

UMTPQYD 329A 1
1 SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENT
EXILES PROGRAMME IN NIGERIA
JANUARY.1991 - DECEMBER 1992
Report No 1.
March 1991
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1AUSTCARE

'Introduction

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The present educational crisis in South Africa, worsened by the on-going violence in Natal has made it imperative that assistance 'be secured for the growing number of young people fleeing South Africa. According to ANC Education Secretary " we desperately need funds for a massive scholarship programme to meet training within the ANC". In particular the ANC has called for urgent funding of over 1700 South African student exiles in Nigeria, Kenya and Zimbabwe; the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Mazimbu; Vocational Training Centre at Dakawa; Adult Education for Older Learners.

Towards the end of 1990 the Australian Government (AIDAB) was approached by the ANC to financially assist in the implementation of a programme of educational training for approximately 500 secondary school students living in exile in the Front Line States. The training would be provided in Nigeria.

Programme Objectives

1. To offer education and sanctuary to 500 recently exiled South African students.
2. To overcome the educational damage caused by the Apartheid system through remedial education for 500 students.
3. To equip the beneficiaries with usable skills for their return to a free and democratic South Africa.

Proposal

The programme proposed to AIDAB was to secure educational placement for the identified students; meet bursaries, transportation costs to the place of study and the cost of at least one holiday for each student with his/her parents. It was proposed that the ANC education department would conduct the registration of all students including, where possible, details of previous academic records and achievements, possible areas of study and health status.

Co- -ordination with the host country would be done by the ANC Department of Education in Lusaka and Tanzania as well as the ANC representatives in each of the participating countries. The host country government would send an educational delegation to Lusaka to review, test and interview the students, assist with selection and determine the appropriate placement in the host country. This process would also involve a detailed agreement with the host country regarding welfare and medical support, transportation, accommodation, student counselling etc.

To facilitate the speedy implementation of the programme and to co-ordinate with various departments of the ANC, two ANC officers per country would be appointed. One of them would function as a student counsellor. All travel, accommodation and allowances would be incorporated in the programme costing. The ANC department of Education in Lusaka would co- -ordinate with the in country representatives. Administrative and logistical support would be provided to ensure effective programme implementation and student support.

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An activity schedule was proposed as follows:

Month/Year

1. Student Registration October, 1990
2. Student interview/selection October/November
3. Finalisation of ANC/host countries agreements
4. Pre-planning visit to host countries by ANC mission Early November
5. Finalisation of student selection, transport, logistics accommodation, and support November
6. Establishing of ANC support secretariat in each country. December.
7. Movement of students of host countries and settlement in schools December
8. Commencement of school programme January, 1991
9. On-going support and monitoring by the ANC January/Nov, 1991
10. Annual joint ANC, host country donor agency review correlation December, 1991

Expected Benefits:

The major beneficiaries would be the students of whom it was expected approximately 50% would be young women. The education provided under this programme would assist these young people to gain the necessary skills and knowledge for active participation in the economic, social and political life of a new democratic and non-racial South Africa.

Evaluation and Reporting

Besides the rate of success of the students, evaluation of studies would be an ongoing activity. An annual report would be compiled and forwarded to the relevant host country authorities and donor agencies.

Budget

The initial budget was US\$ 1,997,000 over a three year period.

Donor Response

Following initial discussions with Australian Government representatives it was agreed that AIDAB would support the abovementioned programme but that this assistance would be channelled through an Australian NGO to an ANC nominated organisation, The Luthuli Memorial Trust, based in London. AUSTCARE agreed to manage the funds on behalf of AIDAB and the Luthuli Memorial Trust would undertake to implement the programme on behalf of the ANC. A revised budget had been calculated by the ANC which now amounted to the much increased total over the three year period of US\$ 5,642,145.

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AIDAB agreed to release an amount of Aust \$1,960,000 to be allocated over a two calendar year period commencing in January '1991. It was thus clear that AIDAB's funds would be inadequate for the whole programme and that another donor would need to be found to complement the AIDAB funding.

AUSTCARE'S Role

In a meeting" between AIDAB and. AUSTCARE representatives on 10/1/91 the role of AUSTCARE as the lmanaging agent of the programme was broadly agreed as follows.

