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PAPER SUBMITTED BY THE ANC'S PROJECTS DEPARTMENT
PART I: PERSPECTIVES FROM THE ANC'S
PROJECTS DEPQRTMENT
PQRT II: AN OVERVIEW OF QNC PROJECTS
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PmRT I

PERSPECTIVES FROM THE ANC'S PROJECTS DEPARTMENT

Since the legalisation of the African National Congress in February 1990, the reestablishment of the Movement's Headquarters in Johannesburg and the setting up of regional administrative structures are well under way.

This necessarily implies that the process of systematically relocating various QNC departments from exile into South Africa, and ensuring their ability to address the demands of the new situation, should assume urgent priority.

As reflected in PART II of this Paper, the ANC has had a long involvement with development and welfare projects externally. Our external projects were conceived as an integral part of the liberation struggle, designed to create self-reliance through the training and empowerment of cadres of the Movement. Thus, these projects helped to increase the effectiveness of our struggle while at the same time they prepared cadres to play a more meaningful role in a future democratic South Africa. During the transition ahead between apartheid South Africa and when the new democratic government is installed, important challenges - and demands confront all of us. In the first instance the new establishment of the QNC within our country requires vast human, material and financial resources. Here we refer to infrastructural needs such as the acquisition of premises, vehicles and equipment and also the provision of personnel training programmes. Furthermore, in cooperation with community service/church organisations, projects are in place for returning exiles and ex-political prisoners to enable them to reestablish themselves gainfully in society.

These tasks need to be tackled with utmost urgency. Within the broader context, the African National Congress has to address itself to the developmental needs of our people.

The QNC commenced a few years ago consultations on developmental needs with the UDF, CDSQUTU and funding/service community/Church organisations and several seminars and workshops have been held on a range of issues, including the formulation of a proposed economic development strategy.

In May this year a Northep en Funding wee held in Harare with the aim of formulating guidelines on fundraising, discussing a mechanism for effective coordination and accountability and recommending priority areas for funding. Sixty ANC and MDM representatives participated in that Workshop.

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During its period of rule the ANC has been able to establish strong links with the international donor community, governments, international agencies and NGOs. In the transitional phase it is vital to utilise these links to maximise donor assistance for the developmental needs of our people. As the Apartheid system disintegrates, expectations on the part of those denied a dignified life and essential services and prospects are understandably high. And it is clear that the present South African economy will not be able to address the needs of the majority of our people. Therefore, the role of the indigenous NGO sector will be of fundamental importance and the maximisation of donor assistance is important.

To facilitate and increase resources for the non-governmental sector in South Africa, the ANC is organising a major Donor Conference in Arusha, Tanzania on February 3-5 1991, to elicit further assistance for development projects not merely for ANC-identified projects but also for others within and outside the MDM. '

In conclusion, it is worth reiterating the fundamental importance of the non-governmental sector in the development process in South Africa. The ANC will make its contribution towards this process in partnership with all progressive forces and agencies. It is imperative that we take the initiative in advancing project development strategies that will provide a structure to overcome the effects of apartheid, and by ED actively promote the empowerment of all our people.

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 PART 11
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Fundamentally, the projects involving assets can be grouped into four distinct categories:

w Education and human resource development

- Community health and welfare services

- Agriculture and food production

w small scale industries,

Education and Human Resources Development

The basic aim of the ANC's education policy is to "develop an education that is revolutionary, so that it is geared to producing a new type of South African, dedicated to serve the interests and needs of the South African people as a whole".(1) In addition! the purpose of education in exile is to provide higher academic and professional and vocational training to all ANC members so that they may actively participate in the

development and management of their communities and the wider needs of the struggle.

Towards this end, the SOLOMON MAHLANGU FREEDOM COLLEGE

(SDMAFCD) was established at Maiimbu in Tanzania" Apart from secondary education it caters for primary/nursery schooling, a day-care-centre and Adult Education. In addition SDMAFCD boasts an Electronics and Computer Department, the Eli Weinberg Photo Laboratory and a multi-purpose community library.

Elementary facilities are provided at the ANC Development Centre at Dakawa, also in Tanzania. The Education Orientation Centre provides political orientation and academic upgrading for newly arrived students from South Africa. There is a Vocational Training Centre and nursery/creche facilities.

In Zambia, the Dora Tamana Creche and Nursery are functional and on-the-job training is provided in motor mechanics and carpentry.

At the Viahna Settlement in Angola, vocational training programmes are run for health workers and motor mechanics and adult education classes are held.

The ANC established a National Scholarships Committee as far back as the mid-sixties. Its tasks escalated after the Soweto Uprising and ever the years thousands of students and trainees have obtained scholarships and fellowships. More recently, professional and skilled work attachment and secondment programmes have been provided through the Department of Human Resources Development. All ANC Departments arrange workshops and seminars related to their sphere of activity.

