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A.1. In its Policy statement on Projects, the ANC maintains that Mazimbu and Dakawa will continue in operation for some years to come, even though the ANC has been legalised.

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A.2. The reasons we give are that negotiationsr will be protracted, there has to be irreversible political change, people are still leaving South Africa- because of the Natal conflict and, Eourthly, the facilities created forleducation and training at Mazimbu and Dakawa will be necessary until educational opportunities are created in South Africa by a future democratic government.

A.3. The continuation of SOMAFCO will be relatively: easy because the Mazimbu Complex is self-sufficient by and-large and donors will have little difficulty in pledging assistance for its future maintenance and running costs.

A.4. By contrast, the donors most concerned with? ,the development of Dakawa have stated that they are generally speaking unwilling to provide new investment for Dakawa. The donors in question are DANIDA and Norway. Both are willing to complete ongoing projects and to provide assistance for maintenance and running costs. Hovever7-iTr-#--t-their view, the continuation of some ongoing development will be considered when the Dakawa Centre's future _

revised role and estimated population are providedT--a;z:i-s;-s

A.5. An example of an ongoing project that could be affected is the provision of a permanent water supply. The

Norwegian Government has already queried the need for investing in the permanent water supply project which will require pumping water from some distance outside the Dakawa Settlement. This was planned with a future projected population of 5000. Norway feels that if there will be fewer people at Dakawa because of the hNC's . legalisation, then the temporary water supply arrangements might suffice.

A.6. Other projects will be affected by the future size and scope of the Dakava Settlement, such as , the need for a primary school, the extent of electrification, the number of houses/villages, and so on.

A.?. At a Special Treasury Secretariat Meeting held on the 8th of April 1990 in Lusaka, at which Cdes Oswald Dennis, Alpheus Manghezi and Kaya Vanda were present, it was agreed to limit the functions of the Dakawa Centre to education/training and agriculture. A Sub-Committee was set up to work out a detailed proposal. The Education Secretariat agreed to formulate a proposal which was tabled at a Sub-Committee Meeting on May 23rd 1990. It is entitled Proposal on Retainingv and -Restructuring ANC

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3.9.

Educational Institutions in East Africa. Unfortunately, the subcommittee did not have the opportunity to discuss the projected changes and needs. The Sub-Committee Meeting, however, made some recommendations, which are reflected below.

The Department of Education Proposal says in summary that a.

1. Dormitory accommodation for the Secondary Division of SOMAFCO should be increased by moving out primary pupils from two of the existing dormitories and building a new dormitory block for the Primary Division, to cater for 400 pupils;

Block 5, which is presently under construction, should be completed; it will provide facilities for computer studies, art and typewriting-classes; the Primary and Nursery Divisions should continue as at present;

the proposed Adult Education Centre should be built in Dakawa for 300 learners; and

the capacity of the Vocational Training Centre at Dakawa should be doubled; there should be 20, instead of 10, trainees for the four trade skills offered - plumbing, electrical installations, bricklaying and carpentry; and

the Education Orientation Centre (EOC) should be reorganised and its capacity increased from 160 to 400;

it should provide upgrading and counselling and Channel students to SOMAFCO and the VTC.

The Sub-Committee Meeting of 23rd May 1990 gave consideration to the above proposals and made the following observations:-

1. Donors are unlikely to invest in a new dormitory block at Mazimbu; a decision on the building of a new dormitory block should be suspended until the future size of the Mazimbu population is known;

2. The assumption that there will be 400 primary pupils may have to be revised because most of the present pupils will probably leave for South Africa when mass repatriation commences; therefore, the continuation of the Primary and Nursery Schools will probably have to be on a different basis because the future Mazimbu "Community" may comprise far fewer people, mainly staff servicing SOMAFCO;

3. After repatriation, many of the existing structures, such as the Kate Molale Maternity Centre, some of the Nursery and Day care facilities, etc, could be put to alternative uses; therefore, new facilities may not be required;

4. A decision is required quickly as to the main educational activity at SOMAFCO; should secondary education receive priority? Furthermore, should SOMAFCO provide specialised secondary education or

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felt that SOMAFCO should provide 1000 secondary
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e. donors are unlikely to fund the building of an adult
education centre at Dakawa; it is advisable to
arrange block training programmes for adult learners
in various countries, such as Malaysia, India, etc;
5. UNESCO should be requested to sponsor a consultancy
mission that will examine the future role of SOMAFCO
and work out a budget for 5 years; furthermore, the
mission should determine personnel needs and propose
an administrative structure for SOMAFCO;
g. the Meeting concluded its discussion by examining
the pros and cons of continuing activities- at
Dakawa; can it be made conducive for students and
trainees from South Africa? at present, it is
unlikely to attract people because of its rural
isolation, its lack of facilities and the dire
shortage of professional and administrative
personnel; the ANC has given Dakawa extremely low
priority in the past and this is not likely to
change now that the Movement's focus of attention is
moving into the country;

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8.1. Now that a decision has been made to limit the functions
of the Dakawa Centre to education/training and
agriculture, the revised Dakawa Development Plan has to
take cognisance of the following factors:-

a. the future population of Dakawa will probably not
exceed 1000 people, made up as follows: 500
students, VTC 100 trainees, teaching, administrative
and support staff for the ECG and VTC 150, Nursery
and Day Care staff 50, Agricultural staff and
trainees 50, general administrative, maintenance,
security and other staff 150. This makes a total of
1000. '

b. according to the Status Brief- on Construction
Programme dated 5/4/90, staff housing presently and
imminently available is/will be 1040, enough for the
projected staff.

c. student accommodation available 1545 at the VTC and
160 at the 800, thus, there is going to be a
shortfall of dormitory accommodation of 55 for the
VTC and 340 for the EOC.

8.2. The Construction Programme as stated in the Status Brief
should be implemented except for two items:-

a. the proposed plan to build a primary school should
be deferred until it is clear about repatriation,

the survey drilling of borehole number one by the Wemi River and the purchase of pipes, etc, should be deferred, if the present water supply is considered adequate for a population of 2000.

8.3. The Revised Development Plan should make provision for stores, a butchery, a shop, offices, a mechanical workshop, a _ clinic and recreational facilities commensurate with a population of 1000.

8.4. Telecommunications will probably be the most expensive development item to be incorporated in the Revised Development Plan.

Q. CONCLUSION

One of the conclusions of the Report of the Commission one Projects is that about 90% of adult cadres (non-students) will wish to return to South Africa when mass repatriation comes.

This factor is crucial when we revise the Dakawa Development Plan and restructure our activities at Mazimbu. ; The unwillingness of donors to make new investments for immovable assets is influenced by this factor.

We, therefore, have to be realistic and continue with Dakawa and Mazimbu in a way that is feasible. Since the inception of both Mazimbu and Dakawa as ANC Settlements, except for the Treasury and certain Departments, the NEC gave them little attention, as a result of which they were plagued by problems of personnel shortage and the lack of clear policy guidelines.

It is certain that when the ANC's Headquarters is firmly based in Johannesburg, Mazimbu and Dakawa will be of even lesser significance to the leadership.

Therefore, we should limit our activities and plans for Mazimbu and Dakawa to manageable proportions.

M. Tikly

4th JUNE 1990.1

