

CaM/073/0036/2

CUSO

Supporting the Opponents of Apartheid:

**A Program of Assistance to the
African National Congress of South Africa**

**A proposal submitted to the
Government of Canada**

May 1988

ANC PROJECT PROPOSAL SUMMARIES

1. Project Department of the Treasurer General's Office

The goal of this project is to strengthen the Project Department through assistance in organizational planning, staff training, and provision of office equipment and supplies. The Project Department has been given a mandate to promote the productive employment of ANC members and to coordinate the generation of project funds for the movement, particularly funds that will lead towards increased self-sufficiency. Current projects exist, for example, in food production and processing, metal work, furniture making, and textile printing. The Project Department also has the major responsibility for providing basic amenities and income-generating opportunities for refugees under the care of the ANC in resettlement camps in the Front Line States.

2. Department of Economics and Planning

The goal of this project is to assist in the establishment of a full-fledged Department of Economics and Planning within the ANC. In addition to interpreting current economic issues and preparing briefing papers for the ANC's National Executive Committee, the Department will participate in formulating economic policy for a post-apartheid South Africa. Proposed areas of research include External Economic Relations, Mining and Mineral Resources, Public Finance and Monetary Systems, Transport and Communications Systems, Manpower Development, Income Distribution, Industrial Policy, and Energy Development. CIDA funding is requested for research expenses, in-house workshops, purchase of books, manuals, and periodicals, and computer and office equipment.

3. Dora Tamana Day Care Centre

Although the ANC Women's Regional Committee of Zambia has managed daycare activities since 1979, it was only in January 1984 that an adequate daycare facility was established. Unfortunately, two and one half years later, and with seventy-seven children regularly attending, the Dora Tamana Day Care Centre had to be abandoned due to its proximity to the target of a South African aerial bombing raid on May 19, 1986. A new

building for the Centre has been found, and the Women's Section of the ANC is seeking funds to be used in renovations, construction of additional rooms, and the purchase of furnishings, kitchen equipment, and educational materials.

The existence of a daycare centre, besides providing children with a sound basic education, also serves to increase the role of women within the ANC. Freed from the demands of around-the-clock childrearing, they are able to engage in training or work, thus allowing for more effective and responsible participation within the structures of the ANC.

4. Scholarships to Canada

At present there are few ANC sponsored university or college level students in English speaking western countries. Of major concern is the provision of upgrading courses for ANC members whose formal academic training was disrupted in South Africa but who would, given their ages and years of experience, qualify as mature students. Canadian educational institutions that accept mature students offer a unique possibility not found in Africa. There is also need for further training of ANC members who have been educated in socialist bloc countries, but lack exposure to the western technologies that will be inherited in a post-apartheid South Africa. Funds are therefore sought to provide scholarships at post-secondary academic and technical training institutions in Canada. The fund would cover travel, tuition fees, housing, and living allowances.

5. Financial Support for the Education of ANC Students in Zambia

Many school age South Africans reside in Lusaka. Given a paucity of resources, Zambia has few places in its educational institutions for non-Zambians, although, fee paying institutions will accept South Africans sponsored by the ANC. In order to provide educational opportunities to South African students under its care, the ANC is seeking financial resources for tuition fees, uniforms, transport costs, and learning materials. With such assistance, the number of South Africans studying at primary, secondary, technical, and university institutions in Zambia could be increased.

**Support to the PROJECT DEPARTMENT
of the Treasurer General's Office**

**of the
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS**

1) GENERAL BACKGROUND

The proposed project is the joint undertaking of the African National Congress's Treasurer-General's Office (TGO) and the Project Department, a department of the TGO. The intention is to strengthen the PD through organizational planning, training of staff, and supply of office equipment.

The rationale for the establishment of the PD is found in the history of the movement's need to provide humanitarian assistance to those South Africans who have fled South Africa as victims of apartheid. Assistance was imperative in the areas of education, health, culture, agriculture, women's programs, and self-reliant production units in the Front Line States (FLS) and abroad. The ANC needed a co-ordination and project development unit in order to service the above needs as well as to deal with a myriad of donors including governments, international agencies, NGOs, and churches.

There is a long history of international solidarity assistance through the form of humanitarian aid to the ANC and such assistance has been the responsibility of the TGO's office. The Project Department has existed since the late '60s as a department of the TGO. This Department has historically been understaffed; it has also suffered from frequent staff transfers and little training in project development and management.

As the resistance to the South African regime increases in the late '80s, greater demands are made on the movement to provide for hundreds and thousands of exiles under its care in the FLS and abroad. With the growth and increased recognition of the ANC has come increased offers of assistance. With more needs and more donors, the TGO has recognized the need for an enhanced role and capacity of the PD in overall coordination and planning.

Project assistance in the past fifteen years has tended to concentrate on the immediate humanitarian needs of those South Africans in the FLS. However, the escalation of resistance and state of emergency within South Africa has made more urgent the task of research and development of post-apartheid scenarios. The PD, along with the Department of Economic Planning, has been given the responsibility of procuring funding for this new phase of project work.

In March 1986, the ANC held its first National Fundraising Workshop in Mazimbu, Tanzania. The results of that workshop stressed the need for a newly strengthened and well co-ordinated PD within the TGO structure. Again the increased needs and the more complex task of coordinating external assistance were highlighted and operational plans

drawn up by the responsible officers and staff.

This project will run over a three-year period. In 1988, the initial phase of establishing the PD's organizational relationships with other departments, developing its internal structure and procedures, and enhancing the capacity of staff to carry out its mandate will occur.

This initial phase will include procurement of appropriate office equipment and materials, and computer capacity. Internal consultations within the TGO will be followed by PD staff training and their identification of longer term training needs and work on systems of project analysis, implementation, and evaluation. This latter work would include secondment of staff to international agencies, short term and medium term training courses and the provision of consultants to work with the PD and the TGO itself.

2) PRESENT SITUATION

The present PD is a department of the TGO. There is a Co-ordinator and two staff officers. Economists from the Dept. of Economic Planning assist with project appraisal. The PD has the use of rooms in the TGO offices but does not have adequate equipment nor its own stenographic capacity. Project files and financial records are kept at the TGO.

The past year has seen the transfer of longer serving members of the PD to other posts. Thus the present co-ordinator and staff are relatively new. While the PD has the responsibility for overall co-ordination and monitoring of project development and procurement of funds for the ANC, it does not have the capacity to carry out this mandate.

The result is that individual departments and overseas missions of the ANC work within a poorly co-ordinated system of identifying project needs and potential donors.

A major role that has been played by the PD staff is that of 'diplomatic reception' of external donor delegations from UN agencies and bilateral representatives to NGO and solidarity group visitors. Through this work the PD has a relatively good overview of potential assistance to match with the needs in a variety of sectoral areas.

It is obvious that the PD must increase its size, upgrade its staff through training, and establish an organization wide capacity to receive, evaluate and present projects in a co-ordinated fashion to donors. The PD must enhance its capacity both to prepare project proposals for a variety of donors and to report adequately, both financially and through narrative descriptions back to donors.

The plan of enhancing and upgrading the role of the PD should not be seen as building or enhancing a centralized structure. In each region of ANC operations in the FLS where the movement provides sustenance to South Africans under its care there are regional department structures which are in a sense the "project-holders" or "implementers." Staff at this level need to be trained and a system to coordinate needs identification and appropriate solutions has to be improved so that the PD can act as procurer of resources and to monitor progress.

As indicated above, a problem for the PD in the past has been the frequent transfer of staff to other posts. The PD must maintain and hold its expertise at this demanding time for the movement. A multi-year program of assistance is the key to such stability.

3) ORIGIN OF THE PROJECT

The origin of the project comes from the combined interest and concern of the staff of the PD, the Department of Economic Planning, and most importantly the Treasurer-General himself. The National Workshop on Fund-raising put heavy emphasis on the enhancement of the PD capacity within the TGO.

This proposal comes as a joint undertaking by the TGO and CUSO. CUSO and the ANC have agreed to produce a package of projects, of which this is one, with a number of departments in the ANC, concentrating on longer term training needs and some capital assistance.

