

History in brief

B 1

AN INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TWO
PROJECTS IN TERMS OF AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

Aims and activities for Mazimbu

An introduction to the projects is hardly possible without a short retrospect.

The Mazimbu project, later named the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College, was fostered as an idea by the ANC in the wake of the Soweto uprising in 1976.

Young South Africans, especially black students, of various educational levels fled the country in a growing number, illegally crossing the borders, many of them chased by police (the Security Branch), some of them marked by torture.

ANC decided to take care of these people and to give them the opportunity to resume their interrupted trainings. The aim was to give the exiled persons a meaningful life with fellow comrades, and to upgrade and strengthen those committed to receive a scholarship. A strong personal and common identity should be instilled into the youngsters who were to be transferred to a foreign society somewhere in the world, some of them all on their own.

Tanzania, always leaving borders open to persons seeking political asylum, and all since independence taking a firm stand against the racist South African regime, offered ANC a large piece of land in an arable area neighbouring the regional capital of Morogoro.

ANC was prepared to initiate the programme and to set the pace of the project development in accordance with the capacity of the people within its own ranks, not to be run down by external consultants right away.

To that end an ANC building engineer in exile Oswald Dennis was assigned the Project Manager. He and another six comrades, all with experience from the building trade, moved into one of the derelict houses of the former Mazimbu sisal estate.

While the ANC treasury department was assigned the task of pledging funds from governments and organizations friendly to the ANC, the pioneers of Mazimbu started clearing land and renovating houses. They established electricity, a pumped water supply and decent accommodation for the comrades.

The Project Manager happened to meet a German engineer

and a Danish architect, both working as development workers in Morogoro. They had some experience with local building methods and building trade. In spare time they shared their know-how with the ANC comrades. In this way the ANC Morogoro technical committee was formed late 1977.

Early 1978 the first tender sketches of dormitory unit and class room buildings was forwarded to the ANC headquarter. Once plans were by and largely approved, the offer from the Danish architect of his full time service from 1978 was approved by ANC and the Danish Volunteer Service. In this way a long lasting cooperation between ANC and volunteer organizations from different nations began.

A landmark in the development was the ANC educational council conference in Morogoro October 1978, when visions were debated and the principles of the project approved.

Henceforth, plans were produced by the planning office with the construction works and supervision following close at the heels.

Based on the first site arrangement plan the setting out in the field of the polygonal road and the body of dormitory units was done with ANC comrades late 1978. The first foundations were dug and cast on the 8 January 1979 jointly by the Mazimbu pioneers, Dar es Salaam and East Africa based comrades, pioneer students, teachers and invited friends.

Soon thereafter, the first study classes started in "Havana", a renovated estate building situated right in the heart of the future school complex.

In 1979 Norplan consultants presented a feasibility study and a levelling plan of the complete area, as a preparation for the infrastructure. Norway would undertake to finance the infrastructure construction to be guided by Norplan.

The first dormitory unit including four staff houses slowly took off. The result was not satisfactory, mainly due to lack of site supervision.

Out of that lesson grew the second dormitory unit, and now the result was almost perfect, the building principles having been justified. The organization headed by the Project Manager had been reinforced by a Dutch site engineer, administrative staff, three Tanzanian foremen and a Danish electrician, a hard core of brilliant South African and Tanzanian craftsmen and quite a number of persistent Tanzanian workers.

The school

B 3

The good results were promoted also by a fruitful dialogue taking place between the various production units, not least between "the Planning" and "the Site", involving common "site-walks". The planning office was reinforced with a couple of ANC architects, and with at least one draftman and a clerk trainee in office. From 1980 cde. Spencer Hodgson was put in charge of the newly established Planning Department.

A wood workshop had been established in the old sisal estate factory hall and already produced all the standard wooden frames for the buildings under the guidance of a Danish cabinet maker. The workshop later embarked on furniture production of very high quality.

Generally, productivity increased tremendously, not least thanks to the steady flow of funds from faithful donors. Many comrades gained new skills, not least in the electrical, the welding and the plumbing departments.

Also a local Tanzanian contractor Charles Mrema worked his very best, and always handed over specimens of outstanding craftsmanship.

The school complex commenced with two class room blocks, followed by the rather complicated science block structures.

Staff houses were erected, either connected to the dormitory units or in separate streets.

The very fine hospital came off the ground, with outpatient and inpatient sections, x-ray and an operation theater. This was all donated by a Dutch medical grass-root organization.

Set-backs occurred, due to lack of petrol, oil, cement, transport from the harbour etc. In spite of that, from late 1980 the erection of Mazimbu in all its aspects could be described as a steadily on-going movement. If one site experienced a temporary stand still, other sites would advance. No sooner had the multi-purpose children centre come into function before the project of a primary school started on a neighbouring site.

The history of Mazimbu shall not be written here. These few introductory notes given on the early history of construction may help the reader to perceive for herself the aims of this great exercise.

The intentions of the ANC was first and foremost to build and run a secondary boarding school to form a framework for life, study, recreation and culture.

The school
complex

B 4

Explicitely, its standard should not be inferior to that of UNESCO recommendations for higher education, and should be designed to match also the standards for education facilities in South Africa, so far reserved for children of the white population minority.

ANC was well aware that the groups of people to settle in Somafo would be very# each individual

also endowed with personal expectations and needs.

Many people arrived with a very fragmented training background, as intentionally caused by the infamous "Bantu Education Acts" and aggravated by the current unrest in South Africa. Therefore, special classes for up-grading and adult education evening classes from illiteracy level upwards had to be formed supplementarily to the running of an ordinary secondary school of up to form 6 pre-university level.

The school complex consists of 5 T 5 buildings (blocks) divided and connected by a 6 m wide covered walk.

Of these, four blocks hold 12 ordinary classrooms planned for a maximum of 36 students each, and another 6 classrooms to accommodate for maximally 24 students.

To the black South African science were never taught beyond the "general science" level. Good science laboratories were therefore given a high priority in the Mazimbu programme right from the first discussions.

One block holds chemistry and physics workshops with a science lecture theatre in between. The workshops with stores and preparation room can accommodate up to 36 students each. The teaching methodology of the workshop was intended chiefly as a collaboration at "floor level" of the well advanced students and the teacher. The other block holds junior science (preparatory level) and biology laboratories, designed conventionally with the 36 students at tables facing the teacher's desk and blackboard.

From the biology laboratory a footpath leads to the snake pond and reptile Vivarium.

Two class blocks were designed for humanities. One block holds the language laboratories with different audio-visual equipment. The other block holds geography / geology as well as history classrooms with a library, photographic equipment, dias etc. at hand. The aim has been to compensate for and challenge the official South African history, as written by whites and omitting the long suffering and resistance of the black majority. To

that aim a much more dynamic and active teaching form than practiced back home was also sought for.

The teachers' block was designed to hold the school administration with offices for the Principal, Vice and secretaries, and also teachers' common room / assembly with a kitchen and an isle for relaxing and reading of magazines and newspapers. Also it holds cubicles for studying, meeting rooms and equipment for duplicating teaching material.

The design and standards of the teachers' block and teachers' offices in science blocks was meant to encourage the professionalism and commitment amongst the colleagues.

The school block last erected (block 5) was originally intended to form a link between the school and the . cultural village, but now contains an art studio, workshops for electronics and computer classes. Furthermore it holds the Students' Union office and meeting room, a tuck shop and tea kitchen for outdoors serving under the covered walks and school square.

Administration The Mazimbu main administration building as a 3 winged and library office block of "traditional" Mazimbu style flanks the main entrance to the school complex on one side. On the other side the 4-winged library building was erected.

To the Danish architect Liza Hansen this building was a hard compromise, but to Mazimbu it is a gem. The three wings containing the proper library functions are basically of the Mazimbu column / beam structure style, but added to it is a nice internal archade encircling the atrium yard as the main connecting passage. The urth wing, connected only through the (archaag,:diye55) sar . &entirely from the ever repeated building principles, and stands as a unique entity, resembling probably the tower of a small arabic fortress on the Swahili coast ? This wing contains the multi-purpose and music hall with excellent acoustics and room for 120 seats, and a video studio and archives.

Cultural village A "Cultural Village" was supposed to be planned for and erected through the students' commitment and participation. It was meant to be a mini-complex to serve as a framework for various cultural and social activities. However, the Cultural Village never materialized.

School square
Dormitory units
Group formation
The cell
Dormitory unit
B 6

In 1988 the huge steel girder structure of the school square was erected. Resting on four concrete columns only and carrying the bluish pyramidal roof above the school square it imposes a radical alternative to the original modest concept of the school square.

At this stage the square needs completion somehow in accordance with the early sketches of Liza Hansen, as not to be left as a monument only. The base should be laid out in the shape of an amphitheatre, encircling a large stage, allowing for a huge audience to be seated -on the concrete steps. At the same time the slabs should allow for criss-cross walks in the main pedestrian lines. The school square thus completed will fully make up for the amphitheatre, which on the very first site plans was proposed to be placed on the sloping hill side.

The challenging task of building Mazimbu rested on the hard fact, that 800-900 students at a time should spend a number of years in a boarding school in exile, and in a country less urbanized and supplied and far much hotter in climate than the country they had to leave. The establishing of a reasonable environment for living was given top priority from the very start of planning, as all possibilities of "home leave" was excluded, and opportunities of practising major activities outside the campus was rather limited for economic and security reasons. The aim was to create a society encouraging participation, creativity and responsibility.

It was therefore decided to divide the student population into minor units of 8 people, forming the smallest students' cell, or family group so to speak. One dormitory unit with 144 students then formed the major organisational and social unit.

The family group shared a living room of 24 m² and similarly a bedroom of 24 m² with bunkbeds and wardrobes, and a 13 m² covered (private) verandah.

The 144 students in each dormitory unit were divided into groups of 48 people, and this set-up proved to be the optimum number as regards hygienic facilities (one shower and toilet per 8 persons). This explains the present lay-out of the dormitory unit with 3 blocks closing up towards the hill side and opening up towards the main circular road and the predominantly Eastern, cooling wind.

Community block

A multi-purpose
hall

Flexibility

B 7

The 144 students were regarded also the maximum number of people that a boarding master family could manage to care for and supervise as to achieve a satisfactory level of personal relationship.

As contrary to the rather strict norms of the surrounding society a decision was easily reached, that one dormitory unit could house boys as well as girls, although each block within a unit would accommodate either sex only.

The decision to furnish each dormitory unit with a community block was taken to promote participation, creativity and responsibility. The main activity here are the cooking and dining, always being vital parts of community life.

The temporary "Hector Peterson Hall", in the beginning was the only and always fully packed place for culture, celebration or grief. With the sprouting of countless numbers of talents of poetry, drama, singing, music and dance, obviously the coming dining halls would have to function as multi-purpose halls as well. Roofs therefore were raised and supplied with sound absorbing ceiling slabs 4 m above the floor, allowing room for a mobile or permanent stage. Each hall could seat an audience of at least 160 people.

The community hall complete holds 2 modules for table tennis and 2 modules for the students' "Dhobi", a common place for individual clothes washing, dimensioned for 8 people to share a concrete sink with side tray.

The Dhobi has been prepared for solar heated water.

This explains the double piping and the concrete slab at ceiling level, meant for the hot water storage tank. The manual dish washing line in the kitchen plus service trolleys at the serving counter was planned to promote the students' participation, at least in the clearing of tables and washing up.

Flexibility, particularly essential during the years of construction, was secured by connecting dining facilities to each dormitory unit. This flexibility now allows the independent functioning of each unit if taken over by different departments or faculties.