- To develop a close relationship with the Luthuli Trust so that they will take us into their confidence.
- To visit London Lagos and Lusaka as appropriate to obtain information on the project.
- To submit reports to AIDAB which provide "commentary" on the progress of the project as it progresses. We would include comment about implementation, staffing, phasing of further funding, problems, that emerge and the steps taken to solve those problems, whether the training provided is most suitable for the students needs, the attitude of the students to life in Nigeria and the extent of supervision obtained from the Inthuli Trust. We would also need to provide feedback on whether funds had been used for the intended purposes. Spot checks with students could assist in this respect.

AUSTCARE should try to make links with the various persons and sections involved in this project. We should discuss our findings with the appropriate people within the ANC, as well as the Luthuli Memorial Trust.

AUSTCARE'S role was subsequently formalised in an "exchange of letters" between AUSTCARE and AIDAB.dated 25/1/91 which specified a 6 monthly allocation of funds and reporting schedule.

In order to liaise with the Luthuli Memorial Trust and the ANC Education Department in the establishment phase of the programme AUSTCARE's Programme Coordinator'visited.SoutherflAfrica, Nigeria and London between the 26th January and 22nd February

1991. During this visit discussions were held with representatives of the ANC Treasury-General and Education departments in Zambia and Tanzania. Detailed discussions Were held with the director of Luthuli Memorial Trust in Lagos alongwith the local Nigerian based staff and ANC representative for Nigeria. In London a meeting was arranged with several Trustees from the Luthuli Memorial Trust.

The following represents the principle findings of this mission. Description of the Programme to date.

From the very beginning it was apparent that this was a programme to which the ANC was totally committed. Student exiles in Front Line States had been given assurances that they would be provided

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with suitable educational placements in those African countries
t which had offered. Representatives from Nigeria had visited the
- exiles and carried out interviews with suitable candidates and
assessed their capabilities. Although donor funding apart from
the Australian commitment had not been secured and the Luthuli
Memorial Trust had not become sufficiently established in Lagos
the pressure to start the programme meant that flights to
transport the students to Lagos were organised from December
1990.

Airlifts were arranged as follows:

8/12/90 - a commercial flight with 14 students from Zambia

14/1/91 - a charter flight with 147 students from Zambia

22/1/91 - a charter flight with 109 students from Zambia and
Angola.

16/2/91 - a charter with 186 students from Tanzania.

16/2/91 - a commercial flight with 3 students from Zambia.

', At this time a total of 456 students had been airlifted to Lagos
although it was anticipated that another 44 students were due to
arrive (17 from Dar, 15 from Lusaka, 12 from Angola) although
there was no indication as to why they had not been sent or when
they would be sent.

For the abovementioned flights the only one to use AIDAB funds
was the flight dated 22/1/91 which was paid for directly by the
Australian High Commission in Lusaka. Flights dated 8/12/90 and
14/1/91 were met by the ANC although it is anticipated that this
will be re-imbursed out of the donor funds. The charter on
16/2/91 was covered by a Lagos based travel agent called Bellview
Travels however the full amount of this charter was subsequently
reimbursed by AUSTCARE to the travel agent on 20/2/91.

During this reception period in Nigeria much of the organisation
had been done by the ANC representative in Lagos, George Nene.

Apart from the IMT staff which he hired he was assisted at

. different times by the ANC Education Secretary, Seregte Choabi C (
and the London based ANC finance officer Ishmael Corrada. 111 OOV&&9
particular Comrade C0533aa- arranged a US\$250, 000 loan through the
ANC bank in LondonhLagos, The Meridien. This loan was intended
to meet the reception, accommodation and other initial
expenditures of the programme as no funds had at that time been
transferred by AIDAB/AUSTCARE. The loan was due to be paid back
to the bank on February 15th after which penalty rates would be
incurred. In recognition of this fact AUSTCARE transferred an
initial sum of US\$ 270,000 to the LMT on 15/2/91. It would be
up to the LMT to make arrangements for onward transfer of the
loan amount so that the ANC could repay the loan as soon as
possible.

As at the 18/2/91 the balance of funds (for this programme) in
the ANC bank account in Lagos was US\$ 50,515. On 20/2/91

AUSTCARE transferred an additional amount of US\$130,000 to LMT to
allow the programme to operate for the coming weeks.

