

THE MOROGORO SCHOOL PROJECT OF THE ANC (SA)
Report compiled by the
Holland Committee on Southern Africa

INTRODUCTION

The first contact of HCSA with ANC about this project was established with Comrade Moosajee in July 1977 during his visit to Amsterdam. He presented then to the Holland Committee on Southern Africa (the former Angola Committee) the first version of the "School Project of the ANC of SA" (see Appendix 1). As a result of the discussions the ANC decided to present this project, together with a request for emergency assistance to SA refugees in Angola, to the Dutch Ministry of Development Co-operation. This took place in a meeting of Comrade Moosajee and Paul Staal, of the Committee, with Mrs. Christine van Kooten of the Direction for Financial-Economic Development Co-operation in The Hague. This was the first contact with this Ministry about material assistance to the ANC.

Some members of the Dutch Parliament were asked by the Holland Committee on Southern Africa (HCSA) to exercise political pressure so that this assistance to the ANC would be realised. In September 1977 the HCSA formally asked for a reply to this request from the Minister.

In the beginning of October a high-level delegation of the ANC visited the Netherlands. This delegation met with members of the HCSA. As a result of an initiative by the ANC a meeting was brought about by the HCSA between the ANC and the then Minister of Development Co-operation, Mr. Pronk. From the side of the ANC Comrades President O. Tambo, Secretary-General A. N20 and Treasurer General T.T. Nkobi were present. During this meeting the Minister made a commitment of D.F1. 500,000.- about 1.2 million Tanz. Shs.) as assistance to the ANC.

On the 17th October 1977 the HCSA was informed by letter by the Ministry that this amount would be made available for the education project, the health project as well as the tailoring project Morogoro, Tanzania. (Appendix 2 and 3). The letter goes on: "The Dutch Embassy in Dar es Salaam will carry out the payments to be done for these projects and will inform the ANC-SA in Tanzania about this". No money was pledged for the emergency request for SA refugees in Angola.

Cde. Paul Staal together with Mr. Sjef Theunis, Secretarthenernl oi NOVIB, visited the Site of the school in Morogoro in January 1978. The ANC-Headquarters in Lusaka gave permission for the trip and the Chief Representative of the ANC in Dar es Salaam facilitated this Visit. Talks were held with Cde. Dennis Oswald of the Building Committee at the site.

After this Staal and Theunis visited Lusaka, where meetings took place with Comrades Moosajee and Nkobi. In addition Comrade President O. Tambo talked with Paul Staal and emphasized the need to start the construction of the school

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Ze:z_sggg;5e asked the HCSA to contribute to that as much as possible. In the meetings in Lusaka the following was agreed upon:

a) to try to concentrate the Dutch governmental assistance on the emergency and food aid program for refugees in Angola (Appendix 4).

b) that NOVIB in principle is willing to give an important contribution from their co-financing program to the construction of the school, provided that the Dutch Government would approve (Appendix 5).

Xakt c) that as a result of the u;e; ;_theHCSA will try to find out what possibilities exist in Western Europe for construction of the school (4:-(1 in the so-called "prefabricated form" and the ways of sending the necessary materials for this to Dar es Salaam by ship.

d) that a detailggvgggget and builder's estimate with construction .N. , :_ , 7 . . , , - . .7 . _ 7 , , . .494. :27 . . _ ,MMM mg. schemes are necessary to enable fundraising from the NGOs and that ?EH"

therefore the HCSA would try to send some construction advisors to Morogoro to co-operate in the production of these documents. (Appendix 6).

On the 8th April 1978 there was a meeting between Cde. Paul Staal and Cde. Moosajee in London. On this occasion Paul Staal presented the names of three advisors who could visit Morogoro in order to help with further planning as previously discussed (see point d) above). It was agreed upon that these people would also go to Lusaka.

The selection of the three people came about in the following way:

-after the meeting in Lusaka it appeared that the necessary personnel would not be available at short notice in Holland. As a result the HCSA contacted the Danish department of WUS (World University Service) in Copenhagen in this regard. The Danish WUS has given solidarity support and has provided manpower and material aid to the MPLA during the liberation struggle, the second liberation war and also after independence. It is especially important that this branch of WUS has helped the MPLA in constructing a primary and secondary school in Dolisie, Congo_Brazzaville, on the border of Cahinda.

Ole Vanggaard, who evaluated this building scheme, and Hilbert Kristiansson both of whom are members of WUSTDK were found to be prepared to go to Lusaka and Morogoro to study the ANC school project and to give their advice. Accompanying them was Reinder van Tijen, an advisor in the field of water-installations of the Dutch organisation DEMOTECH. Their actual visit took place from 27th April until about the 25th May. (Appendix 9 and 9a).

Muse

According to an estimate of the ANC the construction costs (with the
furnishing) including a small hospital would amount to about 7.5 million
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Tanz. Shs. (appendix 7), Of this amount 1.5 million Tanz. Shs. were available
from Norwegian governmental funds, 0.5 million Tanz. Shs. from the
Danish Trade Union and the already mentioned 1.2 million Tanz. Shs. from
the Dutch Government. About 4.5 million Tanz. Shs. were therefore still
needed. During the above-mentioned visit of Theunis and Staal to Lusaka it
was suggested that these funds could be raised by NOVIB and other Western
NGOs.

2. ' Febr. 9th, 1977.

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Technical description (on 28 mm walls)

1. Layout

The layout of the buildings is based on a 1.00 m module giving maximum flexibility in the design. The standard clearance of the buildings is 2.50 m. The roof will be either sloping (15°) or approx. flat. In case of a sloping roof the overhang is 0.50 m. For flat roofs an overhang of 0.50 m, 1.00 m or 2.00 m is possible.