"The Green"
Staff houses
Type A
Type B
Type C
Type D
B 8

The connecting verandahs of the dormitory units at the same time divide the internal area into yards easier to overlook and take care of.

The landscaping and the planting in the yards and in the land between units was left for the students to decide and carry out, with supplies and guidance from the horticultural department.

Late 1978 it was decided that half the proposed staff houses should be build connected to the dormitory units. The purpose was to allow for social hours of life to be shared among students and teachers, for example teachers or staff members taking some of their meals with the students or joining the audience of a live cultural performance or a movie.

The original 3-bedroom-type of teachers' houses were (g;::3 with the first 2 dormitory units (6 altogether). other 5 were build along the "Copenhagen" street in 1980.

The boarding masters' houses, as connected to all dormitory units, was the same large family house type but with an extra 14 n3 common / meeting room added, supplied with an entrance door facing the dormitory. This door was meant as to invite the single or groups of students to actually enter the boarding master's house for discussions and advice. At the big table a committee, sports club or working party of the unit could plan the activities.

The outside door to this room should never be locked: Even at night a student in trouble or feeling depressed should be able to receive the help of an adult person. Common psychic traumas of the youth were the recollection of police torture, or the nagging worry for the relatives back home.

One type B house in "Copenhagen Street" was adjusted as to serve as the first proper planning office.

Early 1981 it was decided to reduce the size of teachers' houses, and guided by a colleague of the planning

office a ANC trainee undertook the development of the type C house, soon to become very popular.

Simultaneously, there was a demand for larger houses to accomodate for 6 single teachers (e.g. cooperant tea-

Duplex type
and others
Childrens'
eIPtre
Former estate
houses
Principles for
housing
rather aims
d activities
B 9

chers from abroad), each to have a reasonable room, but sharing kitchen and common room, bathroom and toilet. One such house was built at each of the Units 3 to 6 and one in "Double-up Street", functioning as the Mazimbu guest house. ...-

Also other house types were introduced. At the "Tabora Village" the original sisal workers' cottages, ale house and chapel were demolished and replaced by Duplex type houses and hostels and houses for a more collective style of life.

At the Childrens Centre, formed by the creche, the nursery school and the community hall and surrounding the common play ground, six orphanage houses were built.

Some of the old Mazimbu estate houses were gently renovated, whilst others went through radical changes and still others were abandoned.

Regardless of the size of house or number of bedrooms the project manager wished all comrades, whatever title or profession, eventually to move into a decent house of the general standard once defined for Mazimbu.

The decision to create a generous space between the units, the houses and the college blocks had several reasons:

- To minimize the risk of a fire spread, particularly in that period where sabotage was a real threat.
- To allow for recreative areas with plenty of trees, shrubs and flowers.
- To allow for private and common gardens to suppplement the vegetable supply and adding colour and harmony to the settlement.

The local Mazimbu climate was to be improved. The clouds of dust raised by sudden strong winds and the soil erosion by wind and water should be diminished. A plant nursery was started by ANC comrades and manned with a professional Tanzanian staff and a Danish horticulturist, as to supply the settlement with a great

Vocational
training
The farm

B 10

diversity of fruit trees, hedges, ornamentals and flowers for common as well as private areas. These days, large trees spread their crowns and give shade to pedestrians along the main road and to Units and college blocks. Still, the Eastern wind can reach the blocks and enter the buildings, supplying the cross ventilation cooling the rooms.

One aim of the ANC was to offer to those interested professional or vocational training as a continuation of or an alternative to academic studies. This aim was given many thoughts. The Ardhi Institute in Dar es Salaam drew up a programme for a general stores complex and a vocational training centre to be placed at the Mazimbu "construction site", NW of the old factory. But according to programmes, apparently Mazimbu was already going to be occupied to its maximum capacity. A vocational centre added would call for even more dormitory units and staff houses. The infrastructure would be overloaded and the actuated balance between the various parts of the campus would probably suffer. Furthermore, vocational training would not be the final activity to establish. Quite a number of comrades arriving neither prompted for studies nor for vocational training. They merely wanted a place to stay and a job from which they could earn their living. Development of workshops and small scale industry was a realistic option.

Either the Mazimbu area as a whole should be reconsidered to find a suitable site for this new package of activities, or the activities should be placed in some other area.

The final decision pointed to the latter option.

The Mazimbu farm commenced with the arrival of a Danish farmer medio 1979. The aim was to make the settlement self sufficient as far as possible in food production. Activities quickly spread and grew, impelled by the Project Manager who had a passionate interest in farming.

Fields were grown with maize, sorghum, beans, sunflower and grass. The chicken farm held broilers and layers. A flock of goats were kept behind barbed wire. A citrus orchard was planted near the residential area. A pigery had been established years before in the nearby village Kihonda, and had grown fairly productive.

Background
information

B 11

The first Danish farmer did not believe in dairy farming with cows of European breed. When his contract expired in 1981 another Danish farm manager took over. He identified with the Project Managers' visions of large scale and intensive farming. He and his wife had experience in planning of farm building, and soon farm buildings started being erected in the fields North of the campus. A machinery yard, a store, a barn plus three big siloes, a cowshed connected to a dairy unit and four big pigsheds for up to 1000 pigs were erected. An administration building and four staff houses also became part of the Mazimbu farm.

The cultivated area grew to approx. 350 ha, and the remaining land on bushy slopes was partly utilized as pasture.

The horticultural section was enlarged to comprise 3 ha of partly irrigated vegetable fields, 12 ha of orchards, a nursery with fruit, fodder and anti-erosion trees, shrubs and ornamentals. A small, yet very efficient landscaping team carried out planting and maintenance in the large residential and school areas.

Aims and activities for Dakawa

This background information on Dakawa is not too any extend complete, due to my limited insight.

The idea of developing yet another ANC centre in Tanzania developed already in 1980-81. The decision of drawing up a programme and initiate real planning was the result of many factors.

The influx of South African refugees in certain periods exceeded all expectations. In the early 1980's a wave of people swept into Tanzania because of the expulsion of the ANC from Mozambique, as demanded by the South African regime.

The infiltration and terror carried out by that regime into neighbouring countries of Lesotho, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zambia, with the assassinations of ANC civilians, made Tanzania a safer place for exiles.

Quite a number of ANC comrades had no desire for academic studies, or were not fit for such studies. They rather wanted to gain practical skills of artisans' trades through the use of their hands.

As previously mentioned ANC had recognized the need to initiate vocational training programmes, but had also

Dakawa
building
.ogramme

B 12

decided not to place them in Mazimbu. As the stronghold of Mazimbu was the large secondary school (the college), that of Dakawa should become the vocational training (the technical college) and sites for practicing the gained skills. .-

Again Tanzania suggested ANC to take over now an even larger piece of land (28 kmz) some 60 km NW of Morogoro.

The Dakawa area was an almost level plain off the upper Wami River and with a savannah-type vegetation, but had formerly been cultivated. During the later years the area had rested almost undisturbed but for grazing Masai-cattle and incidentally crossing elephant herds. The area was quite dry and with little promise of finding sweet water in appropriate quantities.

The new main road Morogoro - Dodoma formed one border, the Prison Farm, a sisal estate and a village neighboured Dakawa on the other borders. A high tension el-power line passed by, but no telephone line or urban facilities were found in the vicinity.

Prior to the actual planning for Dakawa already some comrades were transferred to this remote and mosquito infested area. But as was the case in Mazimbu, a "colonizing" period of hard work and organization eventually changed the situation. With the support from Mazimbu a community developed in the renovated farm buildings, in temporary structures or in tents.

The initiation of the Dakawa building programme was based on a lay-out proposed by Norplan consultants after consultations with the ANC, and as elaborated in the Development Plan of September 1984.

To release some of the pressure put on Mazimbu for the simple housing of newcomers, and to compensate for a prolonged initiation phase of the Dakawa Centre programme proper, some prefab wooden houses and a few tin metal houses were erected, altogether in a number of 100 by 1986.

Prefab building technology also for the permanent buildings were investigated in Scandinavia. Apparently this method would need the efforts of unskilled and semiskilled workers, and was believed to accelerate the building rate. These proved to be misconceptions. Already in the early 1980'ies the construction of some temporary infrastructure commenced, prior to the actual building process.

Infrastructure
Construction
area
V 2 Village
Children
Centre
EOC
B 13

From 1986 and right up to 1991 the major infrastructures were constructed (clearing of land, preparation of roads and drainage, main water reticulation, including water towers, sewage line and temporary septic tanks, el-reticulation and transformer stations).

Together with the infrastructure of village roads solid slabs were cast for 75 houses of V 2.

The construction area, the base for planning, administration, stores, workshops and a diesel filling station was mainly developed through the years 1986-88. In that period also the questionable water supply from shallow wells in the dry river bed was connected to the reticulation system.

The V 2 village of 75 dwellings was built between 1988 and 1990. The first 12 dwellings were erected as on-site precast whole wall sections tilted into vertical position. This building method proved disadvantageous, and the remaining houses were built traditionally with block work.

The Children Centre of V 2 with administration and canteen was built by use of the semi-prefab WPC building method from 1988 to 1991, with the participation from ANC building cooperatives, and funded by the NOD. The community centre for V 2 was completed 1992, but at present is undergoing slight alterations as to add a few minor shops.

The idea of a Students' Orientation Centre (SOC) originated from early experiences in Mazimbu. Some of the people arriving to Mazimbu did not really understand what sort of a community they had entered, and which expectations and rules was in force. Probably they were not much known to the ANC and their motives to join its ranks were unclear. A centre of reception was needed, in which newcomers could be introduced to their prospects and duties, and conversely the newcomers could be observed and would have an opportunity to introduce themselves to the ANC.

The the number of marauders probably declined. Anyhow there was a serious need to prepare properly the people for further studies and training, and the nature and name shifted to become the Educational Orientation Centre (EOC). From 1985 the ECG was adopted by the Nordic Operation Daywork (NOD). From 1987 to 1990 most

V 1 Village
V 2 industrial
centre
VTC
Farm
B 14

of the Centre was built from traditional blockwork, and after its completion soon busily exploited. The Centre consists of four dormitory blocks and ablution, two classroom blocks, administration, a canteen, nine houses and a sportsground. 4-

The infrastructure has been completed for V 1 but only six duplex houses and one single house has been built. By V 2 the industrial centre has been developed with two fully equipped leather and garment workshops (mini-factories) built as appropriate prefab steel structures.

Only the Vocational Training Centre has been developed in the originally proposed central area. The VTC consists of the following: An administration block, classroom block, dormitory block and ablution block all in light prefab structures, and already now in a miserable condition difficult to repair.

The two workshops are appropriate prefab steel structures which could easily serve additional functions. Finally there are nine houses and a bricklaying shed and a nice canteen traditionally and durably built. The Dakawa farm was planned as a large and highly mechanized yet extensive type of farm utilizing the vast estate areas. The plans never materialized, and today only temporary wooden structures remain, including a cattle dip and a machinery workshop. Still, 450 ha are cultivated and another 800 ha serves as pasture.

Overall
objectives
Interim
objectives
Assertions
C 1

AN ASSESMENT OF ACCOMPLISHMENT OF OVERALL
OBJECTIVES AND INTERIM OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives for ANC in exile has always been the free and guaranteed return to a South Africa with apartheid abandoned, with political prisoners set free, and with police and military forces under democratic control.

The overall objectives for ANC in South Africa is to approach the goals expressed in the Freedom Charter through the efforts of a government elected by the population majority.

