

. PART A GENERAL INFORMATION

PART B.

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UNgTED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR 1213111013135

PROJECT SUBMISSION

Country: Tanzania

DAkAVI/l

Project location: Jlaaimhu Moro oro _ Ii 4 /

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Project title: ANC v - ceoei-Mazimbu, Morogoro

Starting date: 01.01.128g%

Proposed terminggcion date: 31.12.1280

Government depa\$tmnt responsible for refugee matters: Prime Minister's office

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Implementing agency: AfricaanationaluCoggresavofhseuthwhfrioa

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1982 total project budget (all sources) : hi_&gzgagzgagg ZC)0)0(90

1982 proposed UNHCR contribution: ggggkggggggg /4;gi,brzwd

Total project budget 1982-84: W2 K4849! coo

BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

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Situation of refggee groug

a) Number and location

The Solomon Mahlangu FTeedom College is under construction at Mazimbu Morogoro. The primary purpose of the College is to provide a good quality secondary education for young people who fled South Africa before completihg their schooling. When terminated, the College will offer educational, boarding and recreational facilities for approximately 1,200 seondari-level students. In addition, the complex will provide aaccommodation for another 1,000 personnel, comprising support staff, teachers and families.

Currently there are about 300 students at the College proper, plus 50 primary school pupils and 50 children in our Nursery School. The adult population (school staff, construction workers, support staff, spouses) numbers roughly 200.

b) Current.living conditions

The project site consists basically of an old sisal plantation plus adjoining land. Construction has begun on student and staff accommodation, as well as classroom space. Housing is of good quality but insufficient in quantity.v Educational facilities have been functioning since 1979.

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Most adult members of the community who are able to do so participate either in construction, educational activities, or support services. A start has been made on providing an internal feed supply, but self-sufficiency is far from being achieved.

e) Legal Status vis-a-vis host government

(No individual determination of status has taken place.)

All ANC members living in the settlement have been given refugee status by the Tanzanian Government.

d) Prospects for durable solution

The ultimate objective of the beneficiaries is repatriation to a free South Africa. Until such time as this becomes possible it is the aim of the African National Congress to achieve as great a degree of self-sufficiency for the community as possible.

2. Need or problem addressed by this Project

Apart from the establishment of living accommodation, a secondary school, a primary school, child care facilities, hospital, sport complex, and related infrastructure (roads, electricity, water, sewerage), the Mazimbu complex aims to be self-sufficient as regards food production.

The total land area that has been allocated by the Tanzanian Government to the African National Congress for the development of the Mazimbu complex is 4,000 acres, the bulk of which is available for crop production and animal husbandry.

Already established projects include a piggery, with 600 pigs, a poultry unit producing regular but inadequate supplies of broilers and eggs, and approximately 150 acres of land under crop production. This provides for some but not all of the needs of the current population.

3. Previous Projects

a) Past Projects

UNESCO provided funds for fellowships and stipends under project number ANC/75/001.

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b) Current qugeetg

The following are on-going related projects:

UNESCO NLM/76/00? Emergency fund

UNESCO ANC/77/001 ANC Rancution Department
and nellowships

UNDP/UNUHS NLM/78/001

ILO NLM/78/DOQ Pilot vocational training

UNDP ANC/78/301 Community development

UNIT/UNESiO ANC/79/DO1 SOMAFco education assistance

0) Current status

A nursery school has been established, and classes are
held at both primary and secondary levels.

On the construction side, the first of six dormitory units
has been completed and is occupied. The second dormitory
unit is expected to terminated by the end of 1981. The
third dormitory unit is half completed. The fourth dormitory
unit is in the foundation stage. Eight classrooms have been
built and are in use. Another ten are under construction,
as is a laboratory block (four laboratories and a lecture hall).
Fourteen new staff houses have been completed, providing
accommodation for 56 persons; another 22 are under construction,
as are six hostels. Many of the already existing buildings
have been renovate for use as accommodation, administration,
service, and storage facilities. Work is in progress on
providing a water filtration/bhloration unit and an improved
electrical supply. A small furniture and joinery factory has
been established to meet the needs of the building site.
A start has been made towards selfereliance in agricultural
production. Approximately 60 hectares of land were under crops
in the last growing season; small tmnporary piggery and poultry
units have been established; orchards have been planted;
horticultune on a small scale has been introduced. Although the
products of these various enterprises do not supply all of the
needs of the community, they do assist in cutting maintenance
costs.