Community Health and welfare Services

When communities in exile, the planning and developing of health and welfare services takes into account a variety of factors affecting our people, viz:

1. Displacement into a new country. The need to move from the first and second country of asylum, a feature that impedes the coping mechanism to adapt to a new environment; the

2. feeling of loneliness and dejection in the settlements, separation from families, uncertainty of the future, threat of racial military raids;

3. exposure to new types of diseases that are peculiar to the environmental conditions in the countries of origin...

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1. The primary health care strategy with a emphasis on health for all adapted by the WHO, focuses on the prevention of ill health, the promotion of good health, rehabilitation and special

2. ... youth workers and the

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5. ... ngHolland Belidarity Hoeptul built in Harare

6. ... " HLCH wards" a dental unit, a specialized laboratory

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9. ... clinics exist in the area. In Harare Zimbabwe

10. ... by WHO health workers

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13. ... culture and Food Production

14. ... Agriculture and food production constitute one of the

15. ... of responsibility for the WHO as it has to

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18. ... the GMC 15 to Attain self-reliance in food

19. ... its cadres in various rural skills and

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21. ... and earn

22. ... Over the years agriculture and food production projects have

23. ... been developed at Tarmak in Mazimba and Darawa in Tanzania, at the

24. ... Makeni Farms in

25. ... Farm in Mangoch, at the Checheila and

26. ... elsewhere

27. ... at the Vukani Cooperative Farm in Zimbabwe.

Small Scale Industries .

The small scale industries which have been established in exile have the function not only of providing essential items and materials required for construction activities, servicing the community and exposing students to productive skills, but also attempt to generate surplus to obtain revenue to meet the increasing demands made on the ANC.

In Tanzania, the network of small industries plays a fundamentally supportive role. They include a furniture factory and a welding workshop based at Hazimbu; while at Dakawa, there is a garment factory, a leather workshop and a textile printing workshop.

A highly professional Technical and Construction Department has been responsible for the huge construction programme resulting in an array of school and dormitory buildings, libraries, houses, stores and warehouses, garages, farm buildings, sporting facilities and offices. Today, Mazimbu and Dakawa have the character of small towns which have sprouted up in rural Tanzania.

In Angola, there exists the Vienna Motor Mechanics workshop, which in addition to providing vocational training, also repairs vehicles. Until recently, a print workshop was situated in Luanda.

In Zambia, the Alpha Garage services and repairs the QHC's large fleet of vehicles and generates income through commercial repairs. There is also a furniture factory and a video unit.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

There is general agreement that all projects, in varying degrees, provide the psychological motivation for escaping the exile syndrome of endless waiting, occupied with meaningless activity. They play an important role in providing the cohesion needed for keeping the bulk of our people united outside the country of their birth.

In addition, they provide the institutions and infrastructure to overcome the effects of apartheid in exile and, to a certain degree, succeed in promoting the empowerment of all our people.

The educational and training institutions in SDMAFCD need to be highlighted for impacting in a more profound way on our liberation struggle. According to Jack Simone:

"Developments at SDMAFCU have to an increasing extent been coincident with those in South Africa. It is in this way that SUMAFCD has not only become the site of an alternative educational establishment of exiled South Africans, playing a pivotal role in the overall strategy of the ANC for seizure of power, but also an important platform from which to develop, experiment with and adapt rudimentary Forms of People's Education." (2)

Mention must also be made of the Planning and Construction Committee for the phenomenal structural development of the townships and town settlements.

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we have provided a

are important bases

whereas the major commitment of every QNC project in exile is the management of personnel at all levels. a matter that has been properly addressed by all the Departments. What has been lacking is the failure to implement a human resources development plan geared to the QNC projects and the struggle in general"

"Strategy of QNC people " must result in the

0% 19:31 labour and ' as well as European,

expatriates. In this way" the objective of self"

the. 'en running our own projects with our own efforts

has only partially been achieved"

but: external Projects

importance of overcoming the limitations of our external

ensuring their continuity, linking them up with

projects inside the country and advancing progressive

development strategies cannot be overestimated.

initiative of breaking the cycle of poverty, dependency

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It must be borne in mind that with the ANC now a legal organisation, our Headquarters in Johannesburg and mass repatriation imminent, projects externally will in the long term recede in importance.

In the short term it would be essential to place projects that would not immediately transfer to South Africa in the care of effective Boards of Directors in every region to ensure proper control, management, evaluation and accountability.

This certainly would apply to educational institutions such as SDMAFCO which, in addition, would have to rely on the support of QNC and HDH structures inside South Africa. Staff and students would have to be recruited in a systematic way and organised methods of remuneration worked out. In the long term it would have to be integrated into the democratic education system we are working towards inside the country.

The community health and welfare services would continue to provide these essential services for as long as there are members in the different regions. Again, a more direct linkage could be made with organisations in these sectors in the MDM to exchange personnel and experience. Already, with the establishment of the Repatriation Committee linkages are in process with structures in the country.

9% far as small industries and farm projects are concerned, evaluations will be made as to their viability, with a view to either placing them on a commercial footing or closing them down.

(i) #NC Education Policy Statement. 1978.

(2) Jack Simone: People's Education for People's Power. In Education for Liberation: The Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College 10 Year Progress Report 1979-1989.

Projects Department

1st November 1990.