ANC in negotiations with the regime so far has obtained a free and guaranteed return to South Africa monitored by the U.N. And actually ANC has ventured to return in spite of the lacking security for its members from attacks from groups or bodies inside South Africa opposed to the move towards democracy, and in spite of the fact that democratic elections have yet to be guaranteed.

All other objectives connected to the life and work in exile may be labelled interim objectives as related to that overall objective. This even holds for all the efforts put into the Mazimbu and Dakawa projects.

From my point of view the great many aims, hopes and beliefs are equal parts in a large patchwork, holding strong colours as well as pale, all of them necessary for completion. Therefore I intentionally label simply as objectives all those aims and thoroughly considered ideas mentioned in previous chapters or below. I leave it to the ANC to point out how was in fact the succession of priorities.

Various objectives assessed

Participation is trained by action rather than by talking. All good ideas should be tried out in small scale. If an idea proves beneficial, it will grow and mature.

These phrases could well be mottos of the Project Manager Oswald Dennis. He prompted many initiatives to be taken based on available skills with the comrades. He procured the needed space, materials and if feasible some minor funds. In honest interest he prompted or supported minor project initiatives such as: a tailor shop, a shoe-maker's shop, leather works, a grocery,

Students'
participation
Assessment

C 2

butcher's shop, chicken farm, goat shed, the horticulture, a citrus orchard, tuck shop, the dispensary, welding workshop, the young pioneers' cottage and the photographic laboratory (professionally guided by the late Cde. Eli Weinberg). -

Some projects died out, others grew, some gave surprising results. One may even say that in this manner Mazimbu in 1977 saw the light of the day.

According to early principles the students should contribute their physical labour to the building programme.

In reality Mazimbu was built without the students' participation, whilst they participated to some extent in the building of Dakawa. In both cases the hard core of ANC and Tanzanian artisans and foremen plus Tanzanian workers rendered the major effort. The proposal of students' participation was idealistic but proved unrealistic.

One major reason for the lack of participation was that students necessarily had to work hard on their academic studies and prepare themselves for exams. Their daily time-table was rather tight. Teachers, for their part, were neither inclined to approve of too many "interruptions" of the laid down curriculum, as the teaching of such inhomogeneous groups was already very demanding.

Another reason was that students most often would lack the motivation or in some cases even disliked manual work altogether. This is probably a reminiscence of the South African situation with manual work always being carried out by Black people for the educated White population.

Some residents who really wanted to learn a skill made exceptions to the general trend, and grasped the opportunity of joining the electrical department, the welding workshop or the furniture factory. Some of them later went abroad for further education in their trade. The situation in Dakawa was somewhat different. The aim of the majority of residents was to gain practical skills in order to work as craftsmen or industrial workers. A professional approach towards manual work was essential for this group.

I do not know to what extent the objectives for vocational trainees were reached. I reckon the struggle to build up a tradition of skills and work routines in

The work force
and the Project
Manager
Assertions
C 3

such a young society, yet without any industrial environment must have been hard. One cannot gain a craftsman's skills from a school desk only. Experience and work discipline must be gained through practice side-by-side with the experienced artisan. -

It is a paradoxical fact, that some of the South African residents would hesitate or even refuse to be instructed by a skilled Tanzanian.

The ANC building brigades/building cooperatives showed the best results in work and organization. They managed to undertake many building and finishing contracts, and even to give local Tanzanians contracts for work.

The textile printing shop, now transferred to South Africa, is a good example of how talented comrades developed their creativity to an artistically high level through strong determination.

The work force on site mainly consisted of skilled and unskilled Tanzanian workers. The Project Manager deeply respected these hard working people daily walking for miles to reach the site (daily transport on lorries were later supplied by Mazimbu). In his respectful attitude towards older people and people of low social status (be it the illiterate peasant or the hard working Tanzanian women) he made an example for the comrades to follow.

Many bright Tanzanian artisans came to the work site and some of them were appointed foremen. Many unskilled workers supported their families from wages earned at Mazimbu. Initially some of them hardly knew how to use exotic tools such as the spade but within months or a few years could be seen working as bricklayers, skillfully working with the red fair-faced bricks of the Mazimbu gable-wall type.

It was held by some of us, that professional pride is a universal power, which should be nourished and exploited within planning, detailing and implementation of the project as a whole.

The content of teaching and the human involvement on the part of the teachers are more important than is the physical environment. The development of humans is more important than that of elaborate buildings.

/

A good physical and professional environment is essential in order to attract the good teachers demanded. Also it promotes the infusing into teachers and students a sense of common ownership and responsibility.

Scholarship

versus

assignment

Assesment

Assertion

Assesment

C 4

Contradictions were immanent⁵ and unavoidable between, on one hand, the codion'ail of upgrading comrades through scholarships abroad, and on the other hand the need to keep people in their respective assignment where they were so much needed. In many cases also experienced comrades were transferred to take up vacant duties somewhere else in the world.

The desirable prospect was expressed in an evaluation report of 1988: " A qualified person of the ANC, for reasons of continuity, should be transferred only after a certain time of duty (e.g. 2 years) and only when his / her successor is at hand". Reality has been quite different.

The intention was to call back former students once they had qualified abroad. But far from all educations would hold teaching, practical construction or farming as a goal, and some comrades doing academically very well passed from one scholarship to the next. However, this apparent disadvantage to the projects also had advantages. Teachers and specialists from the world community had to be called in to supplement on a "volunteer" basis. Most often they would be rather dedicated and added to the community their national and personal experiences and an outlook to the world.

The appreciation of friendship goes beyond differences of age, sex, colour, tribe, faith or nationality.

I believe all expatriates would agree that they never experienced to become a target of racial discrimination or hatred, in spite of the grim racist background of their fellow residents. Many of us in fact won friends for life.

The relationship between the ca 3,000 South Africans in Mazimbu, the up to 400 Tanzanian wage labourers employed, and the ca 200,000 inhabitants of nearby Morogoro could be more problematic. On one hand, the core of experienced, progressive and dedicated comrades, typically between 30 and 50 years of age, most often had very good work relations, friendships and even formed family ties with Tanzanians. Some of them later decided to stay in Tanzania for good as citizens. On the other hand, this generation of comrades were seemingly unable to pass on their attitudes to their younger fellow countrymen. Exceeding a few grave incidents there was also a certain lurking disrespect of the Tanzanians, regarded as a backward, rural lot by especially some of the younger and unexperienced persons. This in turn created bitterness among the Tanzanian hosts.

Assertion
Assesment
The school
Programme
llfsus
alities
Assertion
Placing of
the VTC
C 5

According to the ANC the evil side of tribalism should not survive in the New South Africa.

For me as a foreigner and from earnest expressions from many comrades it seems clear that the Mazimbu and Dakawa communities from the very start managed to overcome whatever ethnic (tribal) conflict lurking. Traditional cultures in the form of musical performances etc. were cultivated and enjoyed with great enthusiasm, and in the daily life there was seemingly a high level of consciousness about the dangers of tribalism.

At Mazimbu the six dormitory units can accomodate a total of 864 students. This figure approximately matches the facilities available at the college.

When in 1990 the Mazimbu population was at its peak it numbered approximately 3,000 people, of whom quite a large part were infants. In the same year, the Dakawa population also at its peak reached approx. 1,600 people.

At the same time probably no more than half of the facilities at the college were in use for secondary school classes.

This indicates that the need for secondary school facilities had been overestimated. Either the influx into exile of secondary school students had declined, or the actual "flow-rate" of students through SOMAFCO has been faster than anticipated.

Of course the dormitory units could accomodate other than secondary school students, and in fact this was the reality in recent years. If some ten years ago one could have foreseen such changes of preconditions, probably either the school complex facilities would have been slightly reduced, and one or more dormitory units omitted, or the decision of the VTC location might have been different.

The VTC might then have been integrated with the Mazimbu campus and VTC apprentices sharing available dormitories (even one extra unit could have been added). The VTC also to some extent could utilize school complex facilities, and two extra school blocks could have been added, specifically adapted to the VTC teaching.

Obligations

of ANC

Final question

on the content

C 6

In that case also supplementary practical training could have been carried out in existing workshops, in extensions and in small scale industries outside Mazimbu. This would only need an agreement to be reached on the semi-skilled and skilled comrades to work in Tanzanian workshops and industries.

Nevertheless, Dakawa would still be an option, though of a much more compact scale than proposed in the Norplan development plan of 1984.

Dakawa would still rest on small scale industry and workshops, on extensive farming methods or farming on a smaller scale, including afforestation for small timber and energy wood.

With the primary investments payed by donors the small scale industry town as described in the Norplan development plan should be feasible, as it would offer quite a lot of people a meaningful occupation as wage labourers. Dakawa would still need the construction area, lots of houses, the common social- and training facilities, at least one primary school and the ECG. Whatever one could reason at this stage of "exodus" readers knowing only the ANC settlement from the distance should understand some facts.

The ANC, filled with visions and plans as to the right way to train its people, was often overruled by actual events outside the influence of the organisation. ANC had to be flexible. At the same time the organisation had undertaken the obligation to care for its people, be it orphans, deviants, those who through the strain of oppression had become addicted to liquor or drugs, and also those who had developed a serious mental disease.

With this obligation the Mazimbu and Dakawa projects should not be judged as were they smoothly running waggons carrying along the young, the strong and the prudent. The speed, delays and function of the waggons was influenced also by those people who merely went for a temporary shelter, with little motivation as to act up to the project visions of participation etc.

What was the actual content of the activities carried out within the physical framework of the projects ?

What were the qualities ?

An overall assesment answering these questions hopefully will be carried out someday by a competent person

(be it a sociologist or educationalist), an outspoken person with a critical sense and a deep knowledge of the anti-apartheid struggle and with emotional ties to ANC. Persons from all levels (former students, teachers and administrative staff) should be given the opportunity to raise their voice on the experiences of life in Mazimbu or Dakawa.

If the essay will also describe the personal achievements, i.e. tell in retrospect what was gained from the stay in Mazimbu, most probably it will become a best-seller 1

Until that essay eventually sees the light of the day, the "Consultancy Mission Report" on "ANC's Educational Institutions in Tanzania" edited by UNESCO in 1990 is probably the principal document dealing with these . grand educational projects.

Objectives assessed particularly for Kazimbu

Buildings and Mazimbu has reached a high quality level in building infrastructure as well as in infrastructure.

This quality is a result of the fact, that high priority was given to consistent building principles rather than into variety. One example of this is the repetitive use of a covered verandah attached to and connecting all common buildings. The verandah has been planned to cool the long building facade and the interior. At the same time it offers a pleasant walk in the shade during hours of work or leisure, and invites for groups of . people to settle on the edge of the verandah plinth for chatting or singing.

The original dream of Mazimbu as a huge park is gradually materializing and will be fulfilled within few years.

objectives assessed particularly for Dakawa

Buildings Generally speaking, the quality of the buildings erected at Dakawa is good. However, the quality of the semi-prefab buildings is not very good, and the condition of some of them is actually very poor. These building already received rather critical remarks in the Danchurchaid evaluation report of November 1988.

Infrastructure The quality level of the infrastructure at Dakawa is high. But due to the forced reduction of the development of Dakawa the infrastructure now appear as overdimensioned. Especially the sewage reticulation and stabilization ponds might fail to function with the limited load of organic material to feed the biological process.

Management The simple structures for management in force all from the inception of Mazimbu was probably never regular to any prescribed standard. But with the dedication, enthusiasm and inspiring confidence of the Project Manager, a small but efficient team got the Mazimbu scheme off the ground without too many formalities.

. An insufficient number of skilled manpower in the planning office, the management and the site supervision became an obstacle to progress and quality control. Production units were therefore formed and meetings took place regularly in order to coordinate efforts and responsibilities.