It must be said that the programme was in a fairly chaotic state at the time of the visit. Out of the 456 students in Nigeria some 150 had been sent to various educational institutions scattered throughout the country. A number of these had returned apparently because proper procedures had not been met or there was no accommodation at the institution. It seemed likely that around 230 students due to attend vocational training colleges would need to remain in Lagos for another ten days or so whilst red tape was being cut through. Efforts were being made to despatch as many students as possible to their institutions. This was being tackled by the Luthuli senior counsellor, Richard Sibengele, with assistance from an ANC education officer, George Shaya, temporarily on transfer from Lusaka. Both were working very long hours well into the night and again early each morning in order to put students on transport alongwith the necessary advice and a sum of money to meet initial establishment costs and subsistence requirements.

The Luthuli team in Lagos consisted of Richard Sibengele, a part time administrator, and three female counsellors. No full-time accountant had been appointed although there was an urgent plan to appoint a professional accountant on a part time contract basis initially prior to taking on someone fulltime for this important task. According to Mr Masemola the team would be headed up by Ms Patricia Mtshagi who has numerous years previous similar experience in Lagos. She was in London but was due to commence work in Lagos shortly. All the counsellors have good experience in the field of education and have either studied in Nigeria or lived there for several years. The women counsellors are married to local Nigerians.

LMT have taken office premises in Lagos although as some finishing work was going on and no office equipment purchased the staff were using the very much smaller ANC office as a temporary HQ. The new office has two floors. On the ground floor is a sizeable reception room and on the top floor are several offices for administration and counselling staff. Given the cost of office accommodation in Iagos this well situated and secure premises should meet the programme requirements.

The students have not been given any formal orientation about Nigerian education institutions, Nigerian culture and living conditions. It is likely that most are suffering from some form of culture shock. Their accommodation in a Lagos hotel or for some at the YMCA is crowded and uncomfortable. Lagos is a big and chaotic city. The climate is hot and humid and the food is different from that which South Africans are used to.

In an effort to address this problem the luthuli counsellors visit the Hotel and YMCA each day to discuss with the students about the realities of life in Nigeria. Some effort is made to identify those students who are likely to have most difficulty in adjusting. However this is only a partial approach to the issue of orientation and it is recognised that follow up orientation vdjj_ be required. No doubt this will be more difficult once the students are scattered about Nigeria.

Already a number of problems have become apparent.

Some students have entered colleges which do not provide accommodation. A number of these have returned to Lagos seeking advice and assistance from LMT. It is likely that some additional accommodation cost will be incurred.

Holidays are for two to three months throughout each year. Some colleges will not allow students to remain on the premises during this time which means that alternative placement will need to be obtained. Some students have come with the expectation that they will be able to return to South Africa at the end of each year. So far there is no clear policy on this matter. Certainly there is no direct budget provision for this even though the subject was included in the original ANC project proposal.

There are approximately 80 women amongst the students. They will face special problems related to culture, climate and will generally require greater counselling due to less peer support. Already there has been at least one reported pregnancy and such cases will create special concerns.

All students will face problems depending on their psycho-social state or level of expectation. Some are suffering from depression, anxiety, certain fears, cultural shock, and climatic factors. West Africans have very different mannerisms, languages, social signals and are seemingly more aggressive.

Luthuli will not have a big staff to deal with all the students in this caseload. It would appear that secondary and primary students will require the most counselling even though their numbers are fewer. The plan is to divide the country up into four zones for the purpose of administration and assignment of zones to respective counsellors. The actual division is yet to be determined. Apparently there are already substantial numbers of South African students studying at various colleges throughout the country. In some areas these students have formed South African student unions which keep in contact with the ANC in Lagos. This will also be a suitable contact point for Luthuli. The YMCA Student Training Programme in Nigeria.

The YMCA in Nigeria operates a project similar to that of the LMT. They administer the education of 86 Namibian secondary students spread widely throughout the country. A small number of tertiary students are also assisted. The programme is managed by World University Service with funding provided by SIDA.

A meeting was arranged with the Director of the YMCA, Mr Olaomo, to ascertain from him the approach they adopt and the major problems faced. He indicated a number of matters with budgetary implications for LMT such as: -

- uniform requirements for secondary school students as well as normal clothing.
- "house dress" is also required for identification with a students respective house within a school.

all students would require sheets, pillow case, a bucket for washing, a mattress, a hoe, a broom and cutlass for assisting with gardening tasks.

Boarding house fee

Parents and Teachers Association levy of N25-N160 per year

Transport provision during holidays.