4) BENEFITS

The project will benefit people directly and indirectly. The staff of the PD (including those based in Tanzania and Angola) and those inter-connected in the TGO, the DEP, and other departments, will receive direct benefits through the establishment of a stronger PD and through the training component. The increased organizational capacity, through provision of capital assistance of adequate office equipment and computerization, will increase efficiency for both "recipient" ANC departments and donor agencies.

Those South Africans under the care of the ANC in the FLS will benefit directly from an efficient project development system and enhanced delivery of badly needed resources and training which the projects are designed to provide.

Indirectly, an improved project development capacity and efficient delivery of resources will assist the ANC to sustain its goal of self-reliance in the FLS and reduce the burden on those states of supporting the long liberation struggle in South Africa.

5) ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND

As indicated above the PD is a sub-department of the TGO. The structure of the PD with a full complement of staff is appended.

6) OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this project are

- I. To assist in the establishment and strengthening of the PD under the

TGO as per the recommendations of the National Workshop on Fundraising, 1986. Projects are to be assessed in terms of ability to meet four criteria:

productive engagement of ANC members,
training of members,
self-sufficiency, and
generation of funds.

2. to assist with the training and up-grading of project development and analytical skills of the PD staff and regional project officers.
3. to provide adequate office equipment and computer capability to manage and administer projects, and to provide reports to donors.

Development of the PD is crucial, given its central role of coordinating assistance to other departments within the ANC. Support to the PD therefore has the multiplier effect of strengthening the movement as a whole, and hence the struggle against apartheid. Various indicators will be utilized in determining whether the PD becomes stronger during the period of the project:

establishment of operating structures and procedures,
accounting system put in place,
donor contacts made and maintained,
funds received,
donor satisfaction with funds utilization,
recruitment of required staff,
number of projects developed,
number of people benefiting,
projects success in terms of the above listed four criteria.

7) OPERATONAL PLANS

Phase I - Consolidation of PD as per National Workshop on Fundraising

There is a need to review and take an inventory of the operational procedures and documents pertaining to the PD within the TGO. The TGO must pronounce on the recommendations of the March '86 Workshop and confirm organizational acceptance of the PD's new fundraising function.

The TGO must confirm the proposed structure of the PD and consign a full complement of staff. As of January 1988, the TGO is engaged in a drive to recruit staff for the PD and other departments.

Phase II - Internal Consultation

Further to the above clarifications internal consultation within the TGO and PD will take place. The purpose of such consultations will be:

- 1) to institute the Terms of Reference of the PD
- 2) to operationalize an agreed-upon procedure.
- 3) to communicate an organizational plan outlining the role of the PD and inter-departmental relationships.

A second part of this phase will include intensive instruction for affected members of the TGO and the PD staff in:

- a) basic project administration.
- b) project analysis, design, and evaluation
- c) donors and report writing.
- d) financial control.

Skills development in writing, conducting meetings, public relations, driving, typing, filing, and library management will also be covered where appropriate.

The instructional workshop will be designed by the PD staff with the assistance of external technical assistance, utilizing expertise from international organizations and NGOs present in Lusaka.

At this stage of development it makes more sense to design the internal workshop to the particular needs of the PD rather than have PD staff go to short courses elsewhere.

Phase III - Provision of Office Equipment and Computer Capacity

Funding for the project will provide for appropriate office equipment and furniture. Most importantly computer capacity must be provided to co-ordinate project data, maintain donor profiles and report schedules, and provide immediate financial information.

Training in data systems will be provided for the appropriate officers.

Phase IV - Provision of Resource Library for the PD

It is essential that the PD have a library of books and periodicals pertaining to economic development and project management and administration. Funds will be made available for a start up procurement of resources and on-going payments for periodicals.

Phase V - External Consultation and Workshop

With Phases I to III complete, the PD will be in a position to launch an external communications plan and carry out a major workshop for ANC department and regional site project officers. The chief objective of this phase is to further develop the

fundraising capacity of the ANC.

A week-long training workshop will be organized with the following elements:

- follow-up to the March '86 National Fundraising Workshop recommendations,
- explanation of the role of the PD and the TGO in project administration,
- presentation of a schema showing inter-departmental/regional sites and relationships,
- identification of training needs for personnel in project management.

The PD will work with CUSO and other international agencies on the provision of appropriate resource persons to design the workshop and act as trainers.

Phase VI - Training of PD staff and departmental/regional site project personnel.

On the establishment of an inventory of training needs of project personnel, a staff development plan will be drawn up by the PD Co-ordinator. Participating will be PD Lusaka staff, regional PD staff (Tanzania, Angola), and persons responsible for projects in other ANC departments. The appropriate modes of training will be:

- a) secondments or attachments for two- to three-week periods to international agency or NGO offices,
- b) short courses at FLS training institutions for upgrading in financial control, and computer programming,
- c) in-house training by using consultants on project data management, project analysis and evaluation, project design and report writing.

Years 2 and 3

The first year of the project is dedicated to a great deal of "start-up" costs. In order to provide sustained support to the PD funds will be made available to support annual workshops/consultations and training sessions for staff and responsables from other departments and regional sites.

8) Resources Required

Phase I - Nil

Phase II - funding for two 3-day internal workshops to include workshop materials, consultation fees, rental equipment, food and inter-city transport costs,
- in kind assistance from international agencies/NGOs by provision of expertise for training

Phase III - office equipment, e.g., filing cabinets
- typewriters X 2

- word processor and computer storage facility
- appropriate software
- training costs

Phase IV - library space and shelving
- stock of basic economic development texts
- project handbooks and reference material
- funds for adequate periodicals on project management, technical assistance, and appropriate technology

Phase V - funding for a week-long workshop of 30 delegates
- provision and workshop materials, rental equipment, food, and inter-city transportation
- in-kind assistance from international agencies/NGOs by provision of expertise for training

Phase VI - funding for tuition or course fees for short courses
- training materials for in-house training sessions

Year 2 and Year 3.

- funds for annual workshops, consultations, training sessions, subscription, recurrent office expenses.

9. Endorsements

This project is submitted with the endorsement of the Treasurer General's office. It is important to note the role of the National Workshop on Fundraising of March '86 called for the strengthening and enhancement of a PD within the TGO.

Organizations and government will welcome the increased capacity of the ANC to produce well researched and articulated project proposals as well as the capacity to report back adequately on expenditures and results.

CUSO endorsement has been secured through the Regional project approval mechanism and the CUSO Board of Directors. Project assistance to the ANC falls under the program plans of CUSO's Special Programme Officer based in Zambia. This project is high priority for the Southern Africa Special Programme and integral to CUSO'S work given its view that development in the region is largely inhibited by present conditions in South Africa. This project follows a long-standing CUSO relationship with the ANC, and is critical now at a time of tremendous change in South Africa.

10) Existing Related Programs

At the present time there is no external assistance being given in such a manner to the PD.

11) BudgetYear 1:

Phase II	Workshops, \$ 3,000 x 2	6,000.
Phase III	computer/printer/software	10,000.
	photocopier	8,500.
	office supplies	7,500.
	office furniture	8,650.
	typewriter \$1,500 x 2	3,000.
	adding machine	250.
	calculators \$ 50 x 6	300.
Phase IV	texts, periodicals, manuals, and sundry,	6,000.
	bookshelves	1,200.
Phase V	co-financing with a maximum contribution of	20,000.
Phase VI	tuition, course fees, consultants fees	7,000.
	in-house training materials	5,000.

year 1 sub-total **\$ 77,400.**

<u>Year 2:</u>	workshops, consultations and training:	30,000.
	office supplies	9,000.
	texts, periodicals, manuals	2,000.

year 2 sub-total **\$ 41,000.**

<u>Year 3:</u>	workshops, consultations and training:	35,000.
	office supplies	10,800.
	texts, periodicals, manuals, and sundry	2,000.

year 3 sub-total **\$ 47,800.**

Contingency (10%)	16,620.
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TOTAL BUDGET **\$ 182,820.**

12) Finance and Administration of the Project

Funds for the project will be provided by CIDA . In-kind support such as accommodation, transport, and feeding of ANC members attached to the PD is provided by the movement.