At times, even the added efforts of the ANC management and expatriates flocking up could not cope with the influx of funds and goods from donors.

Assessment Dakawa started up when Mazimbu was still developing.

Working hard for eight years at building up Mazimbu, and being also a mediator between and comforter to the comrades, Oswald Dennis overburdened himself. When Dakawa was taking off, once more Oswald Dennis was put in charge.

. With a great number of parties now involved the simple management structures were insufficient. Only after the HIFAB report of 1988 a Project Manager Unit (PMU) was set up. A PMU definitely should have been established right from the inception of Dakawa, holding competent and dedicated comrades and probably also representatives of donors.

In that way, problems of the double role of Norplan could have been avoided, and the strain put onto the Project Manager would have been diminished. Members of the PMU would have shared responsibilities, and in the absence of one the others would have been able to keep the vessel on course.

Background
Procedures for
ordering
Advantages of
Danish funds
The choice of
materials

D 1

SPECIFIC ASSESSMENTS OF ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY FUNDS
FACILITATED BY DANCHURCHAID, INCLUDING MATERIAL AND
PERSONNEL AID.

The Danchurchaid (DCA) assistance to the projects commenced early 1980. The DCA Department for Material Aid was asked to procure mainly hardware, electrical and sanitary equipment for the finishing of the first dormitory unit and houses.

Following a request from ANC headquarters funds from the Danish Appropriation for Victims of Apartheid were allocated to this purpose. This formed the starting point of the importation of goods for the physical development of the projects by a generally rather efficient course.

The procedures were as follows. By order from the ANC Project Manager asked the Tanzanian Christian Refugee Service in Dar es Salaam to procure certain specified items. TCRS then forwarded the order to Danchurchaid in Copenhagen via the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Geneva (TCRS, the Lutheran Church of Tanzania and DCA are all affiliated to the LWF).

The DCA Procurement Officer Henrik Ravn was free to ask for tenders and place orders with suppliers anywhere in the world. The criteria for orders' placement were quality, price and also terms of delivery in a broader sense.

Insofar as quality, price and terms of delivery were appropriate the ANC Project Manager wished to place orders preferably with countries officially supporting the ANC.

The general Danish donations from the Appropriation for Victims of Apartheid were significant because they were not earmarked for any particular building or even unit of buildings.

The donation could be allocated to the purchase of building materials remedies and tools necessary for the erection of the standardized buildings anywhere within the building site in Mazimbu and later also Dakawa.

The Mazimbu building programme was based on the fact that almost all of the basic building materials were available in Tanzania, many of them even manufactured there. The first few orders to TCRS / DCA of items from abroad were either non-basic materials or materials available in Tanzania, but as incurrent types only or

Procedures of
delivery

The trend of
the general
import

at very high prices.

However, the situation changed completely with the collapse of the Tanzanian economy and industrial production, as an effect of oil crisis and the war against the Idi Amin regime. Eventually, even basic material had to be imported. At a time DCA was able to import cement from Italy to Mazimbu at lower costs than having cement delivered from the Tanga factory only 350 km away. In that case the import avoided putting a further strain on the Tanzanian cement market.

DCA held the responsibility for ordered items until delivered at port in Dar es Salaam, whilst TCRS would undertake the custom clearance. The ANC Procurement Officer in Dar es Salaam and the TCRS then struggled to get the containers out of the harbour authorities grip and send them by lorries upcountry to their final destination at Mazimbu or Dakawa.

In 1980-81 the material aid import from the Danish allocation equvalated approximately 3 m. DKK.

Still in 1982-83 the import was mainly hardware, electrical and sanitary equipment and tools, with the addition of farm implements.

The orders of 1984-85 added to the previous items a big order of alu-roofing sheets, as the factory in Dar es Salaam had given up the production. Also reinforcement steel, no more available from the factory in Tanga was now imported, plus kitchen equipment for the first three dormitory units.

In 1986-87 the material aid import consumed almost 16 m. DKK out of approx. 18 m. allocated. In those years also expenses for DCA personnel started to figure in the accounts.

For the years 1988-89 the allocation was reduced to approx. 11 m. DKK of which 4. 5 m. was transferred to the following year. The material aid in those two years came to approx. 5.5 m. DKK.

By late 1989 the DCA personnel attached to Dakawa numbered five people.

For the year 1990 the allocation was approx. 7.5 m. DKK. Approx. 4. 5 m. were transferred from the previous year, so that totally 12 m. DKK were available that year. Out of these, approx. 1.5 m. were spent on administration, approx. 1 m. on DCA personnel and 3.5 m. on material aid. Approx. 6 m. DKK were transferred to 1991.

D3

The DCA personnel that year numbered six people, of whom two were wives of DCA project workers and themselves working in locally contracted jobs. The material aid that year mainly consisted of building materials, hardware, spareparts for transport and agriculture, and accesories for the offices. Steel structures for the roof of three halls of the Dakawa farm valued approx. 1 m. out of the building materials budget.

No new funds were allocated for the year 1991, but approx. 6 m. DKK were transferred from 1990. Of these, approx. 0.8 m. was spent on DCA pesonnel (six people) and approx. 1.7 m. on material aid. of the latter sum 1.1 m. were payments of the big kitchens at Dakawa. The remaining approx. 3.5 m. DKK were transferred to 1992. There are indications that during recent years funds available to these two ANC projects from various donors of the world community became more than sufficient. The involvement of Danohurchaid with other donors to the projects.

Besides the supply of material aid from the Danish general funds DCA / TCRS were involved in the procure-ment and import of goods for various other donors' projects within the framework of the Mazimbu and Dakawa schemes. Some examples follow:

For the Swedish Teachers Union DCA/ TCRS procured and imported materials for the complete fitting of the four science laboratories including water, gas and electrical equipment. The Teachers Union in fact embarked upon supporting the construction of the science blocks with the guarantee from the Swedish Government that it would complement any remaining sum.

(/Egrethe Swedish "Save the Child" organisation (g%goa .____(Barnetb DCA / TCRS procured and imported the fit ln6 1' Of the Children Centre.

For the Swedish and the Norwegian governments DCA / TCRS procured and imported various building materials, equipment and even building structures for the Mazimbu farm.

Danehurchaid and the Nordic Operation Daywork Danchurchaid was part of the preparatory committee of the Nordic Operation Daywork on 21 March 1985. On that

EOC Dakawa
Children Centre
and Community
Centre of Dakawa
' .mmary
D 4

day secondary school students of the Nordic countries collected money by offering their labour to companies or private people. Exiled South African students in Tanzania benefitted from 75% of funds collected, whilst projects for Zimbabwean students received the remaining 25%.

The Educational Orientation Centre at Dakawa was appointed the main target for the approx. 22 million DKK available. The funds were tied up, and DCA was assigned to administrate the funds, i. e. to monitor the development of the scheme concurrently with disbursements. A Danish architect assigned by DCA undertook the final planning of the Centre.

The EOC came off the ground mainly from 1987 to 1990. By 1992 some finishing works by the kitchen and dining hall was closed.

In this case DCA also supplied the imported building materials necessary.

The idea behind the EOC as well as its physical appearance has been described and evaluated in the 2nd and 6th chapter of this report.

The Children Centre of Dakawa and the Community Centre of the V 2 Village were appointed the targets of the remaining NOD funds. The kitchen section of the canteen will be finished by the end of 1993. Also these centres have been described above.

Summarizing results of the NOD investments in Dakawa, Tanzania has now taken over a well dimensioned and properly built centre which will be utilized as a secondary school. Tanzania has also taken over a Childrens Centre which will be utilized as a primary school. Finally, Tanzania is taking over the nice Community Centre of the V 2, which following some alterations worked out by Willy Tewes, will include a few minor shops for the future Tanzanian community.

The alterations and basic furniture for the Centre will be payed out of the small funds left over as the major part of remaining NOD funds were reallocated for projects in South Africa.

The personnel aid disposed by Danchurehaid

Apart from the purchase and import of building materials for dwellings in particular DCA was also involved in the essential manning of the planning office.

In 1988 a young ANC architect in charge, two Danish architects and one Nigerian architect, and a young ANC architect with hardly any work experience, manned the office. For several years the project had been in want for an experienced site engineer as well as at least one experienced architect.

Following a DCA evaluation in 1988 DCA in 1989 sought for an experienced site coordinator and an experienced architect. Two candidates were selected and offered a trip to Tanzania to decide whether they could accept the jobs and conditions. In January 1990 they both settled in Dakawa and Morogoro with their families. However, the actual content of their jobs shifted to become somewhat different from what the job descriptions read. Anyway, the new personnel adjusted to the situation and lived up to expectations. The architect left with the expiry of his contract, whilst the site coordinator has prolonged his stay and still works in the projects, trying hard to keep under control the physical condition of the projects (Dakawa in particular) during this late period of transition.

E 1

A SUMMARY EVALUATION OF DANCHURCHAID INVOLVEMENT AND THE RELATIONSHIPS WITH INVOLVED PARTNERS, 1.3. AMONGST OTHER LWF; TCRS; ARC AND DCA PERSONNEL.

The capability of DCA to handle the material aid to the projects has been very good indeed.

Right from the first deciphering of hand written notes addressed to the DCA Material Aid Department in Copenhagen the staff has attended orders carefully and endeavoured to understand actual demands. Therefore the department has been able to suggest relevant alternatives whenever needed.

Seemingly, the attitude of the department also positively affected actual suppliers. This, for example, was experienced with the containers received, that had been packed carefully and with consideration for the people who were to unpack them.

With the communication line ANC - TCRS - LWF - DCA properly established, the ordering, purchase, import and clearing routines were executed as almost on oiled wheels. The smooth handling of the delivery procedure were furthered also by DCA project officers' visits to Tanzania and project staff members' visits to Copenhagen.

DCA through international networks (e.g that of LWF) have had a solid knowledge of historical background as well as current events in South Africa. The DCA project officers coming to meet ANC in Tanzania to study the projects evidently carried along also their personal sympathy with the anti-apartheid struggle.

Solving real problems was always put high on the agenda rather than wasting time on pure formalities.

For many years development workers recruited and posted by DVS (Danish Volunteer Service) made up the personnel aid from Denmark to the projects. Through ten years from 1978 at least 14 Danish "volunteers" contributed their service to the projects. DVS endeavoured to create terms of continuity whenever feasible by making contract periods overlap when one volunteer succeeded another.

Already during those years collaboration between DCA and some of the volunteers and between the latter and TCRS was good. When the DVS recruitment for Mazimbu eventually ceased, DCA agreed to take over and in fact prolonged the contract of the farm manager and his wife who had for years been assisting in the planning office.

E 2

When this couple later was needed in the planning process of the Dakawa farm DCA prolonged their contracts again.

DCA agreed to help reinforce the planning-office in Dakawa and managed to attract an experienced architect and a site coordinator - who became also a stores manager !

The donors / DCA long ago should have strongly proposed to ANC to recruit a highly qualified and experienced stores manager. With all the efforts put into proper packing and shipping from Europe a proper reception and careful unpacking of all containers should have been secured equally well. In the beginning some containers were opened up in panic as some spare parts were urgently needed. Later on containers could be left alone and the content almost forgotten.

ANC comrades struggled hard to keep up to the steady in-flow of containers but there was no such person trained to keep an overview of stock and incoming goods. TCRS would probably have been able to suggest a candidate for the post.