Tertiary students face various additional charges depending on the nature of the course such as exam fees, special equipment, industrial placements, sports associations, etc.

The YMCA allows N 1200 per student for medical expenses per annum. Secondary schools pay medical bills on behalf of the children and submit bills for reimbursement. Tertiary students meet their own expenses and submit the bills to the YMCA.

A book allowance of N 1200 per annum. is provided for secondary students. Tertiary students receive N 2500 per annum but according to YMCA even this is insufficient in the case of some courses.

During holidays the YMCA provides special accommodation at a vacated college outside of Lagos. It has been considered necessary to provide remedial teaching to the students utilising the services of teachers during their vacations. To undertake its programme for approximately 90 students the YMCA has 5 counsellors. A coordinator is based in Lagos and the remaining four are based out in the respective territories in conveniently situated YMCA branches. There is approximately one counsellor per six - seven schools. In the experience of the YMCA there is less need for regular follow up with the tertiary students. The counsellors are all university graduates normally with some teaching experience. They visit students according to a pre-determined schedule, checking on both welfare and academic aspects. They also follow up to ensure that students are receiving stipends. YMCA carried out an orientation programme for the students prior to their being despatched to the schools. However it is possible to ask the schools to handle an orientation programme for a set fee.

YMCA advised that it is best to release a clothing and book allowance to the students on an instalment basis to avoid expenditure on other items. If several instalments are to be paid it is better not to pre-announce subsequent instalments. '

Tertiary students are required to submit their reports prior to proceeding onto following years which would only be funded if students pass their examinations.

- Payments of stipend to the students is made by a bank draft to the school with a copy of the letter to the student. On a few occasions the students have not been receiving the correct amount from school staff and in such cases the situation needs to be handled with subtlety. The comments made by the Director of the YMCA were of great interest to the LMT Director. They have resulted in a number of budgetary inclusions and will be closely considered by LMT in terms of its own programme administration.

Luthuli Memorial Trust Programme Strategy.

The strategy being adopted by LMT will not follow exactly the YMCA programme. There is no plan at this stage for the LMT counsellors to be based in their respective zones. They will all be based in Lagos and will be expected to make one trip each month of approximately 10 days. Given the size of Nigeria they will need to fly to a central point and make bus trips out to the schools and colleges. The senior Counsellor and/or administrator will make less frequent field trips at the rate of 5 days per month although these visits will probably occur only every 2-3 months. Gradually it should become clear which regions or students require the nmst counselling and there will be an attempt to target on them to make the most effective use of limited resources. LMT aim to produce a newsletter for circulation to the students and it should also be possible to establish a network through the South African Students Unions in some areas.

LMT plan to maintain a detailed filing system. Information on each student will be maintained in 2-3 files broken down according to financial information (disbursements, stipends, special allowances), academic and personal history.

A lot of policies need to be determined and clearly defined.

There is a plan to establish a limit for book and clothing allowances for various categories of students. A plan needs to be developed for the students during the vacations and guidelines for student travel out of the country.

Luthuli have a plan to pay the students their stipends on a regular basis (number of months not determined) through the banking system. Each student will be requested to open a bank account at bank (preferably the Meridien) near to their college or school. Luthuli will then instruct their Lagos bank to make the transfers according to a schedule. Presumably any other requisite payments for students would also be made into their bank accounts. The abovementioned system will apply for tertiary students wherever possible however for secondary students the system used by the YMCA will be followed.

It will be necessary for the administrator and one other signatory in Lagos (ANC representative perhaps) to operate the account. Expenditure accounts will be prepared on a regular basis for reimbursement from the LMT office in London. Certain irregular expenditures can only be paid if prior approval is obtained from the LMT director in London.

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Education System in Nigeria

According to the ANC representative in Nigeria the quality of education in Nigeria is good. There is a lot of emphasis in all courses on practical applications as well as theory in the classroom. This is particularly apparent in the Vocational studies institutions where it is necessary for students to have an industrial attachment during the course holidays.

The system follows a 6-3-3-4 pattern. That is, primary school is for 6 years - junior school is for 3 years, secondary school is for 3 years, and tertiary education is for approximately 4 years.

At the tertiary level are the Universities, Polytechnics, Federal Colleges of Education, and other research institutions. The polytechnics are being upgraded to allow degree courses to be obtained. These "Higher National Diplomas" are the same as a bachelor degree course.

