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The children are more affected than the adults by the difficult situation. Besides the higher risks of physical diseases they easily suffer from the well known phenomena of psychical estrangement.

In the South African family it is the mother's task to take care of the children. In the case of Dakawa, where there are many children without parents, it is the women's responsibility to adopt them and bring them up.

The time they have to devote to that task makes it difficult for them to participate in the life of the community and work for its, and their own, self-sufficiency.

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

A rough estimate the composition of the present Dakawa population presents the following figures:

Children Children Total

without parents:,( with parents

Creche 150 150 300

Nursery 300 300 600

Lower primary 150 150 300

Higher primary 150 150 300

Secondaryht 400 400

750 1.150 1 900

Vocational Training CentreH 220

Students Orientation Centre,M 250

Village adults/working peopleH \_ 2.500

Total inhabitants 4.870

h The children without parents are temporarily adopted by families or single women of the community. '

ht The proportion between men and women among the adult and adolescent population is approximately 2 men to 1 woman.

Exact figures will be ascertained when the first population census will take place, which is planned for May/June next year.

The census will take place in the context of the first municipal elections to be held at Dakawa, which will choose the Dakawa Town Council.

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At present, as part of the Geneva and Brazzaville agreements between South Africa and Angola it was decided that the South African refugees settled in Angola under the responsibility of the African National Congress should not be hosted anymore by the Angolan government.

About 10.000 refugees have therefore to be resettled. Their destination depends on the opportunities to provide for them which are available to the African National Congress.

Many of them will make use of study bursaries for countries in Europe or America.

Others will go to resettlement camps in Uganda, for which details are still being discussed with the Ugandan government.

The rest will go to the Dakawa settlement for ANC refugees in Tanzania.

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

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

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

## - 2. Existing situation

### A. Population characteristics and community organisation

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

The problems the Dakawa refugee community has to face are, besides those in common with any refugee community - 'alienation from their familiar environment and lack of adequate shelter and food, worsened by the huge difference in living conditions in the host country as compared to a relatively developed environment they lived in previously. Moreover, many refugees suffer from the consequences of torture, jail and solitary confinement. They are most exposed to tropical diseases unknown in their mother country, because their complexion is not accustomed to the climate and physical situation.

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JehanneebL g, 20 December 1990

Mr. Andre Libens

DG VIII/C/E - CC

BRUXELLES

Subject: Projec- "PFe-scheul education for the esettlement  
program - of South African refugees". motivation for  
delay in 'mplemehtation and requee' for revision.

Dear Mr. Libene,

Q5 agreed over the phnne, I send yo hereby the motivation for  
delay in implementat on and FEQU"St for revision of above men-  
tioned project.

In the light of the chang-d eivttation in South Africa it is  
hoped that the Eurepeeh -m Jeeion will still be able to euppert  
the revised project propose t which is here introduced in the  
farm of a drant, and l 'ch will be better detailed after a  
feasibility study will h: e -en done, as agreed during meetings  
between Coepe and thr ANC tn December 990 Johannesburg. The  
feasibility study vie" is pl med to take place during the  
second and third week ef Januar 1991.

we are here ll- lighting Dhly the wished changes. The meet  
relevand Change t . however, the background situation iteelf,  
which we wish to bring to the atxentien Of the Cummieeieh with  
the necessary trgency.

\$150, in order t0 be able ta finalise eur feasibility etudy, we  
wguld heeu to receive the advise Of th: Commieeimn as to whether  
the per-\_ed changes are acceptable.

Fer thzt purpeee we will be phening you dL ing the firt daye Bf  
January.

He take this eccaeien to wish you the happiest Christmas and New  
Ye r.

four sincerely,

Silvia Ricchieri

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It was noted that the revised Dakawa development plan was aimed at 5 000 refugees instead of the 5 000 who had been envisaged in 1984 and of the 8 000 who had been envisaged in 1989 following the Brazzaville agreement and the out flow of refugees from Angola.

Although the needs of the camp would therefore be more limited, it was noted that the need for the project has not diminished, as not yet enough donors have committed themselves to its support.

The 1994 plan has been implemented as a pilot project for the future. The Government of Zambia has agreed to support the project and the donors have agreed to contribute to the project. The project is now being implemented.

The ANC has organised a "Donors Conference" which will take place in Arusha from the 6th to the 8th of June 1991; where it hopes such commitments will be made.   
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## 2. EXISTING SITUATION

See Annex 1.: "implementation of 1984 development plan and current status"

## 3. OBJECTIVE

The general Objective of this proposal is still to support the expansion of the Dakawa refugee camp, and to provide for the development of a sector which is not being supported by other donors.

The specific Objective is still aimed at the well-being of mothers and children in the camp.

However, because of the changed population forecast, it is not priority anymore to establish a mother and child protection system as envisaged in the original proposal, because the relatively small children population and their mothers is adequately cared for by the existing structures.

The revised Objective of the present proposal is therefore to:

- establish a Multipurpose women and Children Centre, which will organise training courses for women and experimental activities aimed at pre-school age and out-of-school children. The training and the activities will be relevant for a future establishment of the beneficiaries in their country of origin. 1

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programme of South African refugees.

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Beneficiary host state: Tanzania.  
No. 9: action:  
Progosig organisation: COSPE, Via dei Rustici 7, 50122,  
Firenze, Italy.

## 1. DEFINITION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

### 1.1. Summarv/Background

#### 1.1.1.3ummary

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

The present proposal aims to support, during a period of two years, the establishment of these refugees in the Dakawa community, by providing 400 children and their mothers or foster mothers with the necessary mother and child care and protection, establishing a preschool education and primary health care system in the settlement.

#### 1.1.2. Background

##### - 1. History

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

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

All these countries came in the eighties under the heavy pressure of the South African government, with militar asi well as economic means, to expell the South africans living on their grounds.

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

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

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#### 4. INPUTS NEEDED

##### 4.1. CONSTRUCTION

It is requested to:

- transfer the envisaged prefabricated constructions into conventional buildings.

The reason for this request is both economic and practical:

the studies on the kind and quality of the prefabricated buildings which should be established in Daka according to the climatic conditions and other factors such as termites and weevils have shown that the materials which should be used are the most expensive on the market, that is treated PVC. The cost for the prefabricated building with such materials is between 650 and 720 US dollars per square metre. The cost of conventional building in Daka is of approximately 320 US dollars per square metre.

Moreover, prefabricated buildings because of availability of spare parts, bear very high maintenance costs;

the South African refugees, although fearing that in a medium term period will make return to their country, wish nevertheless to leave a viable structure for use to the Tanzanian people and to be managed by the Tanzanian government, as the Tanzanian people and government are considered to have suffered, as much as the South Africans themselves the effects of dehumanization by the apartheid South Africa.

The buildings which will be needed are:

- 1 multipurpose women/children centre. The plan for the centre will be drawn in Daka, as part of the feasibility study, approximately 10 hectares for the centre 3 staff members: the plan and related costing for the houses have already been drawn and they are available in Daka: they will be completed together with the results of the feasibility study.

The global cost for construction, including the feasibility study and their planning and the needed personnel, will be the same as in the original budget.

related

personnel, will

##### 4.2. SUPPLIES

The supplies necessary to equip the centre will be determined by the feasibility study.

Their cost will be as in the original budget.