TCRS have had the role of undertaking the logistics. The better their service, the less the worries of the project staff. One may be inclined to forget that there is a lot of considerations and efforts proceeding a high service level. According to my memory and statements from colleagues TCRS has always been willing to and capable of solving problems related to DCA, ANC and even to individuals. With an efficient apparatus and deeply rooted contacts to the Tanzanian society TCRS has been a powerful partner for ANC and DCA.

Originally the DCA and DVS personnel had good relations at work or privately with many ANC comrades. At the very late stage when repatriation had commenced the last arrived DCA personnel probably did not experience such strong relations to ANC comrades.

At the same time there has been quite some confusion as to the actual value of the work committed and whether it should continue at all. The DCA personnel has been left to discuss these matters almost between themselves only.

In that situation a close contact to the Copenhagen office would certainly be beneficial.

Background
Till today
Thefts and
damages
F 1

AN ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE
PROJECTS, INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE
FINRLIZATION OF THE DANCHURCHAID INVOLVEMENT
THE PRESENT SITUATION FOR MAZIMBU

The general description to a certain extend is also
valid for Dakawa.

Already from 1991 many comrades started being repatria-
ted, including some of the most competent people. Of
the remaining comrades many were left frustrated: They
wished to go home, or they wished to finish the studies
for which they had come to SOMAFICO, or they just wanted
to wait and see, uncertain of their own destiny.

This uncertainty, coupled with the lack of competent
leaders and teachers around to help to give substance
to the everyday life up till today had some regrettable
consequences.

Concern of the environment, buildings, fixtures and
furniture ceased, carelessness took over and in some
cases even malicious damage were done.

The repatriation process was speeded up. However, at
the same time newcomers, not aware of the significance
of Mazimbu (Dakawa) as a place of refuge, temporarily
moved into the buildings. When those people left, with
them items from the rooms or buildings happened to
disappear.

The Tanzanian Forces, who were originally installed to
guard the settlement and people from foreign intruders,
were now to cope with quite a different role, which
rather called for the qualifications of trained police-
men.

The damages and thefts committed by persons outside the
settlements (i.e. criminals from the Tanzanian society)
can be traced almost everywhere. Especially victimized
are the dormitory of Unit 1, Tabora Village and to some
extend the hospital, where it has been easy for intru-
ders to hide close to the Mazimbu border.

The school complex almost seems to have been left
alone, with the precious laboratories secured behind
burglar bars.

The furniture factory, for years the pride of Mazimbu,
has seen some theft of timber. The factory, though, is
still operating and as I understand it the Finns are
still prepared to support it with fundings and probably
also manpower.

Transitional
period
Maintenance
Restoring work
Preventive
maintenance
Finishing
the works

F 2

As most of the buildings at Mazimbu are easily accessible due to the lack of burglar bars, the ANC according to Cde. Malume and Chief Representative Chiliza did remove the most tempting items from the houses. These are now safely stored, awaiting houses to be reoccupied by a future Tanzanian staff.

ANC originally wanted a prolonged transitional period, in which the Tanzanians should step by step take over. For that purpose ANC had even presented suggestions of establishing a body of consultancy to the Tanzanian successor. However, this was never implemented. On the contrary, the ANC technical personnel, urgently needed back in South Africa, left all technical matters in the hands of donor representatives, i. e. mainly to the ANC appointed project manager H. P. Anfinset for Mazimbu, Willy Tewes for Dakawa, and with the NPA in Dar es Salaam administrating the main economic resources. The maintenance section, as recommended in reports by HIFAB International and by Danchurchaid, was implemented in 1989.

I found efforts of RESTORING rather than maintenance going on in various places of Mazimbu, combined with a general tidying up of buildings and surroundings. Yet the repairs (e. g. the fixing of a new main switch-box into the hole in the wall from where the original box had been broken of) will never match the original finish.

The preventive maintenance work has gone out of the picture, but should be reconsidered in the future Tanzanian context.

NPA and NOREMCO believe that by the end of 1992 all buildings and infrastructure (roads, drainage, sewage, water and electricity) will be in working order and fully repaired, with the exception of dormitory unit kitchens (later to be mentioned) all to be paid from the maintenance budget of the Norwegian donation.

Fortunately, many spare parts are now available in Tanzania. As a curiosity: From expectedly reliable sources I was told that incidentally, quite a number of spare parts of exactly the Mazimbu standards are these days supplied from the streets in Morogoro.

Background
Recommendations
of 1st priority
"Securing"
.arding
Boarding
officer
Maintenance
management

Mazimbu / Recommendations

Mazimbu is appraised to represent a very high value. Right from the start of the planning in 1977 it was decided, considering the funds available, -to optimize the function of the buildings, and by good detailing, materials and workmanship to secure longevity of structures and fixtures. The aim was in some (might it be distant) future to be able to hand over to Tanzania a complex marked by use but still well functioning and in a good condition.

In spite of the dilapidations that have occurred Mazimbu in general by the end of 1992 will most probably live up to these expectations.

Most important and urgent is the readiness of the Tanzanian Government (the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education) to take responsibility, by firm action, in the SECURING of the complex. Danchurch-aid should not terminate the involvement without voicing this point to the Danish Government (Ministry of Foreign Affairs). The matter should be put forward in the regular bilateral talks between the two governments.

If Tanzania fails to take action in time, the physical demolition will take over in a quickly accelerating dive.

By securing in this context is meant the following measures:

a) Guarding the complex from outside and within its borders by disciplined cadres until a Municipality/Magistrate has established routines of trained guardsmen, and probably even a local civil police office has been established. To populate the centre with people actually appreciating the place of course would be the very best way of guarding the physical structures.

b) The municipality should employ a boarding officer, closely linked to the maintenance management, and who should inspect rooms and buildings at the time of groups or individuals moving to and from and state the physical conditions to be signed for.

0) Establishing of a joint maintenance management committee with representatives also from previous donors to Mazimbu, who in a prolonged transition period and in the legal absence of ANC would still be interested to support with funds and technical supervision, aiming at the upgrading of Tanzanian counterparts to

Participation
of NOREMCO
Aids for the
guarding
Technical staff
in transition
period

Recommendation

take over the technical administration.

Clauses a and b of course are solely tasks of the
Tanzanian Government.

In case NOREMCO still for some time should continue
as the main contractor of maintenance, guided by the
MMC and administered by NORAD/Dar, they should under-
take to bring in some Tanzanian technicians and foremen
for training and upgrading.

The MMC could as a priority make a proposal for funds
to either fence Mazimbu and/or to equip guardsmen with
walkie-talkies, rechargeable fireman's torches, helmets
etc., - whatsoever to strengthen the efficiency and
esprit-de-corps.

By the end of this year the ANC installed Project
Manager H.P. Anfinset, Estate Manager Arne Vernes
and the maintenance coordinator for Mazimbu/Dakawa Willy
Tewes may all leave and repatriate. The NPA office in
Dar also is expected to close down. If Tanzania later
this year adopt the measures of "securing" and asks for
assistance, one may find all the expatriates with
specific know-how of the projects to have left. In that
case it might prove invaluable to appoint someone (e.g.
Willy Tewes) to act as the "anchorman" for at least an
extra 3 months (till end of April 1993), so as to
introduce the project to a new maintenance crew.

Asked directly, W.Tewes agreed to remain on conditions
that he is filling a gap for someone to arrive, that he
will have work to do, and some money to work with !

(One task for Willy would be to receive and safeguard
the three new kitchens as to be mentioned later).

Housing for Willy and Hanne should not be a problem.

Also transport seems to be ensured, as at least 2 cars
are delivered by Danchurchaid and registered in the
name of TCRS, paying the insurance. According to Henrik
Ravn, Danchurchaid those cars are supposed to be handed
over to TCRS this year.

I recommend that Willy and Hanne continue for a while,
on the conditions mentioned above, but on the further
condition also that an efficient guarding is implemen-
ted at Mazimbu and Dakawa. Willy and Hanne will need a
clarification on this by medio October.

Dormitory unit
kitchens to be
repaired

Recommendation
Kitchens of
Units 1, 2, 3

F 5

The dormitory unit kitchens, six in number, were originally ordered and paid for through DCA and from the general allocation. NPA included these kitchens in their maintenance scheme and budget, and asked quotations from Electrolux via NOREMCO, 0510.

Because of the panic situation NPA has been forced to re-restore so many sites that funds vanish much faster than anticipated. The Tanzanians are urged to move in in order to prevent further destruction and theft, but at the same time none of the dormitory kitchens work properly.

I recommend that DCA through the general funds already allocated take the responsibility of kitchen repairs of Units 4, 5 and 6, including main switch boards, installation, starting up and proper instruction. The ordering should be forced, and deliveries through TCRS be sent by air to Tanzania. Kitchen refrigerators would have a lower priority, and their prospective re-installment should be a matter of consideration once total expenditures and funds available are matched. NPA/NOREMCO will assist with any change or repair in the buildings made necessary by kitchen repairs.

On my return to Denmark and in agreement with DCA I have already requested Electrolux to start up procedures with DCA, such that an expected acceptance of offer and time of delivery can be communicated to all parties concerned.

As for the remaining kitchens of Unit 1, 2 and 3 there seems to be no alternative to a complete renewal of the "hot" kitchen part (the "isle"). According to Ingegerd Johansson, Electrolux, their representative Mr. Rao already in his quotation for the repair of kitchens of units 4, 5 and 6 has included some few spare parts to be taken from the exhausted kitchens of Unit 1, 2 and 3.

Attending the Maintenance Management committee meeting at the NPA office on 11th September were the DCA Secretary General Christian Balslev Olesen and the Danish Ambassador Flemming Bjørk Pedersen as an observer. The latter later that day confirmed, that he might be able to suggest the funding of the new kitchens from sources allocated by bilateral agreements to Tanzania ("Landesrammen"), whenever prices and further conditions are presented to him.

Meeting the Ambassador on the 1st of September Mr. Bjørk Pedersen was satisfied with my findings and with my plans of contacting Electrolux once back in Denmark.

Recommendation

Laboratory
rectifiers

F 6

I recommend that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Ambassador Bjork Pedersen, and requested by Tanzania (maybe through the Tanzanian organization TCRS) take the responsibility of renewing the hot kitchens of Unit 1, 2 and 3, including main switch boards, installations, the starting up, instruction, and possibly also kitchen refrigerators.

The new kitchens should for reasons of safety of supply be build for gas heating, and should include gas tanks, gas pipes and fittings.

The ordering should be done by the Ambassador. Electrolux should take delivery via shipment to Dar and should include transport fee and insurance for delivery to a safe storage at Mazimbu.

The Ambassador will contract a company (e.g. NOREMCO) to receive the delivery and to assist in installing, guided by the Electrolux fitter and representative. With the acknowledgement of order Electrolux should supply to the Ambassador and to NPA/NOREMCO whatever specifications necessary to prepare this very year the buildings, foundations and fencing for gas tanks, pipes and fittings. These works are to be covered by NPA.

On my return to Denmark I have asked Electrolux to start up procedures, such that offer and time of delivery can be communicated to the Danish Ambassador. I have supplied Electrolux with the original kitchen plans and added suggestions for the placing of gas tanks and piping.

Hopefully then, the matters can be discussed at the forthcoming MMC meeting at NPA/Dar on 9th October. In case funds available to the Ambassador prove insufficient, NPA might be able to intervene once more, e.g. with a sum equivalent to the price of one kitchen.

The physics and general science laboratories of the school both were supplied with El-rectifiers, by which the teacher could shift the electrical potential distributed to students' desks. The rectifiers delivered by Impo, Odense, Denmark, and ordered and paid for through DCA in 1982-83 were installed in the labs but never worked. In my 1988 survey this problem was recognized and reported.

