those students and non-students in its care an alternative to Bantu education, bantustans, barrack-style housing and slums assigned to the African people, while the whites have proper schools in segregated luxury housing areas.

Negotiations have recently been completed between the ANC (SA) and the Tanzanian Government for the acquisition of 10,000 acres of land at Dakawa. It is intended to regard the potential usage of

this land as an extension to the educational project which has been initiated at Mazimbu.

The development programme at Dakawa is expected to include a number of projects, of three main types: educational, agricultural, small industries.

It is visualised that the population at Dakawa will be spread over a number of small communities, with each community specialising in one or two aspects of the development programme. In addition to being equipped to fulfill its own primary function, each community will be allocated a plot of land to utilise for small-scale food production.

The development of this self-help community development project will help to prepare the ANC cadres involved in its building in advance, so that soon after the establishment of majority rule immediate improvement of the housing and schooling conditions and the implementation of self-help building and agricultural schemes can take place.

The UNDP Project "Assistance to Self-help Community Development" (ANC/78/101) was approved and signed on 17 July 1978, revised and signed on 14 December 1979. Its implementation, together with other bilateral and multilateral assistance, has contributed to the progress achieved in the renovation of eight existing houses, stores and workshops of the former sisal estate, completion of thirty new staff houses, two dormitory units for 288 students, eight classrooms, and the commencement of construction of a further fifteen staff houses, two more dormitories, eight more classrooms, four science laboratories and a hospital.

On the farming side, a poultry unit, with 1000 layers, has been built and is supplying eggs to the present community; a broiler unit supplies a regular supply of meat; a piggery with 600 pigs also supplements the meat supply. Eighteen acres of orange trees have been established and ten acres of bananas have been planted; a vegetable garden supplies most of the needs. One thousand bags of maize, 250 bags of sorghum and 100 bags of beans were harvested this season.

The school has been operating as a fully-fledged school (from Form I to Form 5) since May 1979, with a student population of 350 students. A primary school with 90 students has been established and a nursery with 50 children is now functioning. A creche with 37 babies is operating. The mothers of the creche and nursery children are assisting in the school, construction, or the other projects which exist on the complex.

An adult education training programme has been introduced.

The students participate in a planned way in all production fields as an introduction to the technical fields.

Other ANC cadres are being trained on the job and a theoretical programme has now been prepared for them.

The programme called for the completion of the construction by 1985. This has now been revised to 1986 because of the delays caused by lack of materials and the late arrival of building equipment ordered. The material problem is now being solved by ordering 90% of our building requirements from abroad.

D. OUTPUTS

The following outputs have resulted from the first and second phases of the ANC/78/101 project.

a) Non-Value Generating Outputs

1. The renovation of 7 existing houses and 3 warehouses.
2. The laying on of a temporary water supply with filtration plant, sewerage system and electrical supply.
3. The establishing of secondary, primary, nursery and adult schooling.
4. The establishing of a creche.
5. The completion of two dormitory units for 288 students, including two communal kitchens and dining halls.
6. The completion of two classroom blocks with a total of eight classrooms.
7. The completion of 30 staff houses.
8. The nearing completion of the third and fourth dormitory units, two classroom blocks, six hostels for unmarried mothers and other single people, and eight staff houses.

b) Value Generating Outputs

1. The establishment of a design and construction capacity, including planning, programming, purchasing, stores, construction and site supervision departments.
2. Self-sufficiency in eggs, broiler and pork meat, maize, sorghum, beans and vegetables.
3. The planting of fruit orchards.
4. The setting up of a joinery workshop which is producing all doors and door and window frames needed for our construction programme, as well as the furniture needed for the school and all other buildings being constructed.

5. On- site training of carpenters, builders, plumbers, painters, welders, motor mechanics and electricians.
6. Tailoring workshop.
7. A two-way training programme in cooperation with Ardhi Institute, which includes technical training of ANC cadres in fields such as building surveying, construction design, etc.

NOTE: The above value-generating outputs have not as yet been quantified. Please refer 82/86 budget 11.2 "Consultants" for which part of the allocation is requested.

The present revision of the project will contribute to the realisation of the following additional outputs:

1. The completion of the building in progress.
2. The construction in 1981 - 1986 of:
 - 4 dormitory units (for 144 students each)
 - 40 staff houses
 - a medical centre
 - a children's centre
 - balance of vocational centre
 - 2 science blocks
 - 1 teachers' block (school offices, staff rooms, etc.)
 - 3 blocks of classrooms
 - a library
 - an administration building
3. The roads of the school complex and farm.
4. The permanent sewerage system (oxidation ponds).
5. Storm-water drainage.
6. Landscaping.
7. Permanent water supply (drilling for underground water).
8. Building of permanent farm complex which will include a dairy, poultry unit, piggery, beef herd, milling and feed-mixing station, and a machine complex. The setting up of this complex will be possible only now that the Tanzanian Government has granted the ANC extra land (4000 acres).
9. Development of educational, agricultural and small-scale industrial projects at Dakawa (see Appendix).