The administration of the funds for the project will be the responsibility of both CUSO and the ANC. All expenditures by CUSO will be made via pro-forma invoices in the case of material and equipment. Training costs will be paid by CUSO to appropriate institutions and trainees.

Reporting on progress and expenditure will be the responsibility of the PD. Both the ANC and CUSO will keep parallel financial records and documentation. CUSO is responsible to provide appropriate financial and narrative reports to CIDA.

Memorandum of Understanding - a memorandum of understanding related to this project will be signed by CUSO and the ANC's TGO outlining the above responsibilities. Within the documentation will be clauses relating to financial control, mid-term, and final evaluation.

APPENDIX - ORGANIZATIONAL
STRUCTURE OF THE PROJECT DEPARTMENT

TREASURER GENERAL

HEAD OF PROJECT DEPARTMENT

PROJECT OFFICERS

ADMINISTRATOR

ACCOUNTS

SECRETARY

**Support to the
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND PLANNING
of the
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS**

1. GENERAL BACKGROUND

The proposed project is a joint undertaking of the African National Congress (ANC)'s Treasurer-General's Office (TGO) and the Department of Economics and Planning. The objective is to strengthen the Department and to support its training and research capacity.

The rationale for the establishment of a Department of Economics and Planning (DEP) for the ANC is seen in the realization that as the struggle for freedom and democracy inside South Africa moves to its final phase, the movement needs the capacity to analyse and research economic planning issues for a post-apartheid South Africa. That time is now. A strong economic base is an important pre-requisite for political independence. The preparations for the efficient running of a well sustained economy of a free, democratic and non-racial South Africa cannot be postponed until freedom day.

Since 1982 the ANC has had an Economic Unit in Lusaka, comprising ANC members who are economists. The Unit was established with the specific purpose of interpreting economic issues for the movement and preparing briefing and fact papers for the National Executive Committee. It was originally envisaged that the Economics Unit would in time be transformed into a department with fulltime economists and researchers.

There is an urgent need to bolster the full fledged Department, whose tasks are three-fold:

- a) to support the ANC to maintain itself while in exile by assisting the Project Department to assess and monitor income-generating projects.
- b) to provide thorough up to date research and information to be utilized by the ANC in the struggle against apartheid,
- c) to formulate economic policy for the post-apartheid period

In 1985, the ANC's Second Consultative Conference held in Zambia called for a Department of Economics and Planning to be created within the structure of the Office of the Treasurer-General to address the above needs.

2. THE PRESENT SITUATION

A group of economists from a number of ANC departments in Lusaka has been meeting regularly. Research takes place in these separate departments. There is a research unit under the Department of Information and Publicity (DIP) which addresses education, history, welfare, etc. It is important that the DEP be set up to coordinate research in the economic field.

At the moment, the Department does not have sufficient office space, office furniture, or equipment such as a computer/word processor. It needs library facilities and access to periodicals and papers to provide an information base to perform its functions adequately. In addition the department lacks funding to carry out workshops and training of its members.

Finally, the Department will be planning long term research in various economic sectors and coordinating that work for future planning. In the past year, the embryonic DEP has interpreted current economic issues for the movement, assisted the Project Department with the review of some projects, and collaborated in research with individuals and agencies such as the ILO's Southern Africa Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP).

3. ORIGIN OF THE PROJECT

The origin of the project comes from the combined staff of the Project Department and the DEP which both fall under the TGO. The proposal has come at the time of a joint undertaking by the TGO and CUSO. The ANC and CUSO have agreed to produce a package of projects with a number of departments in the movement concentrating on longer term training needs and selected capital assistance.

4. BENEFICIARIES

The project will benefit people directly and indirectly. Obviously the economists within the ANC will benefit from the establishment of a working and viable department with an increased capacity to carry out its mandate. The people of South Africa will benefit from having the ANC increase its economic research capacity and its ability to plan for a post-apartheid South Africa. The work of the DEP will enable the leadership of the ANC to better understand the complexities in the transformation period, and the size and scope of the job that will face them. In the short to medium term, the Department will facilitate policy discussions, producing policy background and research papers. These pieces will be the basis for education work among the members of the ANC, who as part of the process will also review, debate, respond to, and influence the policies being developed. The thousands of South Africans now in the Frontline States will benefit from the increased and critical assistance to the ANC's Project Department in carrying out its job of vetting, analyzing and evaluating

humanitarian assistance projects funded by external donors and the movement itself, which is a current priority within the movement.

Other beneficiaries will be people outside the movement who rely on information from the ANC regarding economic analysis of South Africa and the post-apartheid period. These people range from solidarity groups, non-governmental donors, SADCC, and UN agencies, to governments who are now working with the ANC.

5. ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND

The DEP is responsible to the TGO and has a close working relationship with the Project Department.

The proposed structure of the DEP, with a full complement of workers, would be:

Head of Dept.

Projects Component	Research Planning	Training Component
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The DEP will have 8 to 10 fulltime staff members:

Head of Department	Head of research
Admin Secretary	Training Coordinator
Projects Coordinator	Two Researchers
Head of Planning & Budgetting	Documentalist
	Secretary/Typist

The Training Coordinator position is initially full-time given the need for preparation of new staff, after which the position will become part-time with its incumbent engaged primarily in research. The documentalist's role will not be restricted to collecting information, but will include disseminating completed research as well.

The DEP will consolidate and harmonise its research activities with the research work that is being done inside South Africa, as well as research being carried out by other ANC departments.

6. OBJECTIVES

The DEP has the following objectives:

- a) To examine the current economic situation in South Africa.

- b) To undertake long-term, policy-oriented research for the reconstruction of the South African economy and implementation of strategies which aim at creating a fair and just society that accords with the aspirations of the people as expressed in the Freedom Charter.
- c) To assist with the economic life of the movement, ie; preparation of budgets, and for the smooth running and proper management of ANC projects.
- d) to contribute to the organization and coordination of research within the ANC and to assist with the training needs thereof.
- e) to carry out workshops on economic issues, attend appropriate symposia, and prepare documentation for such occasions.

Several indicators will be utilized by the ANC and CUSO when evaluating the success of the DEP. These include:

- * recruitment and orientation of qualified staff
- * establishment of research priorities and procedures
- * coordination research
- * participation in workshops of other departments
- * the amount and quality of research conducted
- * the degree to which the research is shared and utilized

7. OPERATIONAL PLANS

Project support to the DEP will be for a three year period. There are to be four parts to the operational plan of this project - logistical support, library assistance, support to workshops and seminars, and research support.

7.a) Logistical Support

The DEP is now housed in inadequate office space. The ANC will have to find appropriate office space which will include offices, a study area, and library space.

In addition to the office space, desks, chairs, book shelving, and filing cabinets will be needed. A word processor/ computer and software are needed as well as a medium sized photocopier.

7.b) Library Assistance

i) Books - The DEP needs a good stock of economic texts and reference material for the work of economic policy formulation. This block of literature will include current economic analysis of the South African economy and recent publications by authors dealing with prospects in the post-apartheid period.

Another necessary sector of the literature would be economic planning. Here

there are books on development economics related to Africa and the interrelationship between the rich and poor nations.

A lump sum of funds will be designated for a start-up phase and then an annual amount over the following two years for book purchase.

ii) Periodicals and Journals

To be up to date on economic trends and news, library assistance will include subscriptions to current periodicals and magazines on development economy and political economy dealing with Africa and Third World economies.

An important point is that the DEP will obtain information written inside South Africa, as much pertinent research and economic analysis is undertaken there at present.

A list of over 20 journals has been compiled for purchase over the three years of the project.

iii) Information Retrieval

A word processor and computer storage facility large enough to hold original papers produced by members of the DEP will be purchased along with appropriate software.

7.c) Support to workshops and seminars

i) "In-House" Workshop - Year One - The DEP envisages launching Year One of the project with an "in-house" workshop for economists in existing departments and some economists from overseas regions of the ANC. Funds provided for this project will be on a 'co-sponsorship' basis with support from other sources to be acquired to ensure that sufficient funds are available to do the job well.