Now at last there is an opportunity for the problem to be solved: Incidentally I learned that a Danish electro-technician John Nielsen works as a senior technician at the Sokoine University of Morogoro. John, who happens to be a former volunteer colleague of mine from 15 years ago, went with me to view the laboratories and rectifier units, and agreed to look into the matter,

Recommendation

Grease traps
with kitchens

for a start at least in his spare time !

I recommend that we utilize the opportunity to solve this outstanding problem, which was somehow a part of our obligation, in the following manner: As soon as NOREMCO has finalized the repairing of switch-boxes supplying the rectifier units, they shall inform John Nielsen. From Denmark I shall then forward copies of the El-plans for the laboratories and whatever specifications available from Impo, Odense. John Nielsen will examine the rectifier units and if possible carry out repairs immediately. In case spare parts are needed John Nielsen will discuss the matter with Impo directly.

Invoice of spare parts should be forwarded from Impo to Danchurchaid, Att. Henrik Ravn, and with a copy to John Nielsen. Having checked with John Nielsen, Henrik Ravn then should order the spares to be forwarded by air via TCRS. Expenditures by John Nielsen should be covered.

All large kitchens, at least in dormitory units, were planned with grease traps added to the sewage outlet as shown (drawing no. 2.07). Grease traps are very important for preventing blockage of the sewage system and of the biological process in the large septic tank.

Recommendation h The maintenance management should check whether grease

Burglar bars

Recommendation

traps are made as planned and to the specifications of NORPLAN, and whether routines of emptying has been introduced and are followed. Whereever a planned-for grease trap is lacking it should be constructed with funds from NPA by NOREMCO this year, and dimensioned for the maximum load of the unit. This task would initiate the future preventive maintenance.

1It) See also previous report of November 1988 p.6

Most of the buildings for idealistic reasons were consciously planned for without burglar bars installed. During periods when the community was somehow settled, this idea seemed to be all right indeed. But now the lack of burglar bars causes great problems, thieves easily entering houses as soon as some few louvre-blades have been removed.

I recommend that an effort is made within this very year to safeguard all houses of Mazimbu with burglar bars or burglar grills, being secured from inside. The work should be agreed by NPA and to be carried out by NOREMCO.

The two Danish volunteers Henrik Sandenass and Michael

Handing over
of plans and
specifications

Recommendation

F 8

Svendsen connected to the Dakawa mechanical workshop maybe would agree to assist by producing (welding) grills of standard measures.

An alternative solution for the smaller windows could be as follows: The windows be taken out, and 10-12 mm steel bars drilled into the window case at exact intervals. The windows to be reinstalled, fixed by wedges and window screws with anchors. Window joint finally repaired, window stained and steel bars painted. To prevent thieves entering a house via the veranda door this should be supplied with a key cylinder both sides.

The task of securing houses with burglar bars or grills would probably be the strongest preventive measure of maintenance for years.

From my meeting with Tanzanian representatives, among others the coordinator for higher education Dr. Fungo, I realized that plans and specifications must be handed over to the future users of the Mazimbu and Dakawa centres. Willy and Hanne at the planning office in Dakawa are actually trying to look up and sort out relevant plans of Mazimbu and Dakawa. Before leaving for South Africa cde. Zama Mvusi on the 18th September told me that he already long ago had started organizing the relevant plans, and that he would take up the matter with Willy and Hanne on his return on the 6th of October.

I recommend that all relevant plans and specifications of Mazimbu and Dakawa are handed over to the successors as originals to be kept almost sealed off, and as copies as to be used in the continuous daily work. All drawings should be sorted and kept according to an updated key drawings file. How to safeguard and store the originals should be discussed with the Tanzanians. With the plans at hand the various units should be visited in a joint and daylong meeting, participated by Tanzanian architects/engineers, especially those appointed to work with maintenance. The ideas behind the planning should be explained and discussed. For this purpose the Technical and Qualitative Report of buildings and infra-structure, prepared to the Project Manager by Lars Nordbo in November 1988 could be useful. This report is still available from Danchurchaid, Copenhagen.

THE PRESENT SITUATION AT DAKAWR

The general description above covering Mazimbu to some extent is also valid for Dakawa.

Dakawa now has been evacuated completely by the ANC. Due to the rural setting, the good fencing, the safety lighting, and the fact that people are shifting into the houses, less theft and building damage has been experienced here than at Mazimbu. The measures taken by ANC at Mazimbu of storing some specifically tempting items to prevent houses being emptied, to some extent also has been taken at Dakawa, such that in future cookers will be returned from stores to most of the houses.

The general finalization of projects (by EOC and VTC), the maintenance and restoring of buildings carries on through the employment of local contractors/craftsmen, guided by Willy Tewes. All works are scheduled to be completed by the end of 1992.

The works of infra-structure, the completion of the sewage line and ponds works, the finishing of the new and efficient water supply from boreholes at the Wami River is carried out by NOREMCO, guided locally by water engineer ndugu Venant Rwenyagira.

The JKT (Field Forces) presently guarding Dakawa has moved into the 12 houses of V 1.

The 75 dwellings at V 2 are one by one being occupied by Tanzanian staff. A few are still occupied by expatriates.

The children centre is planned to be turned into a primary school, and the garment and leather workshops to be enrolled into the VOC.

At the ECG centre an ordinary secondary school based on arts, has just commenced. The students, apparently older than normal for that school level, may have been selected as to be pioneers of a new technically orientated secondary school. For this purpose definitely in the future there will be a need for laboratory facilities.

At the Dakawa farm, recently taken over by a Tanzanian farm manager, this years' harvest of maize has just finished. The maize will be threshed at the open shelter of the former concrete factory and stored in one of the big stores of the construction site. The actual farm buildings are temporary structures only.

The future fate of the construction area apparently has not yet been decided. Obviously, the administration

Coordination
Recommendation
Technical staff
during
.ansition
Recommendation
Eletrolux
kitchens
Recommendation
F 10

buildings, the shelter and the 3 big stores, the mechanical workshop in a yard and a couple of good staff houses, all properly fenced, constitute a very strong backbone for whatever further development of Dakawa. The temporary village V 4 has been demolished, and wooden and tin houses removed. Only the store house, the community and health centre is left, the latter presently being renovated.

By this time, the vocational centre was supposed to be handed over, but there has been quite some delay on the Tanzanian side. The making over, though, has also been hampered by the poor condition of the light prefab buildings of the administration, classroom, dormitory and ablution blocks (as foreseen already in the DCA technical report of November 1988).

Recommendations for Dakawa

The coordination body beyond the Dakawa complex (i.e. the Prime Minister's Office) should work out plans for securing the complex and should define who is to take responsibility for which building, and for the common infrastructure, all to be maintained.

I refer to the explanation of securing in the above recommendations for Mazimbu, clauses a,b and c.

As already noted in the recommendations for Mazimbu Mazimbu the expatriate technicians are bound to leave by the end of this year.

In the case of Dakawa a maintenance officer ndugu Gambo has been appointed, and he and Willy Tewes already collaborates. As both of them expectedly will have their hands full with practical work up till the end of the year there will probably be no time left to jointly work out future plans and routines for maintenance. This factor must also be considered when a decision is taken whether Willy should be asked to extend his contract.

The new kitchens of EOC and VOC need to be put to work and some chefs be trained.

The Electrolux representative and fitter Mr. Rao should at his arrival late November at Mazimbu be asked to include the service of Dakawa.

Grease traps
Recommendation
Securing of
tilt-up type
houses
Recommendation
Handing over
of plans and
specifications
Recommendation
Steel
structures
on farm
F 11

Large kitchen floor drains should have a grease trap chamber placed outside between two normal chambers. Please compare with recommendations for Mazimbu. At least 4 single houses and 4 duplex houses of V 2 were erected as precast tilt-up concrete units. The joints of these room-sized units were never secured at the corners of the buildings. Consequences of the poor joints could be fatal.

I recommend the joints to be secured at least at ceiling level as described in the Technical and Qualitative Report prepared to the Project Manager of Dakawa November 1988 p.16-18 (report available from DCA, Copenhagen).

The importance of handing over relevant plans and specifications to the Tanzanians is evident, as has already been mentioned and recommended for Mazimbu. In the case of Dakawa already a nice store is available at the planning office and should be reserved for this specific use.

Steel structures and roofs for three planned buildings on the farm yard have been delivered and since rested on the ground at the construction site for almost 2 years. In its original context this procurement was reasonable, being the first step towards a highly mechanized, yet extensive type of farming utilizing the vast areas around.

Following the release of Nelson Mandela 1990 also those plans stagnated, as the minds of the ANC comrades and the focus of dynamics naturally turned from exile to the motherland. Alternative uses of the construction have been discussed, and eventually the majority of structures were carried to the ANC plot at Kurasini, Dar es Salaam.

The people responsible were probably not aware that the donor of the structure still holds responsibility as to the fate of the donation and what purpose it is to be used for. The structures including roof was intended for the following buildings:

Machinery hall, approx. 16 m x 80 m
machinery workshop 14 m x 80 m
machinery shed 12 m x 22 m
all divided in modules of 7.2 m.

Findings

Utilization

Recommendation

In the Dakawa construction area I found:

28 box beams out of 60 imported

9 box columns of 60 :-

175 z purlins of 324 :-

1 galvanized double gate _

8 galvanized columns for fencing

On 18th September with cde Zama Mvusi I visited the ANC plot at Kurasini, and I firmly believe that here I saw the remaining structures and some few Z purlins. The roofing sheets and the remaining Z purlins are placed in one of the many containers, I was told.

Various proposals as to a proper utilization has been raised, but to my opinion the best idea - everything taken into account - was expressed by cde Zama Mvusi, ANC, and will be explained below.

Back in South Africa ANC is developing a social and educational centre. According to cde Zama the steel structures and roof would fit as the cover of some multi-purpose buildings necessary in that development. The ANC building brigades, which turned out to have a certain success at Dakawa, could still be gathered back in South Africa. In fact, some of the members already met to discuss this matter. The brigade as a building cooperative could erect and roof the structures, afterwards to be filled out with walls and dividing partitions, ceilings, windows, doors and fixtures according to the proposed function.

ANC / Zama Mvusi should prepare a project proposal.

I recommend Danchurchaid to obtain the consent from the donor to the following measures:

- Acceptance of the structures to be moved to and used in South Africa according to a forthcoming project proposal,
- acceptance of some of the already allocated funds to pay for the transport from Dar to a port in South Africa, including insurance and agent's fees, and transport from port to final destination,
- acceptance of funds to be used for foundations and erection of structures, including roofing.

In case the allocated funds yet will not have been exhausted when roofing has been completed, the remaining sum could be considered utilized for constructing to the buildings a proper slab capable of carrying whatever type of even light weight concrete partitions.

F 13

If the donor accept this ANC project proposal it might help and impel the ANC to go ahead in South Africa with similar projects based on realistic proposals.

The proposal in brief should at least state the following:

- What is the need and objective of the project
 - Who are the people to benefit from the project
 - What activities are expected
 - Where is the actual plot for the proposed building activity, and what kind of area is it
 - Who will plan and guide the actual building, and who to run the accounts
 - Who are the builders
 - How is the realistic time-table for erection, and when are funds needed
 - How much money are needed for the transport (agents' estimate)
 - How much money are needed for the foundation, erection and roofing
 - How much money would be needed afterwards to prepare the slab, including waste water and sewage piping.
- A schematic sketch of the buildings and their coherens should be enclosed.

Having been involved since the very start of the first ANC school project in Tanzania and now standing on the side line, I find it almost symbolic if structures left over from that last ANC building site in Tanzania could be utilized for the commencement of an ANC building programme in South Africa.