At the secondary level there are the technical schools, secondary schools and other private education institutions. It is possible to proceed directly from any of these institutions to higher level education. At the junior and primary level are primary schools, special schools for the disabled and apprentice schools. The ANC student exiles programme given its political nature is the overall responsibility of the Office of the Cabinet. However the practical issues are dealt with by the Federal Department of Education. Given the nature of the Nigerian Federal system however this department does not have much power over the Federal institutions and even less over the State run institutions of education.

As such it is ideal to make arrangements separately with each college or institution however this is often not a practical exercise. Given the constraints of time and resources the ANC has sent each college or school a letter with details of student particulars, and tuition fees along with a copy of a letter from the Federal Minister of Education.

Student Statistics

At the time that this programme was being planned with the Nigerian Government a detailed list was drawn up of the planned number of students indicating (normally) age, sex, country of domicile in exile, course and its location. The list is attached as an appendix to this report along with a statistical analysis of students and courses by type of institution.

NB: It should be noted that this statistical analysis is based on planned figures rather than actuals however it does provide a basis for better understanding the programme.

Summary follows:

- The total number of students initially identified for placement in Nigerian educational institutions are 544 of which 90% are males and 10% are females.

The age group of students is 15-20 years for secondary school level, and 21-30 for colleges and universities level. Very few are above 30-35 years old.

47% of students will take vocational courses; such as auto-mechanics, plumbing, electrical, electronics, carpentry, printing, welding etc. Others include:

% 9% secondary education

% 9% business e.g. management, administration, marketing etc. 5

% 8% arts and humanities e.g. law, political science, english.

% 8% engineering e.g. civil, electrical, mechanical, chemical

% 7% health sciences e.g. basic med. nursing, veterinary etc, others (15%) include science agriculture, education, and communications.

Placements at educational institutions include:

48 students at secondary school.

106 students at polytechnics

39 students at colleges of education

265 students at technical colleges

75 students at universities

Most of the educational institutions (65-70)% are located in the Southern and Middle Belt states of Lagos, Ondo, Oyo, Anambra, Imo, Ogun, Bendel and Benue. Northern states such as Kano, Sokoto, Kaduna, Borno and Niger will receive about 30% of the students.

The country of domicile is restricted to three countries only: Zambia, Tanzania and Angola. The place of domicile is not indicated for all students but of the 421 identified 170 (40%) are from Zambia, 179 (42%) from Tanzania and 72 (17%) from Angola. All students are South Africans.

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'1 Actual Arrivals up to 1612191

By 16/2/91 a total of 456 students had arrived in Lagos. It was anticipated that another 44 would be sent. Out of those in Nigeria there were 60 women.

Breakdown by Institution:-

Primary schools 3

Secondary schools 48

University 40

Vocational 260

Polytechnics, Medical and Allied

Veterinary/Agriculture, Federal colleges

of education, Schools of Social work. 105

Budget Analysis

The following information provides a breakdown of the Nigerian based budgeted expenditure.

. ANC STUDENT EXILES IN NIGERIA

Detailed Budget Breakdown (U85)

Of Nigerian Based Expenditure

1/ Charter Flights

a) Actual Expenditure is:-

- From Dar Es Salaam \$136,920

(Bellview Travel Agency)

- From Lusaka ' \$63,000

(Oriental)

- From Lusaka \$76,600

(Zambian airways)

. - Travel Allowances \$3 , 14 0

b) Anticipated additional airfares:-

- From Lusaka/Luanda

\$875 x 27 : \$23,625

- From Dar Es Salaam

\$750 x 17 : 12,750

TOTAL : 316.035

2/ Student Reception Initial Accommodation

(Details in Naira)

i) Accommodation at hotel in Lagos.1

Cost per head per night including lodging and full board is 125 Naira.

Naira

Actual costs 339 students 1,013,750

Other students anticipated costs.

230 x 15 days x 125 Naira " 431,250

117 x 5 days x 125 Naira 73,125

44 x 15 days x 125 Naira 82,500

TOTAL Naira : 1,600,625

200,078

In US\$

ii) In-Country Travel

Transport from Lagos to location of college, school etc.