During the first phase of establishing the Department and of planning the in-house workshop, it will be necessary to work out research priorities and procedures to coordinate and harmonize research efforts. Terms of Reference for the creation of the DEP were prepared during 1987 which include proposals for mechanisms to begin the implementation of the DEP. The in-house seminar will initiate the work of effectively implementing these mechanisms.

The workshop will be held in Lusaka, Zambia, with approximately 50 participants, including ANC economists from Europe, USA, Angola, Tanzania, Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. There will also be the input of people coming from South Africa.

In the past two years, several seminars and conferences have been held around the world on the subject of post-apartheid South Africa. Currently, plans are in the

works for a major research initiative, funded by SAREC from Sweden, to be implemented by the ANC. Additional work is being sponsored by the ILO/SATEP. The work that is specifically sponsored by this project is the coordination workshop. Key to the agenda of the in-house work will be the coordination of the input of people from inside South Africa while the efforts at liberation continue.

ii) Specialized Workshops and Seminars - The project will co-sponsor one major workshop in each of the remaining two years of the project. This project will provide support up to a specified ceiling for each workshop.

The DEP will identify urgent and appropriate topics, call for papers, and invite delegates to the workshops. The workshop in year one will spell out the timing of the subsequent workshops.

7.d) Research Support - Long-term

Assistance to the DEP in Years Two and Three will comprise research grants in the fields of economics and planning as they pertain to South Africa after liberation. The particular research topics will be decided in the first year. The DEP will produce annual research plans and budgets to which this project will contribute a fixed amount for specified activities. The DEP will identify the researchers and make the appropriate arrangements with external institutions housing the research activities, as required.

This project will contribute a fixed amount in grants to the proposed research. A ceiling will be set on the amount that can be allocated to any one research effort. CUSO will meet with the DEP at the beginning of each Fiscal Year to see how research plans are to be adapted to the framework of the fiscal year. Allocations will be made within the overall amount of money available from this project for long term research support. The project will cover transport costs to the external institution and appropriate allowances and expenses. Efforts will be made to ensure cost-effective research. Thus priority will be on research done in the Southern Africa Region.

Tentative Areas of Research:

- 1) Macro-economic Structures and Trends
- 2) Mining and Mineral Resources
- 3) Industry
- 4) Commerce and External Economic Relations
- 5) Transport and Communications Systems
- 6) Labour, Employment Policies and Manpower Development
- 7) Energy and Power Resources
- 8) Income Distribution in South Africa
- 9) Public Finance, Monetary Systems
- 10) The Role of Women in Development

8. ENDORSEMENTS

This project proposal is put forward with the endorsement of the Treasurer-General's Office. Note as well that the Second Consultative Conference of the ANC, held in Zambia in 1985, called for the establishment of the DEP.

Organizations and governments will welcome the increased capacity of the ANC to produce and communicate professional and well researched economic information.

CUSO endorsement has been secured through its Regional project approval mechanism and the CUSO Board of Directors. Project assistance to the ANC falls under the programme plans of CUSO's Special Programme Officer based in Zambia. The project is a high priority for the Southern Africa Special Programme given its role in assisting to maintain the ANC in exile and in enabling them to plan for a future South Africa. This project follows a long-standing CUSO relationship with the ANC and is critical now at a time of tremendous change in South Africa.

9. EXISTING RELATED PROGRAMMES

At present, there is no similar external assistance being given to the DEP. Assistance from other agencies is available, however, in the form of research grants or scholarships for economists to do research in third countries. Assistance is also provided from time to time to members of the DEP supporting the preparation for, and travel to, specific conferences to present papers.

Note that the ANC provides its members with university training by securing long term scholarships abroad. Graduates of these programmes will become the staff of the DEP.

10. RESOURCES REQUIRED

a) Logistical support

Office furniture - desks, tables, cabinets
Word processor/ computer and software
Medium-sized photocopying machine
Office supplies

b) Library Assistance

Books - economic texts; reference material
Periodicals, journals
Book shelving
Administrative material

c) Training- support to workshops and seminars

In house workshop for economists- funding of travel, accomodation
and materials

Specialized workshops (Yr II and III)- as above

d) Research Support - long term

Research grants

Transport costs

Allowances and expenses

11. BUDGET

Year 1:

Office furniture	\$ 6,500.
Office supplies	7,500.
Computer/Printer/Software	10,000.
Photocopier	8,500.
Typewriter	1,500.
Calculators \$ 100 x 8	800.
Shelving	1,200.
Book/Manuals/Periodicals	10,500.
In-house workshop	10,000.

Year 1 sub-total **\$ 56,500.**

Year 2:

Office supplies	9,000.
Books/Manuals/Periodicals	5,000.
Specialized workshops	7,000.
Research support	15,000.

Year 2 sub-total **\$ 36,000.**

Year 3:

Office supplies	10,800.
Books/Manuals/Periodicals	5,000.
Specialized workshops	7,000.
Research support	15,000.

Year 3 sub-total: **\$ 37,800.**

TOTAL (three years) **\$ 130,300.**

Plus contingency (10%) 13,030.

Total Budget **\$ 143,330.**

12. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROJECT

Funds for the project will be provided by CIDA. In-kind support such as accomodation, transport and feeding of ANC members attached to the DEP is provided by the ANC.

The administration of funds for the project will be the responsibility of both CUSO and the ANC. The disbursement of funds will follow procedures established between CUSO and the ANC and will meet the requirements of CIDA. It is envisaged that all payments to suppliers will be made by CUSO against pro-forma invoices, in the case of material and equipment. Training costs will be paid by CUSO to appropriate Institutions and trainees.

The DEP and the ANC Project Department will be responsible for reporting on progress and expenditure. Both departments of the ANC, and CUSO, will keep parallel financial records and documentation. CUSO will be responsible for providing appropriate financial and narrative reports to CIDA.

Memorandum of Understanding: a specific memorandum of understanding related to this project will be signed by CUSO and the ANC's Treasurer-General's Office outlining the above responsibilities. Within this documentation will be clauses relating to financial control, mid-term and final evaluation.

DORA TAMANA DAYCARE CENTRE

Project of the AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

1) BACKGROUND

The proposed project is a joint undertaking of the African National Congress (ANC) Treasurer-General's Office (TGO), and the ANC Women's Section. The objective of the project is:

to provide funding for the purchase of education materials and the renovation of a new daycare building to cater for over 140 children and 25 staff.

The rationale is to improve the situation of women and children under the care of the ANC while in exile from white-ruled South Africa, in Lusaka, Zambia. There is an ongoing need to care for the children of the large South African community in Lusaka in a safe and properly equipped facility. Such a centre, besides catering to the children's development and education, will free mothers for training and productive work. These women will then be able to increase their participation within the liberation movement in exile, and their contribution to a post-apartheid South Africa.

The South African population in exile spans the three generations marking the evolution of the South African situation:

- the generation of the 60s exiled after the banning of the ANC, to which belong the historical activists of the movement;
- the generation of '76, exiled after the SOWETO uprising and consequent intensification of the repressive measures in the townships; and
- the generation of '86, following the State of Emergency declaration in June of that year.

The number of South African refugees under the care of the ANC in Zambia has increased dramatically since 1985. Between 2,000 and 3,000 are permanent residents; some are engaged in the ANC structures, and some occupy study or working places available in Zambian society.

Others remain for a transit period varying from two months to two years depending on the training opportunities available abroad. Because of security reasons, they live in the urban areas mixed with the Zambian population.

The ANC community in Zambia is quite self-reliant, and for its survival it relies on the ANC's productive structures:

- the Chongela/Alpha mixed farm (3,000 ha)
- the Makeni horticulture farm (40 ha.)
- the Star furniture factory
- a garage workshop for repairing vehicles
- a health clinic and medical staff
- a construction team
- a butchery.

ANC Women's Secretariat.

The ANC's Women's Secretariat is responsible for the well being of all South African ANC women and children refugees. It is a wing of the ANC with autonomous status. It organizes women on a territorial basis in Regional Committees which coordinate the Women's Units, and in departments such as: childcare, health, education, information, South African policy, international policy, and projects.

The Women's Secretariat is the coordinating and funding organism: it coordinates responses to the needs of the Regional Committees of Zambia, Tanzania and Angola, establishes priorities and researches the means to achieve them.