G 1

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FUTURE PLANS FOR THE CENTRES

On 9 July 1992 O.R. Tambo on behalf of the ANC handed over SOMAFCO and Mazimbu and Dakawa settlements to Tanzania, represented by president Ali Hassan Mwinyi. The Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education has been given the overall responsibility for Mazimbu.

The Prime Ministers Office has been given the overall responsibility for Dakawa.

Mazimbu

The ministry has proposed the Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro to take over part of the campus for approx. 300 students. The date was set for 5 September 1992, but I reckon the date must have been postponed. The ministry had plans of settling another 500 students this year.

The Mazimbu hospital is taken over by the Ministry of Health.

The furniture factory production will carry on, probably on a commercial basis.

The Mazimbu farm is supposed to be taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture.

According to the chief planning officer of the Sokoine University a department or faculty of agricultural engineering will be established. If these plans are all followed the dormitory units will be almost full. At this moment the remaining restoring works, first and foremost the repair of three dormitory unit kitchens and the restoring of another three are main obstacles. According to a Danish source there are recent rumours that ministries in Tanzania have suggested the Sokoine University and the Faculty of Commerce and Management of the University of Dar es Salaam to share the Mazimbu College. Further it is rumoured that longterm proposals will make Mazimbu a new Tanzanian technological training institute, combining technical subjects and management.

During my visit I was told that the Faculty of Commerce and Management is definitely not moving to Mazimbu. If this is the case, how will it influence the proposal of a polytechnical institute ?

A changing of
age structure
in Units
Suggestion
School square
G 2

Comments on plans for Mazimbu

Buildings and infrastructure as a general rule should be respected in the existing shape and appearance. All maintenance of buildings, technical installations and infrastructure should be carried out under the guidance of one and the same maintenance officer, responsible primarily to the maintenance management committee.

Additions to and alterations of buildings should be carried out only after a proper plan and specifications has been accepted by the maintenance officer and the municipality. A qualified architect should work out proper plans and elevations in case of alterations and additions.

In case some or all dormitory units will be inhabited by adults studying at university level, the dormitory unit cell will probably be reduced from eight to four people, making a total of 72 people to each unit (exclusive of the staff houses). A population of 72 adults still makes sense, but if the population is reduced in all units, only three or four dining halls / kitchens will be needed in future.

The cell consisting of four people still would share one bedroom and sitting-room. With two bunkerbeds removed, more space would be made available for supplementary furniture (e.g. for private study).

A radical alternative would be to turn each room into a combined bedroom / sitting-room for two people (making the same total of 72 people). The front facade would contain a door and double window to each room, and the rear facade would keep a smaller door and window towards the private verandah.

In case some of the dining halls become superfluous, preferably the community block of Unit 1, neighbouring the main sports field, could be changed into a gymnasium. The dining hall would have the proportions of a small but proper gym-hall, and kitchens and stores could be changed into gym-stores, changing-room and showers.

The pyramidal roofed school square represent a high investment out of proportion to the current utilization of the naked areas beneath the roof.

Sar heating

G 3

In future its use as simply a shaded parking place for teachers' cars should not be accepted. As mentioned in Chapter 2 the school square was meant to make up for an amphitheatre (an outside lecture hall and cultural scene). According to my search, a final proposal of a huge stage and of an amphitheatre seating arrangement has already been drawn up by the Danish architect Ole Timmer during his work with the ANC planning office in Dakawa 1990-91. Plans probably rest in that office now. With those plans and calculations the ministry probably may convince the donors of the roof (i.e. Norway) that the school square should be completed. In case Ole Timmer is still working in Tanzania he might agree to supervise the actual work.

The ministry or faculty should be aware of the preparations already made for simple solar heating of water for the dhobi of the dormitory units. It may be made a students' project to realize this system, which may also supply water for the washing up line in unit kitchens. (Principal drawings of this proposal are numbered 2.34 and W 2.35).

Dakawa

The EOC, financed by NOD funds has been handed over to the Ministry of Education. A secondary school has already commenced.

The VTC has been handed over to the Ministry of Labour, with the workshops and the small scale industries of the V 2.

The farm has been handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The dwellings, almost 100 in number, are supposed to be shared by staffs of the institutions.

Comments on plans for Dakawa

Dakawa should be extended to secure a higher degree of sustainability. At least the remaining lot of houses of Village V 1 should be erected where infrastructure (roads, sewage and water) has already been prepared. Some interaction with the neighbouring society (villages) should be encouraged for social as well as for economic reasons. One could suggest to set up a common bus line to Morogoro or to share the utilization of workshops and grocery stores and a cooperative machinery yard.

G 1

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FUTURE PLANS FOR THE CENTRES

On 9 July 1992 O.R. Tambo on behalf of the ANC handed over SOMAFCO and Mazimbu and Dakawa settlements to Tanzania, represented by president Ali Hassan Mwinyi. The Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education has been given the overall responsibility for Mazimbu.

The Prime Ministers Office has been given the overall responsibility for Dakawa.

Mazimbu

The ministry has proposed the Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro to take over part of the campus for approx. 300 students. The date was set for 5 September 1992, but I reckon the date must have been postponed. The ministry had plans of settling another 500 students this year.

The Mazimbu hospital is taken over by the Ministry of Health.

The furniture factory production will carry on, probably on a commercial basis.

The Mazimbu farm is supposed to be taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture.

According to the chief planning officer of the Sokoine University a department or faculty of agricultural engineering will be established. If these plans are all followed the dormitory units will be almost full. At this moment the remaining restoring works, first and foremost the repair of three dormitory unit kitchens and the restoring of another three are main obstacles. According to a Danish source there are recent rumours that ministries in Tanzania have suggested the Sokoine University and the Faculty of Commerce and Management of the University of Dar es Salaam to share the Mazimbu College. Further it is rumoured that longterm proposals will make Mazimbu a new Tanzanian technological training institute, combining technical subjects and management.

During my visit I was told that the Faculty of Commerce and Management is definitely not moving to Mazimbu. If this is the case, how will it influence the proposal of a polytechnical institute ?

A changing of
age structure
in Units
Suggestion
School square
G 2

Comments on plans for Mazimbu

Buildings and infrastructure as a general rule should be respected in the existing shape and appearance. All maintenance of buildings, technical installations and infrastructure should be carried out under the guidance of one and the same maintenance officer, responsible primarily to the maintenance management committee.

Additions to and alterations of buildings should be carried out only after a proper plan and specifications has been accepted by the maintenance officer and the municipality. A qualified architect should work out proper plans and elevations in case of alterations and additions.

In case some or all dormitory units will be inhabited by adults studying at university level, the dormitory unit cell will probably be reduced from eight to four people, making a total of 72 people to each unit (exclusive of the staff houses). A population of 72 adults still makes sense, but if the population is reduced in all units, only three or four dining halls / kitchens will be needed in future.

The cell consisting of four people still would share one bedroom and sitting-room. With two bunkerbeds removed, more space would be made available for supplementary furniture (e.g. for private study).

A radical alternative would be to turn each room into a combined bedroom / sitting-room for two people (making the same total of 72 people). The front facade would contain a door and double window to each room, and the rear facade would keep a smaller door and window towards the private verandah.

In case some of the dining halls become superfluous, preferably the community block of Unit 1, neighbouring the main sports field, could be changed into a gymnasium. The dining hall would have the proportions of a small but proper gym-hall, and kitchens and stores could be changed into gym-stores, changing-room and showers.

The pyramidal roofed school square represent a high investment out of proportion to the current utilization of the naked areas beneath the roof.

ilar heating

G 3

In future its use as simply a shaded parking place for teachers' cars should not be accepted. As mentioned in Chapter 2 the school square was meant to make up for an amphitheatre (an outside lecture hall and cultural scene). According to my search, a final proposal of a huge stage and of an amphitheatre seating arrangement has already been drawn up by the Danish architect Ole Timmer during his work with the ANC planning office in Dakawa 1990-91. Plans probably rest in that office now. With those plans and calculations the ministry probably may convince the donors of the roof (i.e. Norway) that the school square should be completed. In case Ole Timmer is still working in Tanzania he might agree to supervise the actual work.

The ministry or faculty should be aware of the preparations already made for simple solar heating of water for the dhobi of the dormitory units. It may be made a students' project to realize this system, which may also supply water for the washing up line in unit kitchens. (Principal drawings of this proposal are numbered 2.34 and W 2.35).

Dakawa

The EOC, financed by NOD funds has been handed over to the Ministry of Education. A secondary school has already commenced.

The VTC has been handed over to the Ministry of Labour, with the workshops and the small scale industries of the V 2.

The farm has been handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The dwellings, almost 100 in number, are supposed to be shared by staffs of the institutions.

Comments on plans for Dakawa

Dakawa should be extended to secure a higher degree of sustainability. At least the remaining lot of houses of Village V 1 should be erected where infrastructure (roads, sewage and water) has already been prepared. Some interaction with the neighbouring society (villages) should be encouraged for social as well as for economic reasons. One could suggest to set up a common bus line to Morogoro or to share the utilization of workshops and grocery stores and a cooperative machinery yard.

History in brief

B 1

AN INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TWO
PROJECTS IN TERMS OF AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

Aims and activities for Mazimbu

An introduction to the projects is hardly possible without a short retrospect.

The Mazimbu project, later named the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College, was fostered as an idea by the ANC in the wake of the Soweto uprising in 1976.

Young South Africans, especially black students, of various educational levels fled the country in a growing number, illegally crossing the borders, many of them chased by police (the Security Branch), some of them marked by torture.

ANC decided to take care of these people and to give them the opportunity to resume their interrupted trainings. The aim was to give the exiled persons a meaningful life with fellow comrades, and to upgrade and strengthen those committed to receive a scholarship. A strong personal and common identity should be instilled into the youngsters who were to be transferred to a foreign society somewhere in the world, some of them all on their own.

Tanzania, always leaving borders open to persons seeking political asylum, and all since independence taking a firm stand against the racist South African regime, offered ANC a large piece of land in an arable area neighbouring the regional capital of Morogoro.

ANC was prepared to initiate the programme and to set the pace of the project development in accordance with the capacity of the people within its own ranks, not to be run down by external consultants right away.

To that end an ANC building engineer in exile Oswald Dennis was assigned the Project Manager. He and another six comrades, all with experience from the building trade, moved into one of the derelict houses of the former Mazimbu sisal estate.

While the ANC treasury department was assigned the task of pledging funds from governments and organizations friendly to the ANC, the pioneers of Mazimbu started clearing land and renovating houses. They established electricity, a pumped water supply and decent accommodation for the comrades.

The Project Manager happened to meet a German engineer

and a Danish architect, both working as development workers in Morogoro. They had some experience with local building methods and building trade. In spare time they shared their know-how with the ANC comrades. In this way the ANC Morogoro technical committee was formed late 1977.

Early 1978 the first tender sketches of dormitory unit and class room buildings was forwarded to the ANC headquarter. Once plans were by and largely approved, the offer from the Danish architect of his full time service from 1978 was approved by ANC and the Danish Volunteer Service. In this way a long lasting cooperation between ANC and volunteer organizations from different nations began.

A landmark in the development was the ANC educational council conference in Morogoro October 1978, when visions were debated and the principles of the project approved.

Henceforth, plans were produced by the planning office with the construction works and supervision following close at the heels.

Based on the first site arrangement plan the setting out in the field of the polygonal road and the body of dormitory units was done with ANC comrades late 1978. The first foundations were dug and cast on the 8 January 1979 jointly by the Mazimbu pioneers, Dar es Salaam and East Africa based comrades, pioneer students, teachers and invited friends.