For 500 students : US\$50,000

iii) Medical Examination in Tanzania US\$17,800

3/ Lagos Administration

a) Office Premises Naira

(Rental needs to be paid

for 3 years in advance)

70,000 x 3 years 210,000

In US\$: 26,250

b) Office Furniture/Equipment

Naira

IBM Electric Typewriter 12,500

Telephone 1,560

Fax - 26,000

Photocopy Machine 59,000

Duplicator - 30,000

Safe-large . 1,000

Cash box 300

Executive desk 900

Executive chair 600

Desks (4) 2,000

Steel cabinets (16) 20,000

Curtains 10,000

' ' I
T5lex 'siemens 2000' ' 40,000
0_ Carpet 5,000
Electric Calculator (3) 5,000
Air Conditioner (4) _ 32,000
Refrigerator 15,000
Chairs (10) 500
Sofa Set (1) 15,000
Typist desk/chair 2,100
TOTAL 278.460
IN US\$: 34,808
c) Insurance
Contents only N20,000
In US\$: 2.500
d) Stationery/Supplies
. Capital expenses :-
Files/folders 12,000
Printing set up 5,000 17,000
Recurrent Expenses:-
Paper - 3,000 per month x
130 per thousand
3 X 130 X 12 5,000pa
Other Supplies
2,500 per month 30,000pa
Year 1 : \$52,000 US\$ US\$6,500
Year 11 : \$35,000 US\$ US\$4,375
. TOTAL \$87,000 US\$ US\$10,875
e) Post/Communication per month.
Telex 1,200
Fax 1,650
Phone 2,100
Mail:-
- students 500
- Other (DHL) 250
- Miscellaneous 300
TOTAL 6,000 x 12 months : 72,000
In US\$: \$9,000

f) Transport/Vehicles g
 i). Vehicle , Naira
 1 Land Cruiser ' 180,000
 1 Peugeot 504 150,000
 Insurance 15% per annum 49,500
 Year 1 : 379,500
 Year 11 : 49,500
 TOTAL : 429,000
 In US\$: 47,438 Year 1
 6,188 Year 11
 ii) Fuel&Maintenance
 Normal usage : 6,000km per month
 " Special usage : 4,000km per month
 120,000km per year.
 20kms per litre : 6,000 litres x 0.6 Naira
 : 3,600 Naira
 Plus oil 1,000
 : 4,600 per annum.
 Types 2,400pa
 Spares 1,000pa
 Maintenance 2,000pa
 Registration/Security 1,000pa
 Total fuel/maintenance per annum : 11,000
 . In US\$: \$1,375pa.
 g) Staff Costs
 1) Senior Staff
 US&
 Administrator US\$ 1,000 per month : 12,000pa
 Accountant US\$ 500 per month : 6,000pa
 Head Counsellor US\$ 500 per month : 6,000pa
 Other Counsellors 3 x \$500 per month : 18,000pa
 TOTAL Senior Staff 42,000pa

ii) Junior Staff

Naira

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Drivers (2) 700 N. per month : 8,400pa 1

Secretary 1,200 N. per month : 14,400pa

Typist (2) 800 N. per month : 19,200pa

Security Guards (2) 350 N. per month : 8,400pa

Cleaner/Tea 350 N. per month : 4,200pa

Overtime for Drivers 5,000pa

TOTAL JUNIOR STAFF 59,600a

IN US\$ 7,450pa

TOTAL SENIOR/JUNIOR \$49,450

iii) Staff Travel (Counsellors)

Naira

a) In Country Travel

250 N per day maintenance :

3 X 10 days X 12 mths X 250N. : 90,000

b) Accommodation

3 x 10 days X 12 mths X 200N. : 72,000

0) Air Travel

3 X 12 mths x 1 flight pm X 600N : 21,600

d) Bus Travel

3 X 12 mths X 1 tour X 150N. : 5,400

iv) Staff Travel (Head Counsellor)

a) 1 X 5 X 12 x 250 : 15,000

b) 1 X 5 X 12 X 200 : 12,000

0) 1 x 1.5 x 12 x 600 : 10,800

d) Car Hire

30N. per hour X 5hr per day X 3 days x 12 : 5,400

TOTAL TRAVEL 232,200

IN US\$: \$29,025

v) Staff Medical

Retainer paid to medical practitioner for 12 months at SOON.
per month.

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500 X 12 : 6,000pa

Medicines:-

14 staff X 5 consultations x 200 N. : 14,000pa

TOTAL MEDICAL : 20,000

IN US\$

\$2,500pa

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vi) Staff Housing

- Junior staff allowances already' provided for in their salary.