The Regional Committee of Zambia includes 7 Women's Units which organize the women at a grassroot level. It is the executive organ of all projects concerning ANC South African women in Zambia.

The ANC has been, historically, concerned with the emancipation of women in South African society, since the foundation of the Bantu Women's League in 1913, which the Women's Secretariat has succeeded.

In exile, women's participation in production units and training opportunities is promoted and organized by the ANC, and monitored by the Women's Secretariat. South African women in Zambia continue to bear the family responsibilities and have a lower degree of education.

The Women's Secretariat pursues the aim of speeding up the women's liberation process by promoting their self-organization, stimulating the capacity to identify and manage their own needs and resources, finding opportunities for training and means of self-expression, and providing the option to be free from the full-time duty of childcare.

It is considered equally important for children to get proper basic education, opportunities for socialization and active individual initiative in a pedagogically scientific scheme where health care is a priority, and to have access to the necessary knowledge of their country and culture.

2) PROBLEM/ANALYSIS

The Women's Regional Committee of Zambia has run children's daycare activities since 1979. Some women were trained abroad in childcare and healthcare, and some followed with nutrition courses. They started to carry out daycare activities in their houses, where they could cater for not more than ten children each.

It was only in January 1984 that their aim of establishing an adequate facility was achieved with the construction of the Dora Tamana Day Care Centre on the Makeni farm plot near Lusaka, run by ANC. The Centre started with 30 children and in two years time the number rose to 77.

As stated in official ANC documents, pre-primary school curricula should aim at providing the child with opportunities and experiences necessary for the development of mental, physical, emotional and moral well-being.

Children are taught to play with materials, compare shapes, participate in groups, do addition and subtraction through songs, develop creative abilities, and discover physical skills through games. Language development is taught. Health, safety and social development programmes are included.

The daycare centre will also provide a before and after school programme to primary school students, who have several hours each day outside of class time with no constructive activities in which to participate. Recreation, lifeskills development, and educational and cultural activities will be available for this group of children.

The Women's Regional Committee intends to run monthly upgrading and in-service courses in childcare, group feeding and general management for the staff.

On 19 May, 1986 a South African aerial raid bombed an area of Makeni adjacent to the daycare centre. It destroyed a UNHCR refugee centre and killed 3 people. The daycare centre was immediately evacuated and the building is now used for storage, no longer being considered secure enough for day care use.

Children are now suffering from the absence of the services previously offered them by a day care centre. Even when a childcare group is organized at the house of one of the women, the discontinuity of it together with the lack of space and teaching materials, makes it impossible to apply any serious childcare and healthcare scheme. Given the security situation the only alternative is to acquire and renovate buildings in the centre of Lusaka.

3) ORIGIN OF THE PROJECT

The ANC Treasurer General's Office and CUSO mounted a project development

exercise in February/March of 1987 to research and collect documentation on departmental needs within the movement in Zambia. The ANC Women's Secretariat has come forth with the information and data for this project document.

Since the 1986 SADF raid on Makeni, the ANC Women's Secretariat has been looking for both space and funding for an adequate daycare centre. A house, with a yard large enough for additions renovations, has been found near the town centre.

4) BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries of this initiative will be the young children under the care of the ANC, their families, and the exiled women in Lusaka, whose position within the movement will be enhanced as will their preparedness to take on responsible roles upon returning to their homeland after liberation.

5) ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND

The responsible organizational unit within the ANC for this project is the TGO. The implementing unit is the Women's Secretariat. Trained women are in charge of the daycare centre as it is now spread throughout Lusaka homes. These women will be the responsables when the unified centre is re-established.

The Womens' Centre will have a Coordinator and trained staff to provide productive skills training and cultural activities.

The Women's Secretariat has an organized structure as indicated in the Background section and of course is related directly to ANC structures such as the National Executive Committee of the movement.

6) OBJECTIVES

The objective of the project is to:

support the establishment of a functioning day care centre
in the centre of Lusaka to care for over 100 pre-school children,
and approximately 40 primary school children before and after school.

7) OPERATIONAL PLANS

The day care centre will be called by its former name and continue the programme

and activities which were held at the former Makeni location.

It will host immediately the children who had to stay in homes after the May '86 raid. However since a higher number is now expected, the centre must be large enough to cater for 100 children, plus another 40 primary school children.

Even though the need is higher than that, only children of working or studying mothers will be accepted.

The children, aged 10 months to 12 years, are organized in:

- the creche, where small groups of a maximum of four children are looked after by a day care assistant. The ten assistants are coordinated by a trained day care woman.
- the nursery, divided into three classes each of one age group from 3 to 6 years old.
- the before and after school programme.

While the activities of the creche are those related to personality development through playing, in the nursery basic educational learning activities are held. The after school programme will combine recreation, lifeskills development, and educational and cultural activities.

A new place for the daycare centre will be in Emmasdale near the town centre. It will be situated in a renovated house now sitting on 1.6 acres of property. Toilets, a kitchen, and classrooms will be installed along with the procurement of a variety of hard furnishings such as cots, tables, and chairs.

Plans are underway to raise the total purchase of the plot and buildings (\$ 125,000 as of Feb '87) from European NGOs such as War on Want (UK) and COSPE of Italy. Funding from CIDA for this project will go to additions and renovations to the building, and to the purchase of educational materials.

The ANC furniture factory will make most of the hard furnishings for the centre at cost.

The centre will become operational on completion of the additions and renovations.

During the last months of the former centre, collective gardening was successfully experimented with and it is the intention of the staff to continue this activity, preparing the ground of the new centre and supplying gardening tools to the older children.

8) RESOURCES REQUIRED.

- funds for renovations and additions.

- hard furnishings such as cots, tables and chairs.
- kitchen equipment.
- installation of toilets and showers.
- learning materials.

9) ENDORSEMENTS

This project is put forward with the endorsement of the Treasurer-General's Office.

CUSO endorsement is secured through the Regional project approval mechanism and the CUSO Board of Directors. Project assistance falls under the programme plans of the Southern Africa Special Programme Officer based in Zambia. This project follows a long-standing CUSO relationship with the ANC, and is important in enabling increased participation of South African women in the liberation and future development of their country.

10) EXISTING RELATED PROGRAMMES

The ANC Women's Secretariat receives solidarity support from a number of non-government organizations such as the Lutheran World Federation, War on Want, COPSE, and friendly governments.

CUSO works closely with such donors and with the Secretariat to coordinate assistance to solidarity projects to maximize aid to the women and children under ANC care.

11) BUDGET

Year 1:

Renovations	\$ 20,000.
Additional Rooms Construction	43,000.
Toilet/Shower Construction	20,000.
Kitchen Equipment:	11,000.
Industrial stove, cooking pots, baking pans, bowls, cups, plates, cutlery, serving utensils irons	
Daycare Equipment:	46,000.
Cots & mattresses, feeding chairs, stools & chairs, tables, blankets & sheets, heaters, towels, filing cabinets, typewriter & accessories, tape recorder & cassettes, camera & accessories	
Educational Materials:	15,000.
blackboard, books, exercise books, water paints, crayons, coloured paper, etc. developmental toys, outdoor games equipment	

Year 1 sub-total **\$ 155,000.**

Year 2:

Educational Materials	10,000.
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Year 3:

Educational Materials	10,000.
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Total (3 years) \$ 175,000.

Plus Contingency (10%)	17,500.
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Total Budget \$ 192,500.

12) FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION, AND EVALUATION

Funds for the project will be provided by CIDA. In-kind support such as staff for the daycare, accommodation, transport, and feeding of ANC members attached to the different units of the Women's Secretariat is provided by the movement.

The administration of the funds for the project will be the responsibility of both CUSO and the ANC. All expenditures made by CUSO will be made via pro-forma invoices in the case of materials and equipment.

Reporting on progress and expenditures will be the responsibility of the ANC TGO. Both the ANC and CUSO will keep parallel financial records and documentation. CUSO is responsible to provide appropriate financial and narrative reports to CIDA.

Memorandum of Understanding - a memorandum of understanding related to this project will be signed by CUSO and the ANC's TGO outlining the above responsibilities. Within the documentation will be clauses relating to financial control and mid-term and final evaluation.