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The African National Congress of South Africa will be the
implementing agency. The ANC has initiated the design and
construction of the school complex at Mdzimbu. During the

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A problem that has had serious consequences in the past has been the shortage or unavailability of construction materials and equipment in Tanzania. In an effort to overcome this, a practice of importing vital components has been established. The World Lutheran Federation, through Innohurchaid, has been instrumental in making this possible. Ibanchuidhsldi (Denmark) has been chosen as the procuring agent, and it is hoped that the purchase of items under this project that must be imported can be arranged through them.

Prquct objectives and prggyess indicators

u) Kggoject objegtixg

b) Progress in Qicatoge

Animal feed: Sufficient fodder will be grown to provide adequate nutrition for dairy cattle, the beef herd, pigs and poultry.

Equipment/hachinery: Sufficient items to properly operate the farm complex will have been purchase and put into operation.

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Training: On-the-job training facilities will have been organised for those who wish to pursue a career in agriculture.

Description of beneficiaries

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The age breakdown of the population is given below.

Figures are given for both current population and expected final population of the complex.

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Creche/Nursery';%- 7 years) 50 230

Primary (7 - 12 years) 50 300

Secondary (12 years plus) 300 1200

Adults 200 800

Total population 600 2530

The current sex ratio among the student population is approximately 65% male and 35% female. (It is assumed that this will remain relatively constant.)

The predominant refugee background is urban but agricultural skills exist.

The students have come from a background of "Bantu education."

This basically means over-crowded and poorly-equipped schools, under-qualified (and over-worked teachers) restricted availability of subjects, etc. For many, therefore, education must begin from the basics.

Among the adults, most are semi-skilled and semi-literate.

(This is due to the apartheid policies in the country of origin, which deny the majority of the population opportunities for self-advancement.) There is, however, a substantial core of skilled artisans and professionals in various fields (building construction, architecture, finance, management, education).

Description of assistance (See 3180 time chart attached as Annex E)

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By the end of 1984, the Mazinbu ARC community will be self-sufficient in food production. The food will be produced by a large-scale, and efficiently operating, farm complex. The farm will not only feed the community but also generate enough funds to pay for running costs, seeds, fertilisers, etc., for the subsequent years.

1) Grain Eroduction and horticulture

During 1982, 400 hectares Of land will be cleared and cultivated with grain cropn; fruit tTJOS and vegetables will be planted. The vegetables will be under irrigation in. the dry season. The cultivated acreage will be systematically increased to 600 h(ctares in 1983 and 800 hectares in 1984.

Funds will be provided annually to purchase seeds, ferti-lizers, flrit trees, spare parts and fuel for the machinery.

ii) Machinerl

Tractors, farming equipment anl vehicles will be purchased as per time chart to ensure the smooth and syste-matic development of the fann.

iii) Crgg_productionlplgp

(All figures in hectares)

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Maizel 201,: 285 335

Sorghum 5(100 150

Sunflower 50 100 150

Beans 50 65 100

Wheat 20 20 20

Lucerne2 15 15 15

Horticulture2 2 4 6

Citrus trees 2 5 4

Bananas 3 4 6 1

Miscellaneous3 "._-l,illl-,l.lll.le...---_:L-_

TOTAL 400 600 800

Notes:

1 _ From 1982 part of the crap will be used for silage

2 - Under irrigation

3 - Soya beans, groundnuts, potatoes, etc.

1)) Animal husbandry.

By the end of 1984, a dairy with 100 highly-bred cows, a beef herd with 400 cattle, a poultry unit with 3000 layers and 5000 broilers, and a piggery with 100 breeding SUWS will be in opera-tion. The construction programme will be as follows:

The construction of the dairy and purchase of 50 cows for the first phase. The purchase of the cows will come from FAO funds.

- The construction of fences, drinking troughs, etc., for beef herd.

1983 - The construction of the poultry unit.

- The construction of breeding pens for the piggery.

- Purchase of the beef herd.

1984 - The construction of the second phase of the dairy for 50 cows.

- The construction of the fattening pens for the piggery.

Each of the animal husbandry units will be provided with all the necessary equipment and tools. Allowances for the ANC cadres who will be running the units will be paid until the end of 1984.