Naira

- Senior Staff (6)

6 X 15,000pa X 3 years in advance : 270,000

IN US\$: 033,750

Vii) External Travel (leave allowance)

For one senior staff member only

One return ticket RSA : \$2,000pa

h/ Student Costs

' . i) Basic Kits

Naira

- Clothing 1,350pa x 500 -- 675,000

- Books 1,340pa X 500 : 670,000

TOTAL KITS PA : 1,345,000

IN US\$: \$168,125

As needs of students for clothing, books and other materials will vary according to age, location, course the actual payments will vary accordingly.

ii) Medical Attention

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Each student N1,000 X 500 : 500,000

. IN US\$: \$62,500

iii) Student Subsistence (stipends)

N600 per student X 500 x 12mths : 3,600,000pa

IN US\$: \$450,000,00pa

This covers expenses on essential items such as food, toiletries, medical capital local transport.

iv) Student Tuition Fees

Fees vary according to type of institution.

Polytechnics and Federal Colleges of Education. Naira

N1,500pa x 170 students : 255,000

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' - N750pa x 260 students :

vi)

195,000

Secondary Schools

N604 x 47 students _: 28,388

Primary Schools

N1,600 x 3 students : 4,800

Additional Students

N100 X 20 students : 20,000

TOTAL : 503,188

IN US\$: g621899

Campngrientation

Camps will be conducted according'to identified geographical zones. There will be four zones.

Naira

50,000 per zone x 4

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200,000pa

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IN US\$ \$25,000

Contingency Fund

There will be a number of expenses in addition to basic subsistence which vary according to the type and level of education. These include:-

- Treatise writing
- Industrial attachment
- Teaching practical
- Study excursions
- Caution Fees
- Parents and Teachers Association Levies

4 Sports Association

N1,500pa for 450 students N675,000 pa.

IN US\$ 084,375

A Summary of the total budget including Luthuli London

Administration and AUSTCARE budget is provided for the two year period and is also further broken down by detailed line items for each 6 month period according to the planned AIDAB allocation.

It shows the additional contribution required by another donor or donors in each 6 month period.

According to these figures based on a student load of 500 there will be a deficit in US \$1,311,167.

A/ Secondary School Students and
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 2.
 EDUCATION OF SOUTH AFRICKNS PROJEET -
 . STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
 VTotal number of Students
 Males.
 Females
 Age Group:
 15-20 years
 21-25 years
 26-30 years
 31-35 years
 Placements include:
 Niger State
 Kaduna State
 Plateau State
 Borno State
 Bemue State
 Sokota State
 Kano State
 Lagos State
 Students in Polytechnics
 Total number of students
 Males : 86
 Females : 20
 Age Group
 .25-20 years
 21-25 years
 26-30 years
 31-35 years
 36-40 years
 Country of Domicile include:
 Zambia
 Tanzania
 Angola
 Course of Study
 Their Placement:
 H
 "II" HIIHIIH
 H
 HIIHIIH
 H
 Business (includes, accounting
 Bus. admin., Marketing,hotel
 management)
 Engineering (includes mining,
 civil,
 mechanical, electrical,
 chemical)
 48 ie
 45
 3
 33
 15
 kD-kmeMF-Jkom
 106 ie
 38
 40
 21
 45
 32
 29
 42
 27
 Communications (includes journalism
 and communication).
 18
 1
 .N 3

- Computer Science
v'. - 'Building Technology
3 Planning (Town Planning)
Others (Print tech,arts,
I etc)
IH
"11"

m u:n-T

5. Placements include:

Banchi State
Kano State
Kwara State
Borno State
Imo State
Benue
Anambra State
Ondo State
Ogun State
Kaduna State
Calabar State
Sokoto State
Lagos State

HIIHIIHIIHIIHIIHIIH

mmbh mewme9U

C. Students in Colleges of Education

H

. 1. Total Number of Students 39 ie.

31

8

Males

Females

H H

2. Age Group

15-20 years

21-25 years

26-30 years

31-35 years

36-40 years

HIIN H

UIm-era

3. Course of Study

Science and English 12

Education

Arts and Humanities

"II"

on

19

. 4. Country of Domicile

19

18

Zambia

Tanzania

Angola

I

N

5. Placements

Kaduna

Lagos

Kano

Ondo

H HIIH

AKOHU'I

D. Students in Federal Technical Colleges

Total number of students : 265

Gender not indicated.