**Scholarship support in Canada for the programme of the Education
Department**

of the AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

1) GENERAL BACKGROUND

The proposed project is a joint undertaking of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) Treasurer-General's Office (TGO) and the ANC Education Department. The intention of the project is to:

provide a scholarship fund for South African students to attend post-secondary educational and training institutions in Canada. The fund would include coverage of travel, tuition, housing and living allowances.

Historical Context

In order to understand the rationale for a project that aims to provide support for the education of South Africans who live outside the Republic in the late 1980's under the care of the ANC, it is important to understand the relationship between the government's policies on education of blacks and the Apartheid doctrine, which underpins over thirty years of white-minority rule in that country.

The chief architect of apartheid, Dr. H.F. Verwoerd, former Prime Minister, said in 1953, on the introduction of Bantu Education:

"Race relations cannot improve if the wrong type of education is given to the Natives. They cannot improve if the results of Native education is the creation of frustrated people who, as a result of the education they received, have expectations in life which circumstances in South Africa do not allow to be fulfilled immediately, when it creates people trained in professions not open to them, when there are people who have received a form of cultural training which strengthens their desire for white collar occupations to such an extent that there are much more such people than openings available. Above all, good racial relations cannot exist when education is given under control of people who create wrong expectations on the part of the Native himself, if such people believe in a policy of equality. It is therefore necessary that Native education should be controlled in such a way that it should accord with the policy of the state."

This policy of the state is Apartheid.

Bantu education was designed to make it impossible for the black child to compete on

equal terms, academically or technically, with the white child. Verwoerd insisted that:

"There is no place for him (blacks) in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour.....the natives will be taught from childhood that equality with Europeans is not for them."

By 1985, over thirty years later, the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee sent a memorandum to the Deputy Ministers of Education and Training, Law and Order, and Defence on October 19th of that year. It stated in part:

"Despite all recent arguments to the contrary, young people and indeed the Black Community in general, still regard their education as inferior, gutter Bantu Education. This is based on the separate education policies run on racial lines. One has only to compare the per capita expenditure between the white and black school children to understand and realize the great extent to which the policy of *Apartheid* has been implemented in this country. As long as the *Apartheid* policy dominates the education portfolio the grievances presented by previous generations and delegations will not be solved and still remain relevant to this day."

In 1984 the government spent seven times as much on educating a white than a black child. The pupil-teacher ratio was 41:1 for blacks and by comparison, 19:1 for whites. The majority of teachers in black schools had no higher academic qualifications than the students they taught. The limited number of secondary schools, seldom with libraries or laboratories, ensure that thousands of children are forced onto the labour market prematurely. With only 1.5% of black children reaching the final year of high-school, most leave their studies equipped for little else besides manual labour. The content of textbooks furthermore, by emphasizing the history of whites and portraying them as superior, manipulates black children to accept their lower position as normal.

In 1955 the people of South Africa at the 'Congress of the People' expressed their views unequivocally in the Freedom Charter which, in the section on education, declares that:

"The doors of learning and culture shall open;
The government shall discover, develop and encourage
National talent for the enhancement of our cultural life;
All the cultural treasures of mankind shall be open to all,
by free exchange of books, ideas and contact with other lands;
The aim of education shall be to teach the youth to love their
people and their culture, to honour human brotherhood,
liberty and peace;
Education shall be free, compulsory, universal and equal for
all children;
Higher education and technical training shall be opened to all
by means of state allowance and scholarships awarded on the
basis of merit:

Adult illiteracy shall be ended by a mass statement education plan; the Colour bar in Cultural life, in sport and education shall be abolished."

It is therefore clear that from the radical differences in the conception of society held in South Africa by the ruling group and the oppressed people, flow different conceptions about the aims and purpose of education. From these irreconcilable differences has developed a crisis in all matters of the state, and in particular in Education.

Guided by the Freedom Charter the ANC calls for, and promotes in the education of its own members in exile, a people's education. This entails:

- emphasizing the people's culture, history, and their struggle for democracy
- making education accessible to all regardless of race, colour, sex, creed, or age
- the achievement of a high level of education for everyone
- the democratization of education, involving a cross-section of the community in decisions on the content and quality of education
- integrating academic and manual training, and bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical life
- developing a new type of South African dedicated to serve the needs of the people as a whole both during the liberation struggle and in the reconstruction of post-apartheid South Africa

Present Situation

The ANC Education Department has had the responsibility for the provision of training to South Africans under its care in the Front Line States (FLS) and elsewhere for over 20 years. The significant historical events of the Soweto uprisings and subsequent nation-wide student protests in 1976 produced a wave of students in exile from the apartheid state. Again in 1985, with the declaration of a State of Emergency, and after numerous school boycotts and stay-aways, another wave of young South Africans left their community to join the ANC in exile in the FLS.

Over the years the ANC has secured educational assistance from friendly governments, UN agencies, and NGOs. A major event was the building of the Solomon Mahlango Freedom College (SOMAFCO) in Morogoro, Tanzania in the late '70s. This complex contains a nursery school, daycare centre, primary and secondary schools and an adult education centre. Supporting the college are an agriculture project, clothing factory, hospital, mechanical workshop, and construction project. At Dakawa near SOMAFCO the ANC runs a vocational training centre, a rehabilitation centre for the physically and mentally disabled, and an education orientation centre that assesses new students and conducts remedial teaching in preparation for enrollment at SOMAFCO. Luanda, Angola houses a vocational and health training centre, while hundreds of other ANC members study elsewhere in Africa and Europe.

2) PROBLEM/ANALYSIS

Scholarships in Canada

At present there are few ANC sponsored university or college level students in English speaking Western countries. This situation is in sharp contrast to the training made available in socialist countries despite the language difficulty. With few scholarships offered to the ANC the cost of tuition, travel, and living allowances in the West has become too exorbitant to handle.

Present scholarships for South Africans provided by the UN (UNETPSA) and the Commonwealth offer a minimum of assistance. It is recognized as well that the Canadian government's new programme for black South African students announced in 1985 is only of use to South Africans residing inside the Republic.

Therefore, it is important for both the ANC, and Canadians, that university and college level training be offered to a small number of suitably qualified students now residing in the FLS under the care of the ANC. The proposed scholarship fund would cover travel, tuition fees, housing, and living allowances.

Of major concern is the provision of upgrading courses for ANC members whose formal academic training was interrupted in South Africa but who would, given their ages and years of experience, qualify as mature students. Canadian educational institutions that accept mature students offer a unique possibility not found in Africa. Scholarships are also sought for students who would qualify for university or college entrance under the normal criteria. Finally, there is need for further training of ANC members who have been educated in socialist bloc countries but lack exposure to the western technologies and hardware that will be inherited in a post-apartheid South Africa.

The provision of scholarships to students to study in Canada is very important in terms of offering appropriate education for a significant population group that is preparing for life in a new South Africa. The ANC's Department of Manpower Development has identified areas of training with particular relevance for post-apartheid South Africa. Public administration, pure and applied sciences, and technological training are priorities.

3) ORIGIN OF THE PROJECT

The Department has been seeking scholarship assistance for post-secondary students in Western countries. Within the CUSO-ANC project development exercise, education and training over a long term has been a priority. This project originated with the Education Department and was presented to CUSO in mid 1987.

4) BENEFICIARIES

Those studying in Canada will benefit from the acquisition of skills and knowledge, and from exposure to another culture. The people of South Africa will gain from the skills that these students will employ both within the liberation movement while in exile, and eventually in a democratic South Africa. There will also be great benefit to Canadians who become involved with the ANC students. They will learn of the rich culture and vitality of these South Africans and of the long struggle for self-determination inside their homeland.

5) ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND

The responsible body within the ANC for this project is the TGO. The implementing unit is the Education Department.

The Department is headed by the Secretary of Education who is a member of the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the movement. The Department is responsible to the NEC. The Department has a Board of Education and the Secretary acts as the chair of this body which also includes members of the movement who are not officers of the Department. A National Educational Council meets once every two years.

The Secretariat of the department includes the Administrative Secretary and Assistant Secretaries for:

- Scholarships
- Research
- Head of Adult Education
- SOMAFCO.