2. Foundation

. After the soil is levelled, a framework of light pregalvanized steel sections is placed to level position and pipes for sewerage, electrical and fresh water facilities are installed. A concrete foundation slab of approx. 8 cm to 10 cm with light reinforcement mesh is poured between the framework. To retain moisture in the concrete a PVC foil is placed on top of the soil. The concrete slab does not belong to factory delivery. Reinforcement mesh and PVC foil are delivered upon request of the client.

3. Sewerage system

Sewerage pipes underneath the concrete slab will reach approx. 0.50 m outside the building. Sewerage pipes with proper dimensions are PVC pipes of K.O.M.O. quality.

4. Steel structure

. The buildings are composed of a light steel structure like floor rails, columns, trusses, purlins, etc.

All steel components are pregalvanized according to German norm DVV 1973 or Dutch norm NEN 915.

Visible steel parts are factory painted with a proper metal coating.

5. Exterior walls

The exterior wall panels are sandwich panels made up of:

- inside and outside 4.8 mm oiltempered superhardboard.
- 18,4 mm polyurethane foam core.

Total thickness of the wall panels 28 mm.

The panels fit on both sides in the columns, on top will come , the wall plate and at the base the panels are provided with a hardwood bar and placed on the adjusting rail. The visible sides of the panels are provided with a primer coating straight from the factory. Final coating is applied after execution of the buildings. Thermal insulation value of the panels is approx. 1.1 Kcal/m² h °C.

3. Febr. 9th, 1977.

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61 Interior wallpanels

Specification as exterior wallpanels.

7. Windowframes and windows

Windowframes and windows are made from anodized extruded natural colour aluminium. Windows are provided with suitable hardware and sliding type window with insect screening.

Window dimensions approx. 0.90 m x 1.20 m or 0.90 m x 0.40 m

(e.g. bathroom, etc.). Windowpanes 4 mm.

8. Doorframes and doors

Doorframes are made of anodized natural colour aluminium. Internal doors are commercial hardboard faced overlap doors with honeycomb structure inside. External doors are softwood painted framed doors.

All doors are provided with suitable hardware.

9. Ceilings

The ceiling is composed of 13 mm phenol bonded chipboard panels (approx. 1.00 m x 1.00 m), quality according to DIN 68761/3V 1006.

The panels are on both sides provided with a PVC colour lining.

When airconditioning is applied and/or on request of the client a 45 mm mineral wool blanket will be spread over the ceiling. i

10. Roofstructure and roofcover

Flat roofs

Flat roofs will have a slope of approx. 3 cm/100 cm. Depending on the layout the overhang will be 0.50 m, 1.00 m or 2.00 m.

Rooftrusses are made from pregalvanized cold rolled steel sections placed at distances of 1.00 m centre to centre and fixed to the columns. The roof sheets are 0.7 mm natural colour trapezoidal aluminium sheets. Natural ventilation between roof and ceiling is achieved by openings in the roof overhang or omitting the ceiling panels in the roof overhang.

15o slaying roof

Roofcladding stuccotexture corrugated aluminium sheets, type 76 mm x 19 mm, thickness 0,5 mm. Ventilation between roof and ceiling is achieved by ventilation grills placed in the gable ends and perforated ceiling panels in the roof overhang.

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4. Febr. 9th, 1977

Electrical installation

The electrical installation: is designed on 220/380 V - 50 cycles.

The wiring of the system is embedded in the hollow column and ceiling sections. Wiring 2.5 mm² (15 Amp.).

Wiring from the central switchbox to the different locations , is placed in PVC tubes underneath the concrete floor. The total power and system is designed on conditions for normal household consumption, e.g. waterheater, lighting, airconditioning and kitchen cooking. Switches, socket outlets, lighting points etc. are according to Dutch norms (KEMA proof), and standard type.

Lamps, lampshades, lampfittings are assumed to belong to the furniture. Each current group is protected against current leakage and short current by differential switch and suitable fuses placed in the central switchbox.

Sanitarx installation

Fresh waterpipes for hot and cold water will run from the different locations up to 0,50 m outside foundation. Fresh waterpipes are made from copper. Sewerage pipes will run up to 0,50 m outside the foundation and are made of K.O.M.O. standard PVC.

Above floorlevel the pipes are fixed to the walls. Washbasins and toilets are made from white porcelain, toilet flush tank made of PVC material, sanitary ware chromium plated. Bath of enamelled steel plate plus chromium plated hardware. Shower tray of enamelled steel or created by a depression in the concrete floor plus shower plug, hardware chromium plated. A kitchen sink of approx. 2.00 m is provided with stainless steel top and will have four cupboards underneath. Visible facing provided with plastic lining. All sanitary ware chromium plated. All sanitary equipment is supplied completely including bends, fittings, taps, T-pieces, syphons, etc. Capacity waterheater 80 liters/1000 W supplied for normal household use.

Painting

All visible steel parts are provided with proper metal coating. Ceiling panels are provided with a PVC colour lining and will need no further painting. Wallpanels are provided with a primer coating straight from the factory. Final painting is applied after mounting of the buildings. First quality indoor and outdoor paint is supplied.

Airconditioning

Execution possibility: - central airco system with package unit placed outside the building and ducting system passing through the building.

- Window type roomcooler units placed in the wallpanels of the different rooms.

To eliminate the ducting system in the corridor/hall in case of central airconditioning it is possible to apply a false ceiling system.