Starting in 1985, recurrent costs will be met from surpluses generated by the units.

c) :Animal feed mixing plant and grain storage

This unit is being built completely by funds donated by SIDA.

It will produce all the feed needed by the animal husbandry units from grain grown on the farm. Surpluses will also generate funds for recurrent costs for the farm. This unit will provide safe storage in silos for all the grain grown on the farm complex.

d) Machinery yard

The machinery yard will be the heart of the farm. Here all the machinery will be parked when not in use. Properly equipped repair workshops and service bays will be constructed. The yard will also have a metal workshop where spare parts, etc., will be produced. A workshop vehicle will be purchased. It will be equipped with all the necessary tools and equipment for field service and repairs.

Fuel and oil storage tanks will be installed.

Allowances will be paid to the ANC cadres working in the yard. From 1985 recurrent costs will be met from funds generated by the farm.

Fuel and oil will be provided for three years.

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In the course of the three year development of the farm (1982-1984), nine housing units will be built for the approximately 50 permanent ANC cadres who will be engaged in the various activities of the farm or its servicing units. The construction programme will be as follows:

1982 - 3 housing units

1983 - 3 housing units

1984 - 3 housing units.

Eheh unit will be provided with all the necessary fixed and moveable furniture. Accommodation will be provided for both married and single. Maintenance costs after 1985 will be met by funds generated from surpluses produced by the farm complex.

f) Agministra .29 oftigeg

Offices will be constructed in 1984. The offices will house the general administration of the farm complex. The offices will be provided with all the necessary furniture, office equipment, and stationery.

During the period 1982-1983, the offices will be housed temporarily in one of the existing buildings at the school complex. During this period funds will be provided for some stationery and office equipment.

Allowances will be provided for three years for the ANC cadres who will be working in the offices. After 1984, maintenance and recurrent costs will be met by funds generated from surpluses produced by the farm complex.

g) Iggert consultancx

Funds for three years will be provided for expert Consultants, to be used as the need arises. After 1984, the ANC will provide its own cadres from the many students it has already sent for training in these fields.

11) elnfrgstructure

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By the end of 1984, the farm complex will be provided with running water, electricity, roads and a stormwater drainage system. The construction programme will be as follows:

1982 - water supply plus water storage and electricity

1983 - phase I roads

1984 - phase II roads and drainage

After 1985 the ANC will meet the maintenance costs from funds generated from surpluses produced by the farm.

Allowances will be paid to the ANC cadres who will be responsible for maintenance.

PART D.

PART E.

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A contingency reserve of 15% is deemed required to cover inflation (costs) and any other unforeseen expenses.

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ARC will act as implementing agency and sign the agreements with UHCR for the funds approved by the UNHCR Executive Committee. ANCiis responsible for monitoring the project under guideline set jointly by ANC and UNHCR.

Related Eagjcyg

As outlined in Part B. Paragraph 3.b).

EENANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

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The multi-year budget and the annual budgets for 1982, 1983 and 1984 are attached to this Submission as Annexes A to D.

All estimates are based on 1981 prices. The land area involved is 4000 acres (1600 hectares).

Multi-year financial requirements and anticipated sources of financing:

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FUNDS TO BE PROVIDED FROM

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YEAR TOTAL U54

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1982 1,095,604 165,000 50,000 1,311,104

1983 918,504 . 918,504

1984 1,118,004 ! 1,118,004

TOTAL 3,132,112 I; 165,000 50,000 3,547,612

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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3) Monitoring of the project will be ensured through:

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- monthly visits to the settlement site by UTIHCRC officers;
- quarterly project review meetings between MIC and UNHCR;
- quarterly performance monitoring reports from the implementing agency, and
- financial monitoring charts.

b) Using the above elements, the Branch Office will submit to Headquarters consolidated quarterly progress reports, along with their analysis, comments, and recommendations (as necessary) 3

0) After completion of the implementation period, the Branch Office will visit the settlement at least every six months in order to ascertain that levels of self-

efficiency are maintained and improved.

Final Evaluation

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In addition to an annual year-end self-evaluation report to be completed by the ANC and the Branch Office, a mid-project review is planned for sometime around June 1983 to ascertain progress to date, progress to be completed, need to modify the plan of operation (objectives, time schedule, budget).