There are regional educational structures which include the Vocational Training Centres at Dakawa in Tanzania, and the one in Angola.

The Research Unit within the Department is working on developing alternatives to Bantu education, and on education in a post-apartheid South Africa.

For purposes of this project, the Department's Scholarship unit will handle the tuition and scholarship segments. Procurement of educational materials will be the responsibility of the Administrative Secretary.

6) OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of this project is to increase the capacity of the ANC's Education Department to deliver educational opportunities to South African students under the care of the movement. Therefore the project will:

- provide a scholarship fund for South African students now resident in the FLS under the care of the ANC to study in

Canada.

7) OPERATIONAL PLAN

Scholarships to Canada will be assigned to a limited number of students ensuring that adequate funds exist for the period of study. Since the duration of courses will vary, assistance is sought for 15 person years, or an average of 5 full-time students per year. Administrative assistance will be purchased in Canada or provided by university or community support groups to ensure that the many aspects of student life in Canada are attended to, at least to a predetermined minimum level.

8) RESOURCES REQUIRED

- fees, texts and payments to the educational institution,
- transportation to Canada, in Canada and return to southern Africa,
- accommodation and food allowances, medical and insurance cover,
- spending allowance including clothing, household and personal items,
- other items as normally provided under other scholarships

9) ENDORSEMENTS

The project is submitted with the endorsement of the Treasurer-General's Office (TGO).

CUSO endorsement has been secured through the Regional project approval mechanism and the CUSO Board of Directors. Project assistance to the ANC falls under the programme plans of CUSO's Special Programme Officer based in Zambia. This project follows a long-standing CUSO relationship with the ANC, and is crucial in preparing young exiled South Africans for productive participation in a future South Africa.

10) EXISTING RELATED PROGRAMMES

Educational assistance provided to the ANC is large and varied. Many friendly governments such as the Swedish government have provided places at post-secondary level institutions, primarily in Sweden. A number of UN and international NGOs have provided scholarships overseas and in Africa as well. Examples are World University Service, the South Africa Extension Unit of the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the United Nations Education and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

A new Canadian government scholarship programme to be initiated in 1988 will be offered to South Africans inside the Republic but excludes refugees and exiles for study in Canadian institutions.

11) **BUDGET**

(Average of 5 full-time students per year)

Year 1:

Africa-Canada transport, tuition fees, learning materials, living allowances	\$ 90,000.
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Year 2:

Tuition fees, learning materials, living allowances	\$ 84,000.
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Year 3:

Canada-Africa transport, tuition fees, learning materials, living allowances	\$ 95,000.
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TOTAL	\$ 269,000.
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Contingency (10%)	26,900.
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TOTAL BUDGET	\$ 295,900.
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12) FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION, AND EVALUATION

Funds for the project will be provided by CIDA.

The administration of the funds for the project will be the responsibility of both CUSO and the ANC. Reporting on progress and expenditure will be the responsibility of the Department of Education and the Project Department of the TGO. Both the ANC and CUSO will keep parallel financial records and documentation. CUSO is responsible to provide appropriate financial and narrative reports to CIDA.

Memorandum of Understanding - a memorandum of understanding related to this project will be signed by CUSO and the ANC's TGO outlining the above responsibilities. Within the documentation will be clauses relating to financial control and mid-term and final evaluation.

**Educational support in Zambia for the programme of the
Education Department
of the
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS**

1) BACKGROUND

The proposed project is a joint undertaking of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) Treasurer-General's Office (TGO) and the ANC Education Department. The project's goals are multi-faceted. The project will:

- a) provide tuition fee support to South African students attending Zambian educational and training institutions in a variety of programs from primary school to university levels, and vocational courses to the poly-technic level.
- b) provide learning materials for South African students attending Zambian educational and training institutions from primary school through to university .
- c) provide an emergency fund for the Education Department to support students who find themselves in situations requiring urgent short-term assistance where there is no regular or otherwise accessible support mechanism.

Historical Context

To understand the need to support the education of South Africans who live outside the Republic in the late 1980's under the care of the ANC it is important to understand the relationship between the government's policies on education of blacks and the Apartheid doctrine, which underpins over thirty years of white-minority rule in that country.

The chief architect of apartheid , Dr. H.F. Verwoerd, former Prime Minister, said in 1953, on the introduction of Bantu Education:

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necessary that Native education should be controlled in such a way that it should accord with the policy of the state."

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"Despite all recent arguments to the contrary, young people and indeed the Black Community in general, still regard their education as inferior, gutter Bantu Education. This is based on the separate education policies run on racial lines. One has only to compare the per capita expenditure between the white and black school children to understand and realize the great extent to which the policy of *Apartheid* has been implemented in this country. As long as the *Apartheid* policy dominates the education portfolio the grievances presented by previous generations and delegations will not be solved and still remain relevant to this day."

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National talent for the enhancement of our cultural life;
All the cultural treasures of mankind shall be open to all,
by free exchange of books, ideas and contact with other lands;
The aim of education shall be to teach the youth to love their

people and their culture, to honour human brotherhood,
liberty and peace;
Education shall be free, compulsory, universal and equal for
all children;
Higher education and technical training shall be opened to all
by means of state allowance and scholarships awarded on the
basis of merit:
Adult illiteracy shall be ended by a mass statement education
plan; the Colour bar in Cultural life, in sport and education
shall be abolished."

It is therefore clear that from the radical differences in the conception of society held in South Africa by the ruling group and the oppressed people, flow different conceptions about the aims and purpose of education. From these irreconcilable differences has developed a crisis in all matters of the state, and in particular in Education.

Guided by the Freedom Charter the ANC calls for, and promotes in the education of its own members in exile, a people's education. This entails:

- emphasizing the people's culture, history, and their struggle for democracy
- making education accessible to all regardless of race, colour, sex, creed, or age
- the achievement of a high level of education for everyone
- the democratization of education, involving a cross-section of the community in decisions on the content and quality of education
- integrating academic and manual training, and bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical life
- developing a new type of South African dedicated to serve the needs of the people as a whole both during the liberation struggle and in the reconstruction of post-apartheid South Africa

Present Situation

The ANC Education Department has had the responsibility for the provision of training to South Africans under its care in the Front Line States (FLS) and elsewhere for over 20 years. The significant historical events of the Soweto uprisings and subsequent nation-wide student protests in 1976 produced a wave of students in exile from the apartheid state. Again in 1985, with the declaration of a State of Emergency, and after numerous school boycotts and stay-aways, another wave of young South Africans left their community to join the ANC in exile in the FLS.

Over the years the ANC has secured educational assistance from friendly governments, UN agencies, and NGOs. A major event was the building of the Solomon Mahlango Freedom College (SOMAFCO) in Morogoro, Tanzania in the late '70s. This complex contains a nursery school, daycare centre, primary and secondary schools and an adult

education centre. Supporting the college are an agriculture project, clothing factory, hospital, mechanical workshop, and construction project. At Dakawa near SOMAFSCO the ANC runs a vocational training centre, a rehabilitation centre for the physically and mentally disabled, and an education orientation centre that assesses new students and conducts remedial teaching in preparation for enrollment at SOMAFSCO. Luanda, Angola houses a vocational and health training centre, while hundreds of other ANC members study elsewhere in Africa and Europe.

2) PROBLEM/ANALYSIS

The ANC has attempted to provide an educational experience for exiled South Africans which follows the precepts of the Freedom Charter. Education programs developed by and for the membership at SOMAFSCO in Tanzania have been a model for a new, post-apartheid South Africa. Unfortunately, the movement cannot provide this type of education to all students who leave South Africa.

Tuition Programme

The numbers of students needing formal education and training have put a great strain on the movement. The educational and training institutions of the FLS, particularly Zambia and Zimbabwe, have limited places for people other than their own nationals. However, fee paying institutions will accept South Africans paid for by the ANC.

At present the ANC has students in fee paying primary and secondary schools in Lusaka totalling 110 pupils. These students are studying in English with a Zambian curriculum. This project would support some of these students over a three-year period.

