

Gmb/031/0211/3

## MOROGORO SCHOOL AND FARM PROJECT

### I. BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

On the 16th of June 1976 the name Soweto was splashed far and wide throughout the world. This followed the protest of school children against the introduction of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in subjects like mathematics and science; a protest, which in reality was against the cumulative effects of oppression, white minority domination and police brutality, as well as decades of second rate education.

The Fascist regime reacted violently by shooting indiscriminately into the crowds, killing many hundreds and maiming thousands more. Hundreds, many of them children, have been detained, tortured and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Thousands fled the country as a result of harassment and police intimidation and sought refuge in neighbouring African states, from where many became scattered throughout the countries of the world - the majority being in Africa.

To overcome the problem of educating, housing, clothing and feeding these young people, the African National Congress of South Africa is establishing a school with boarding and welfare facilities near Morogoro, Tanzania.

The objectives of this project are to provide the following:

1. Junior, middle and secondary schooling
2. A health centre
3. Board and lodging
4. Recreational, cultural and library needs
5. Agricultural projects linked with training programmes in animal husbandry, horticulture, farm management and rural development - in an effort also to attain self-sufficiency
6. A vocational training centre for skills such as bricklaying, carpentry, plumbing, motor mechanics, photography etc.

In order to actively combat the evil system of Bantu Education in South Africa, the ANC decided to develop its own education system and curricula. This responsibility has been taken over by the Education Department of the ANC (SA), which, together with other departments, will provide most of the teachers, administrators, doctors, nurses and other staff required for the complex.

Qualified engineers and architects have been appointed from within the ranks of the ANC to manage the construction and builders, carpenters, plumbers etc. who form the hard core of the construction team, and have also been drawn from the ANC membership.

Other ANC members now have the opportunity to acquire these skills during the course of construction.

Under the guiding inspiration of the National Executive Committee, the ANC Education Department and the Construction Team have evolved a concept and programme for the entire project which is outlined in the following pages. Much design work and some construction work has been completed, but much remains to be done to achieve completion of the scheme by the end of 1985.



## II. SITE DESCRIPTION

Thanks to the generosity and solidarity of the Tanzanian Government, which has granted 250 acres of land (with the promise of a further 350 acres), the ANC has commenced with the construction.

The site lies 8 kilometers from Morogoro and was formerly part of Mazimbu Sisal Estate. Several existing houses, as well as the old factory buildings have proved invaluable in setting up the process of construction.

The Eastern boundary is formed by the Ngerengere River, which provides water for building, irrigation and for temporary domestic use.

The site is bordered by a dry river bed to the South and a railway track to the North. It is hoped that the additional land can be obtained in the West for cash crop farming.

The land slopes gently (approx. 1:75) from the river in the East to a hill in the West and soil conditions are good for both construction and farming.

The site is ~~accessed by~~ <sup>located 4 km from the</sup> tarred public road from Morogoro to Iringa.



### III. CONSTRUCTION AND DESIGN

The direction of the slope and the orientation of the prevailing wind and compass direction, combined, indicate an obvious means of "cooling" the buildings naturally. Buildings can be orientated to minimise the sun's heat on the main walls and to "catch" the wind.

Rooms generally have windows at opposite sides to provide for good cross-ventilation. Aluminium roof-sheets reflect the sun, and the roof-space is kept cool by allowing cross-ventilation over the ceiling for full length of the building. Roofs over toilets are raised and ceilings omitted for good upward ventilation.

Walls are shaded by extended roofs, which are employed functionally wherever possible as circulation space or e.g. verandahs for ironing, storage and relaxation. Where dormitory blocks are orientated East/West, the verandah roofs are extended a further 60 cms in the West.

Good sandy soil exists over the entire site.

Sewage, water and power supply have been investigated and proposals made by "Norplan" in their preliminary design report.

#### Local Materials

Walls will be made with concrete blocks produced on site using cement obtainable in Dar es Salaam.

Locally burnt red bricks will be used for gable walls.

Roofs will be covered with aluminium roof sheets manufactured in Tanzania.

Treated pine timber produced in Tanzania will be utilised for the roof structures, while doors and window frames will be made on site from local hardwoods.

#### Import Needs

Electrical equipment for kitchens, cold storage, etc., will need to be imported, as well as most items of ironmongery.

#### Organisation

The design, supervision and construction will be undertaken by a team of qualified and skilled AHC members assisted by the AHC students, and supplemented with volunteers and skilled members of the local population.

Certain sections of the construction will be subcontracted.



#### IV. PROGRESS REPORT

Work on the site began in October 1977 with the cleaning up and renovating of the disused buildings, the clearing of the land and the planning and design of the project.

At the beginning of 1979, construction work on the first dormitory unit commenced. Temporary sewage, water and electricity have been laid on not only for the construction but also for the present population of over 150 students and teachers. This temporary arrangement will be adequate to serve the planned growth until the permanent water and electrical supply is completed.

Most of the existing buildings have been renovated, a temporary kitchen/dining hall has been set up for the students and the first dormitory unit is nearing completion.

Due to the breakdown at the cement factory in Dar es Salaam (caused by a burnt out oven), production ceased for a full 10 weeks. The subsequent shortage of diesel has further retarded the flow of cement and caused additional delays to our original programme, which now appears in revised form.

Construction has commenced on the first two classroom blocks. The second dormitory unit has been begun with a third due to have the foundation work start in 1981. The ground has already been broken for construction of the medical centre and six staff houses are well under way to completion.

On the farming side, the first poultry unit for 1000 layers has been built and is supplying eggs to the present population. One thousand orange trees and about 500 banana trees have been planted, while the vegetable garden supplies most of the present needs. The piggery near Mazimbu is being upgraded. Seventy acres of maize were harvested last season.

The school, though not officially opened, has been teaching Form I - Form 5 classes since May of 1979, following the appointment of the Principal and a small group of teachers.

Curricula are being developed by the ANC Education Committees in various countries abroad as well as on the spot.

Adult education training was introduced from the inception. In addition to literacy classes both for ANC personnel and Tanzanian workers, ANC cadres have been prepared for vocational training and technical scholarships abroad. Indeed, some have already returned and are now assisting with the construction.



## V. PROJECT BUDGET SUMMARY

Tanz. (Shs.)

### DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS

Temporary water and sewage	300 000
Renovation of existing buildings, stores, sheds, etc.	500 000
6 no. Dormitory Units	28 599 900
6 no. Classroom Blocks	
2. no. Science Blocks	
1 no. Teachers' Block	9 448 850
Library and Administration	2 875 000
Cultural Workshop	1 000 000
Amphitheatre	not programmed
Additional Staff Housing (21 Cottages)	4 376 050
Children's Centre	6 243 090
Medical Centre	2 400 000
Vocational Training Centre	2 000 000
Village Centre	3 000 000
Stores, Cold Storage, etc.	not programmed
Stadium	not programmed
Sewage, Water, Electricity	not programmed
Roads	2 000 000
Street Lighting	500 000
Primary School	1 250 000
 TOTAL	 <u>64 492 890</u>

The total cost is estimated at Tanzanian Shs 64, 492, 890.00. These estimates are based on the 1978 figures employed by the Ministry of Planning and Education Tanzania (Project Planning Division). The estimates are based on rates and a further 12% of the building costs is normally estimated by the Project Planning Division to include the cost of furnishing and fittings.

As these are 1978 figures the budget presently requires a substantial upward adjustment to account for inflation.

It is estimated that inflation has run at 40%/annum in the Construction industry over the past two years.

Items which are "not programmed" are those for which costs are not yet available.