2. Age Group: 1
15-20 years 24
21-25 years 110
I 26-30 years 68
31-35 years 32
36-40 years 31

Mr In

HIIHIIH

3. Course of Study

- Electronic/Electrical/

Air conditioning/RTV

- Printing

- Auto Mechanic, Mechanical

Engineer

- Business

- Building related (includes

furniture, plumbing, brick

laying, wood-work, decorating,

joinery, pipe fitting, carpentry

concreting). : 44

- Home Economics (catering, fabrics,

garments) : 11

- Others (e.g VBB, Agriculture,

. welding etc) .

4. Country of Domicile

H H

x!

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q

42

Zambia

Tanzania

Angola

101

123

41

"II"

5. Placement not indicated

E/ Students in Schools of Agriculture

1. Total number of students : 11 i.e

Males 10

Females 1

2. Age Group

H

. 15-20 years

21-25 years

26-30 years

31-35 years

36-40 years

H HIIH

P'thNl

3. Country of Domicile

Zambia

Angola

mm

"H

4. Placement

Plateau State

Kaduna State

Ondo State

"II"

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r____%
F/ students in ngerlan Unlver3lties
i. Tatal number of students : 75 i.e ;
1 . Males : 60 -
Females : 15
2. Country of Domicile:
Zambia : Not indicated for
Tanzania : all students.
Angola :
3. Age Group
Not indicated for all students
4. Course of Study
- Agriculture (includes,
agronomy, animal
husbandry) : 10
- Health Medical Sciences : 30
- Education : 2
. - Science : 4
- Business : 2
- Engineering : 3
- Arts : 24
4. Placement not indicated

F_____hC6361u51on

i (After discussions with ANC, AIDAB and Luthuli Memorial Trust it , is apparent that there was a degree of uncertainty about the I , details of this programme at the time it was taken up. The programme was set up by the ANC and only in the last three to four weeks has the implementation been taken up by the LMT. At the time of the visit of the Director of LMT and AUSTCARE representative between 16/2/91 and 20/2/91 the programme was actively coping with a complement of 456 students. However it was doing this by necessity without any proper office set up; no full time accountant; no programme coordinator; and without clear system and policy guidelines. Despite this the fieldworkers were coping well with a very difficult situation. However unless steps are taken early to put the programme on a more formal footing it is bound to create administrative problems for the future. To avoid this it is noted that Luthuli Memorial Trust plan to take steps (or have already done so) as follows.

- Appoint an accountant immediately

Appoint Lagos programme administrator immediately

- . ___ Settle all accounts with the ANC where temporary loans have been made.

- Secure as soon as possible the deficit funding for the/ IQh), programme.

- Clearly work out the system of funds transfer from the Lagos office to the Students.

- Clearly define policies and guidelines regarding disbursementslx)students,camps/orientationduringholidays, external travel etc.

- Clarify arrangements between Luthuli and SARF so that it is clear how many students are to be covered by the AIDAB and other Donor funds through Luthuli and how many are to be 'financially covered by SARF.

Ross Hardy

Programme Coordinator

AUSTCARE

ou Afrlcan Student Exiles in Nigeria '

K

1 4 . 1'. Jan 1991 - Dec 1992

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. 4 Summary by Main Budget Lines

W

Total AUSTCARE Deficit Required

Project USS /AIDAB USS From other Donor(s)

1) Charter Flight 316,035 256,308 59,727

2) Student Reception & Accom. 267,878 140,215 127,663

3) Nigerian Admin. Costs. 349,010 182,678 166,332

4) Student Stipends 900,000 380,262 519,738

5) Basic Kits 336,250 175,914 160,336

6) Tuition, Lodging, other fees 125,798 65,788 60,010

7) Holiday Camps, Orientation 50,000 26,199 23,801

' 8) Student Medical Costs 125,000' 65,355 59,645

9) Contingency Funds 168,750 88,245 80,505

10) LMT London Admin. 112,000 58,590 53,410

11) AUSTCARE Admin. 69,646 69,646 -

TOTAL USS 2,820,367 1,509,200 1.311.167

(in AUST \$) 3,662,814 1,960,000 1,702,,814

M per 6 month period:

1) Jan-June 1991 : 511,793

2) July-Dec 1991 -: 273,223

. 3) Jan-June 1992 : 256,836

4) July-Dec 1992 : 269,315

TOTAL Deficit US\$

1,311,167