The ANC also has access to the following types of institution in Zambia:

- 1) Mindolo Ecumenical Centre, Kitwe - teaching pre-school teachers.
- 2) Department of Technical Education & Vocational Training (DTEVT):
 - Technical Training Institutes(TTIs) - trades, motor mechanics, bricklaying,
 - Evelyn Hone College(EHC), Lusaka - nutrition, secretarial
 - National Resources Development College, Lusaka
 - Luanshya & Livingstone TTIs - secretarial courses.
- 3) ZIMCO Institute of Management - professional courses in accountancy, data processing, and transport management.
- 4) University of Zambia (UNZA) - medicine and undergraduate arts courses. (There are 8 ANC students attending UNZA at present)

The Zambian government allocates a few places to non-Zambian students in its institutions and the costs must be borne by the sponsoring organization, in this case the ANC. Courses range from 3 months to 3 years at sub-university level institutions such as the TTIs and EHC. ZIMCO specializes in courses of 6 months to a year. The project would support a limited number of students for the duration of their courses.

Learning Materials

The Zambian Government is no longer able to provide free books and educational material to the students attending its institutions. Students from primary to university level aided by this project will require such material assistance. The requirements of students go beyond books alone. Included in the list of educational requirements are school uniforms, stationery, math and science equipment such as calculators, exam fees, and often transportation costs and field trip costs. This project would cover the costs in these categories for the students supported by this project.

Emergency Fund

An emergency fund is required to cover the tuition fees and learning material expenses of unexpected arrivals in Zambia, as well as for sudden increases in these costs for other assisted students. Additionally, clothing, toiletries and other necessities will have to be provided for them, as many flee South Africa with nothing. Since some of the arrivals are in transit to Tanzania, the emergency fund would also cover the purchase of suitcases and railway tickets.

3) ORIGIN OF THE PROJECT

The necessity to increase educational opportunities for South Africans under the care of the ANC in the Frontline States (FLS) is brought about by the large influx of young exiles over the past decade. The Education Department has garnered considerable support from governments of the FLS in funding places at local institutions but this support is not enough to meet increasing needs. Funds are required for materials, fees, and emergency purposes. The Department has also been seeking scholarship assistance for post-secondary students in Western countries.

Within the CUSO-ANC project development exercise, education and training over a long term has been a priority. This project originated with the Education Department and was presented to CUSO in mid 1987.

4) BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the students from primary schools to those attending post-secondary institutions. The provision of formal education opportunities, and of a variety of educational materials will equip an

increased number of South Africans under the care of the ANC, including family members of those receiving training, for a return to a free and democratic homeland. Also the host countries of the FLS will, with their already overstretched resources, benefit from the ANC being more self-reliant in the provision of educational programmes for its own people.

5) ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND

The responsible body within the ANC for this project is the TGO. The implementing unit is the Education Department.

The Department is headed by the Secretary of Education who is a member of the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the movement. The Department is responsible to the NEC. The Department has a Board of Education and the Secretary acts as the chair of this body which also includes members of the movement who are not officers of the Department. A National Education Council meets once every two years.

The Secretariat of the department includes the Administrative Secretary and Assistant Secretaries for:

- Scholarships
- Research
- Head of Adult Education
- SOMAFCO.

There are regional educational structures which include the Vocational Training Centres at Dakawa in Tanzania, and the one in Angola.

The Research Unit within the Department is working on developing alternatives to Bantu education, and on education in a post-apartheid South Africa.

For purposes of this project, the Department's Scholarship unit will handle the tuition and scholarship segments. Procurement of educational materials will be the responsibility of the Administrative Secretary.

6) OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of this project is to increase the capacity of the ANC's Education Department to deliver educational opportunities to South African students under the care of the movement. Therefore the project will:

- a) provide financial resources to increase the number of South African students studying at primary and secondary schools, vocational and technical institutions, poly-technic professional courses, and at the University in Zambia.

- b) provide financial resources to procure learning materials for South African students attending Zambian educational institutions.
- c) provide an accessible emergency fund to meet the short term needs of ANC students in Zambia

7) OPERATIONAL PLAN

a) Tuition Programme

The Department of Education has ascertained the places available for an increased number of students in Zambian institutions and cost tuition expenses over a three-year period. Added to these figures will be those students now attending schools but whose tuition status is in doubt.

Within the budgetary ceiling for this segment of the project the Department will select students and appropriate institutions for funding. This programme will be run by the Scholarships Section of the Department.

b) Learning Materials

A learning materials fund will be utilized by the Department to provide books, paper, writing and drawing tools, technical education tools for the students in the tuition programme(a) above, as well as school uniforms, examination fees and, where required, transportation. Procurement of such materials will be handled by the Administrative Secretary of the Department.

- c) The emergency fund will be administered by the Education Department which will receive funds from CUSO on a reimbursement basis. A quarterly review will enable a clean look at the kinds of requirements and the appropriateness of the emergency fund mechanism. All requests to the emergency fund will be studied to determine the quickest and most appropriate way for the individual to gain regular support.

8) RESOURCES REQUIRED

Resources are required for the following:

- school fees
- school uniforms
- books

exam fees
 transportation
 stationery and supplies
 math and science equipment

The emergency fund will not be restricted in the areas for allowable expenditures. It will be open-ended so as to be able to cover emergency short-term requests (see page 6.)

9) ENDORSEMENTS

The project is submitted with the endorsement of the Treasurer-General's Office (TGO).

CUSO endorsement has been secured through the Regional project approval mechanism and the CUSO Board of Directors. Project assistance to the ANC falls under the programme plans of CUSO's Special Programme Officer based in Zambia. This project follows a long-standing CUSO relationship with the ANC, and is crucial in preparing young exiled South Africans for productive participation in a future South Africa.

10 EXISTING RELATED PROGRAMMES

Educational assistance provided to the ANC is large and varied. Many friendly governments, such as the Swedish government, have provided places at post-secondary level institutions, primarily in Sweden. A number of UN and international NGOs have provided scholarships overseas and in Africa as well. Examples are World University Service, the South Africa Extension Unit of the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the United Nations Education and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

There have been inadequate opportunities available, however, to primary and secondary level students in the FLS apart from the ANC major educational and training institution of SOMAFCO in Morogoro, Tanzania. This major initiative supports three thousand people in a wide range of training programmes.

11) BUDGET

Per Year

Primary School Costs (\$1100 x 20)	\$ 22,000.
Secondary School Costs (\$1700 x 10)	17,000.
Examination Fees	1,000.
Emergency Fund	15,000.
Remedial Education	13,000.

Technical Training Fees	13,000.
University Fees	15,000.

SUB-TOTAL FOR ONE YEAR **\$ 96,000.**

TOTAL (three years) **\$ 288,000.**

Plus contingency (10%) 28,800.

TOTAL BUDGET **\$ 316,800.**

12) **FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION OF PROJECT. AND EVALUATION**

Funds for the project will be provided by CIDA. In-kind support such as accommodation and feeding of ANC members in the FLS is provided by the movement.

The administration of the funds for the project will be the responsibility of both CUSO and the ANC. All expenditures made by CUSO will be made via pro-forma invoices in the case of materials and equipment. Training costs will be paid by CUSO to appropriate institutions and trainees.

Reporting on progress and expenditure will be the responsibility of the Department of Education and the Project Department of the TGO. The ANC and CUSO will keep parallel financial records and documentation. CUSO is responsible to provide appropriate financial and narrative reports to CIDA.

Memorandum of Understanding - a memorandum of understanding related to this project will be signed by CUSO and the ANC's TGO outlining the above responsibilities. Within the documentation will be clauses relating to financial control, mid-term and final evaluation.

ANC Projects - Budget Summary

PROJECT/ITEM	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Project Department	77400	41000	47800	166200
Department of Economics and Planning	56500	36000	37800	130300
Dora Tamana Day Care Centre	155000	10000	10000	175000
Scholarships to Canada	96000	96000	96000	288000
Educational Assistance in Zambia	90000	84000	95000	269000
Contingency (10%)	47500	26700	28700	102900
Sub-Total	522400	293700	315300	1131400
Administration by CUSO (15%)	78400	44100	47300	169800
Grand Total	600800	337800	362600	1301200