E. ACTIVITIES

Activity	Location	Proposed Duration /Starting Date
1. Signature of project revision	Dar es Salaam	June 1982
2. Recruitment of associate experts	New York	July 1982
3. Ordering of construction equipment	Nairobi	July 1982

Activity	Location	Proposed Duration /Starting Date
4. Selection and placement of candidates for 3 year course at Ardhi Institute	Morogoro	Feb-June 1983
5. Delivery of construction equipment	Morogoro	July 1983
6. Selection for introductory courses at Ardhi Institute	Morogoro	March 1983
7. Commencement of two-way training programme with Ardhi Institute	Dar/Morogoro	June 1983
8. Selection and placement of candidates for post-graduate fellowship	Morogoro	July/Sept 1983
9. Project progress review	Dar es Salaam	December 1983
10. Selection and placement of candidates for post-graduate fellowship	Morogoro	July 1984
11. Selection and placement of candidates for a three-year course at Ardhi	Morogoro	Feb/June 1984
12. Project progress review	Dar es Salaam	December 1984
13. Selection and placement of candidates for post-graduate fellowship	Morogoro	July 1985
14. Selection and placement of candidates for a three-year course at Ardhi	Morogoro	Feb/June 1985
15. Project progress review	Dar es Salaam	December 1985
16. Selection and placement of candidates for	Morogoro	July 1986
17. Selection and placement of candidates for post-graduate fellowship	Morogoro	July 1986
18. Project progress review	Dar es Salaam	December 1986

F. DESCRIPTION OF INPUTS

1. The Government of Tanzania has allocated 4000 acres of land at Mazimbu and a further 10,000 acres at Dakawa. The land allocated includes a number of existing houses.
2. The ANC has provided and will continue to provide a Project Manager, a design and construction team consisting of architects, engineers, all necessary manpower as well as students for the training programme.
3. The UNDP will finance:
 - 3.1 Project Personnel
 - 3.1.1 An associate expert (civil engineer) will be recruited to work under the supervision of the Project Manager and the Site Engineer. His responsibilities will include the supervision of construction of the roads, sewerage, storm-water drains, the water supply and the sports complex.
 - 3.1.2 An associate expert (civil engineer) to work under the supervision of the Project Manager and the Site Engineer. His responsibilities will be to assist the Site Engineer in supervising the construction programme, excluding the points mentioned in 3.1.1.
 - 3.1.3 Planning team for Dakawa: To include a surveyor, hydrological engineer, physical planner, architects, engineers, and an economist. Such a comprehensive team is a necessity considering the complexity of the development envisaged at Dakawa. If the development process is to proceed smoothly and rapidly, it is essential that the groundwork be properly laid.
 - 3.1.4 Short-term consultants will be hired by the ANC for the following services:
 - Deep well water survey of the complex at Mazimbu and Dakawa
 - Detailed design of vocational training and stores complex
 - Landscape planning
 - An analysis of quantities and labour requirements as a basis for workforce planning
 - Advisory personnel for Dakawa to assist in the establishment of agricultural enterprises and small industries; also to train ANC cadres in the management of these enterprises.

- Advisory personnel to set up a cost accounting department
- An analysis of the quantified outputs generated by such projects as the joinery workshop, tailor shop, agriculture projects, etc.

Where possible these professional services will be contracted with Ardhi Institute or other Tanzanian institutes.

3.2 Training

- 3.2.1 Individual fellowships will include for three ANC personnel to be enrolled in Ardhi Institute every year for the next three years. In addition fellowships will be made available for ANC personnel at an approved Tanzanian or any other English-speaking African country for diplomas in office management, stores management, and office administration.

Three international six-month fellowships for specialist technical post-graduate training will be provided.

- 3.2.2 ANC and Ardhi Institute students will continue their cooperation of on-the-job construction group training programmes providing ANC with professional back-up service.
- 3.2.3 ANC personnel will be enrolled in Ardhi Institute in introductory one-month courses in housing, planning and building.

3.3 Equipment

- 3.3.1 Expendable equipment: The following construction material will be imported from project funds in accordance with ANC's construction programme procurement schedule: galvanised pipes and fittings, glass louvre blades, aluminium louvre frames, paint, steel frame structures, electrical material, nails, screws, bolts, locks and pre-fab structures, etc.
- 3.3.2 Non-expendable equipment: The following construction and road-making equipment will be purchased from project funds: machinery for joinery workshop, electrical hand tools, 4 wheel dumpers, concrete mixers, 4 wheel loaders, grader, rollers, earth plate vibrators, welding shop machinery, sheet metal machinery, metal lathes, tipper trucks, platform trucks, horse and trailer trucks (30 tons each), truck with hydraulic lifter, fork lift (5 ton), electric circular saws for site work, metal workshop machinery and tools, office equipment, spare parts, tractors, trailers.

G. FUTURE UNDP ASSISTANCE

The need for future UNDP assistance will be assessed in the light of the progress achieved in the implementation of the project.

H. BUDGET

See next page.

PROJECT NUMBER: ANC/78/101

TITLE: ASSISTANCE TO SELF-HELP COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, MOROGORO-DAKAWA

	TOTAL	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
10. <u>PROJECT PERSONNEL</u>						
11.01 Associate experts			108 m/m PM	108 m/mPM	108 m/mPM	108 M/mPM
11.2 Consultants	35,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
15. Duty travel	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
16. Missions	10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
19. Component total	50,000	13,000	13,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
30. <u>TRAINING</u>						
31. Individual fellowships	100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
32. Group training	55,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
33. In-Service training	17,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
30. Component Total	172,000	40,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000
40. <u>EQUIPMENT</u>						
41. Expendable equipment and supplies	2,000,000	1,000,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
42. Non-expendable equipment	2,000,000	1,800,000	100,000	50,000	25,000	25,000
44. Component total	4,000,000	2,800,000	350,000	300,000	275,000	275,000
50. <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>						
51. Operations & Maintenance	55,000		10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
53. Sundry	25,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
59. Component total	80,000	5,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
99. GRAND TOTAL	4,302,000	2,858,000	411,000	361,000	336,000	336,000

(ALL FIGURES IN U.S. DOLLARS)

APPENDIX
PROJECTS ENVISAGED FOR DAKAWA

EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS

1. Vocational Training Centre: A full-time vocational training centre is to be established to train cadres of the organisation in fundamental skills. Fields offered will include carpentry, joinery, electrical installation, plumbing, motor mechanics, agromechanics, welding, metalworking, masonry, painting and signwriting. The intent is to eventually develop this vocational training centre into a technical college.
2. Office Skills Training Centre: With the increasing growth of our movement, there is an ever-increasing need for competent clerical staff. The establishment of a training centre of this nature would ensure that suitable cadres receive training in areas such as typing, shorthand, bookkeeping, basic accountancy, and so on.
3. Administration/Management Institute: Also allied to the continuing growth of the organisation is the need for skilled administrators, especially at lower and middle managerial levels. These skills can be learned, and the opportunity must be made available, as such training is not possible for our people in apartheid South Africa.
4. Orientation Centre: The efflux of refugees from South Africa continues daily, and the numbers are growing. For all cadres, such a centre would enable their skills and needs to be assessed, and a proper decision made as to the best place for them in the East Africa community. This is especially important for students. Assessment can be made of their scholastic level, and intensive upgrading provided where necessary. Students can then proceed to Somafo at the beginning of each academic year, rather than scattered throughout the year as is the case now -- a situation which is quite disruptive to efficient teaching practice.

AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

These generally will be large-scale, and will be geared not only to supplying the organisation's needs but also to the generation of funds for the maintenance of the ANC community in East Africa, as well as on-the-job training for interested cadres.

1. Cotton: The cotton itself will be sold to generate funds. Oil will be extracted from the seeds and used for cooking purposes. The cotton cakes will serve as a protein source for the animal husbandry projects.
2. Sunflower: Oil extracted from the seeds will be used for cooking, and the seed cakes will serve as a protein source for animal husbandry.

3. Rice: This will be grown under irrigation. The primary usage will be for our own consumption. Any excess will be sold to generate funds.
4. Horticulture/Orchards: This project will also require irrigation. Vegetables will be produced both for ANC consumption and the local market. The same will hold for fruit production. Bananas, paw-paws and citrus are expected to be the main fruits grown.
5. Fish farming: This project will serve both to generate funds and to provide an alternative protein source for the population. Bone meal can also be processed to serve as a supplement to animal feeds.
6. Beef farming: The cattle grown will provide food for the ANC population. Surplus will be sold to generate funds. Hides can also be sold to the Morogoro Tannery.
7. Dairy: The milk produced will supply the local population (both ANC and Tanzanian). Butter and cheese will also be produced.
8. Piggery: The animals will provide food for the local population, as well as being a potential source of funds. Some animals can be grown to produce fat rather than meat, in order to supply a soap-making venture.
9. Poultry: Both layers and broilers will be grown. The community will be supplied and the excess will be sold to generate funds.

SMALL INDUSTRIES

These will be concerned with generating funds, as well as supplying the ANC's needs in the areas concerned.

1. Food processing: Processing will include fruits, vegetables, fruit juices, jams, meat and fish products.
2. Furniture making: The pilot carpentry and joinery factory established at Mazimbu to meet the needs of the building site and school complex is a forerunner of a commercial factory to be established at Dakawa. Production will include such items as tables, chairs, couches, sideboards, and so on.
3. Garment factory: A full-scale factory, including a design department, will be established. Production will include men's women's and children's clothing, uniforms, bedding, etc.
4. Shoe-making/Leatherwork: Shoes will be produced to meet the needs of ANC members. Other items to be produced will include bags, suitcases, upholstery for furniture, etc.

5. Soap: Using raw material from the piggery, soap will be produced for the organisation and perhaps also for the market.
6. Glass: A factory will be established to produce products such as tumblers, jars and laboratory glass.