Soon thereafter, the first study classes started in "Havana", a renovated estate building situated right in the heart of the future school complex.

In 1979 Norplan consultants presented a feasibility study and a levelling plan of the complete area, as a preparation for the infrastructure. Norway would undertake to finance the infrastructure construction to be guided by Norplan.

The first dormitory unit including four staff houses slowly took off. The result was not satisfactory, mainly due to lack of site supervision.

Out of that lesson grew the second dormitory unit, and now the result was almost perfect, the building principles having been justified. The organization headed by the Project Manager had been reinforced by a Dutch site engineer, administrative staff, three Tanzanian foremen and a Danish electrician, a hard core of brilliant South African and Tanzanian craftsmen and quite a number of persistent Tanzanian workers.

The school

B 3

The good results were promoted also by a fruitful dialogue taking place between the various production units, not least between "the Planning" and "the Site", involving common "site-walks". The planning office was reinforced with a couple of ANC architects, and with at least one draftman and a clerk trainee in office. From 1980 cde. Spencer Hodgson was put in charge of the newly established Planning Department.

A wood workshop had been established in the old sisal estate factory hall and already produced all the standard wooden frames for the buildings under the guidance of a Danish cabinet maker. The workshop later embarked on furniture production of very high quality.

Generally, productivity increased tremendously, not least thanks to the steady flow of funds from faithful donors. Many comrades gained new skills, not least in the electrical, the welding and the plumbing departments.

Also a local Tanzanian contractor Charles Mrema worked his very best, and always handed over specimens of outstanding craftsmanship.

The school complex commenced with two class room blocks, followed by the rather complicated science block structures.

Staff houses were erected, either connected to the dormitory units or in separate streets.

The very fine hospital came off the ground, with outpatient and inpatient sections, x-ray and an operation theater. This was all donated by a Dutch medical grass-root organization.

Set-backs occurred, due to lack of petrol, oil, cement, transport from the harbour etc. In spite of that, from late 1980 the erection of Mazimbu in all its aspects could be described as a steadily on-going movement. If one site experienced a temporary stand still, other sites would advance. No sooner had the multi-purpose children centre come into function before the project of a primary school started on a neighbouring site.

The history of Mazimbu shall not be written here. These few introductory notes given on the early history of construction may help the reader to perceive for herself the aims of this great exercise.

The intentions of the ANC was first and foremost to build and run a secondary boarding school to form a framework for life, study, recreation and culture.

The school
complex

B 4

Explicitely, its standard should not be inferior to that of UNESCO recommendations for higher education, and should be designed to match also the standards for education facilities in South Africa, so far reserved for children of the white population minority.

ANC was well aware that the groups of people to settle in Somafo would be very inhomogeneous, each individual also endowed with personal expectations and needs.

Many people arrived with a very fragmented training background, as intentionally caused by the infamous "Bantu Education Acts" and aggravated by the current unrest in South Africa. Therefore, special classes for up-grading and adult education evening classes from illiteracy level upwards had to be formed supplementarily to the running of an ordinary secondary school of up to form 6 pre-university level.

The school complex consists of 5 i 5 buildings (blocks) divided and connected by a 6 m wide covered walk.

Of these, four blocks hold 12 ordinary classrooms planned for a maximum of 36 students each, and another 6 classrooms to accommodate for maximally 24 students.

To the black South African science were never taught beyond the "general science" level. Good science laboratories were therefore given a high priority in the Mazimbu programme right from the first discussions.

One block holds chemistry and physics workshops with a science lecture theatre in between. The workshops with stores and preparation room can accommodate up to 36 students each. The teaching methodology of the workshop was intended chiefly as a collaboration at "floor level" of the well advanced students and the teacher. The other block holds junior science (preparatory level) and biology laboratories, designed conventionally with the 36 students at tables facing the teacher's desk and blackboard.

From the biology laboratory a footpath leads to the snake pond and reptile Vivarium.

Two class blocks were designed for humanities. One block holds the language laboratories with different audio-visual equipment. The other block holds geography / geology as well as history classrooms with a library, photographic equipment, dias etc. at hand. The aim has been to compensate for and challenge the official South African history, as written by whites and omitting the long suffering and resistance of the black majority. To

Administration
and library
Cultural village

B 5

that aim a much more dynamic and active teaching form than practiced back home was also sought for.

The teachers' block was designed to hold the school administration with offices for the Principal, Vice and secretaries, and also teachers' common room / assembly with a kitchen and an isle for relaxing and reading of magazines and newspapers. Also it holds cubicles for studying, meeting rooms and equipment for duplicating teaching material.

The design and standards of the teachers' block and teachers' offices in science blocks was meant to encourage the professionalism and commitment amongst the colleagues.

The school block last erected (block 5) was originally intended to form a link between the school and the cultural village, but now contains an art studio, workshops for electronics and computer classes. Furthermore it holds the Students' Union office and meeting room, a tuck shop and tea kitchen for outdoors serving under the covered walks and school square.

The Mazimbu main administration building as a 3 winged office block of "traditional" Mazimbu style flanks the main entrance to the school complex on one side. On the other side the 4-winged library building was erected. To the Danish architect Liza Hansen this building was a hard compromise, but to Mazimbu it is a gem. The three wings containing the proper library functions are basically of the Mazimbu column / beam structure style, but added to it is a nice internal archade encircling the atrium yard as the main connecting passage. The fourth wing, connected only through the archade, diverge entirely from the ever repeated building principles, and stands as a unique entity, resembling probably the tower of a small arabic fortress on the Swahili coast ? This wing contains the multi-purpose and music hall with excellent acoustics and room for 120 seats, and a video studio and archives.

A "Cultural Village" was supposed to be planned for and erected through the students' commitment and participation. It was meant to be a mini-complex to serve as a framework for various cultural and social activities. However, the Cultural Village never materialized.

School square In 1988 the huge steel girder structure of the school square was erected. Resting on four concrete columns only and carrying the bluish pyramidal roof above the school square it imposes a radical alternative to the original modest concept of the school square.

At this stage the square needs completion somehow in accordance with the early sketches of Liza Hansen, as not to be left as a monument only. The base should be laid out in the shape of an amphitheatre, encircling a large stage, allowing for a huge audience to be seated -on the concrete steps. At the same time the slabs should allow for criss-cross walks in the main pedestrian lines. The school square thus completed will fully make up for the amphitheatre, which on the very first site plans was proposed to be placed on the sloping hill side.

Dormitory units The challenging task of building Mazimbu rested on the hard fact, that 800-900 students at a time should spend a number of years in a boarding school in exile, and in a country less urbanized and supplied and far much hotter in climate than the country they had to leave. The establishing of a reasonable environment for living was given top priority from the very start of planning, as all possibilities of "home leave" was excluded, and opportunities of practising major activities outside the campus was rather limited for economic and security reasons. The aim was to create a society encouraging participation, creativity and responsibility.

Group formation It was therefore decided to divide the student population into minor units of 8 people, forming the smallest students' cell, or family group so to speak. One dormitory unit with 144 students then formed the major organisational and social unit.

The cell The family group shared a living room of 24 m² and similarly a bedroom of 24 m² with bunkbeds and wardrobes, and a 13 m² covered (private) verandah.

Dormitory unit The 144 students in each dormitory unit were divided into groups of 48 people, and this set-up proved to be the optimum number as regards hygienic facilities (one shower and toilet per 8 persons). This explains the present lay-out of the dormitory unit with 3 blocks closing up towards the hill side and opening up towards the main circular road and the predominantly Eastern, cooling wind.

Community block

A multi-purpose
hall

Flexibility

B 7

The 144 students were regarded also the maximum number of people that a boarding master family could manage to care for and supervise as to achieve a satisfactory level of personal relationship.

As contrary to the rather strict norms of the surrounding society a decision was easily reached, that one dormitory unit could house boys as well as girls, although each block within a unit would accommodate either sex only.

The decision to furnish each dormitory unit with a community block was taken to promote participation, creativity and responsibility. The main activity here are the cooking and dining, always being vital parts of community life.

The temporary "Hector Peterson Hall", in the beginning was the only and always fully packed place for culture, celebration or grief. With the sprouting of countless numbers of talents of poetry, drama, singing, music and dance, obviously the coming dining halls would have to function as multi-purpose halls as well. Roofs therefore were raised and supplied with sound absorbing ceiling slabs 4 m above the floor, allowing room for a mobile or permanent stage. Each hall could seat an audience of at least 160 people.

The community hall complete holds 2 modules for table tennis and 2 modules for the students' "Dhobi", a common place for individual clothes washing, dimensioned for 8 people to share a concrete sink with side tray.

The Dhobi has been prepared for solar heated water.

This explains the double piping and the concrete slab at ceiling level, meant for the hot water storage tank. The manual dish washing line in the kitchen plus service trolleys at the serving counter was planned to promote the students' participation, at least in the clearing of tables and washing up.

Flexibility, particularly essential during the years of construction, was secured by connecting dining facilities to each dormitory unit. This flexibility now allows the independent functioning of each unit if taken over by different departments or faculties.

"The Green"
staff houses
Type A
Type B
Type C
Type D
B 8

The connecting verandahs of the dormitory units at the same time divide the internal area into yards easier to overlook and take care of.

The landscaping and the planting in the yards and in the land between units was left for the students to decide and carry out, with supplies and guidance from the horticultural department.

Late 1978 it was decided that half the proposed staff houses should be build connected to the dormitory units. The purpose was to allow for social hours of life to be shared among students and teachers, for example teachers or staff members taking some of their meals with the students or joining the audience of a live cultural performance or a movie.

The original 3-bedroom-type of teachers' houses were build with the first 2 dormitory units (6 altogether). Another 5 were build along the "Copenhagen" street in 1980.

The boarding masters' houses, as connected to all dormitory units, was the same large family house type but with an extra 14 In2 common / meeting room added, supplied with an entrance door facing the dormitory. This door was meant as to invite the single or groups of students to actually enter the boarding master's house for discussions and advice. At the big table a committee, sports club or working party of the unit could plan the activities.

The outside door to this room should never be locked: Even at night a student in trouble or feeling depressed should be able to receive the help of an adult person. Common psychic traumas of the youth were the recollection of police torture, or the nagging worry for the relatives back home.

One type B house in "Copenhagen Street" was adjusted as to serve as the first proper planning office.

Early 1981 it was decided to reduce the size of teachers' houses, and guided by a colleague of the planning

office a ANC trainee undertook the development of the type C house, soon to become very popular.

Simultaneously, there was a demand for larger houses to accomodate for 6 single teachers (e.g. cooperant tea-

Duplex type
and others
Childrens'
tree
Former estate
houses
Principles for
housing
their aims
and activities
B 9

chers from abroad), each to have a reasonable room, but sharing kitchen and common room, bathroom and toilet. One such house was built at each of the Units 3 to 6 and one in "Double-up Street", functioning as the Mazimbu guest house. ...-

Also other house types were introduced. At the "Tabora Village" the original sisal workers' cottages, ale house and chapel were demolished and replaced by Duplex type houses and hostels and houses for a more collective style of life.

At the Childrens Centre, formed by the creche, the nursery school and the community hall and surrounding the common play ground, six orphanage houses were built.

Some of the old Mazimbu estate houses were gently renovated, whilst others went through radical changes and still others were abandoned.

Regardless of the size of house or number of bedrooms the project manager wished all comrades, whatever title or profession, eventually to move into a decent house of the general standard once defined for Mazimbu.

The decision to create a generous space between the units, the houses and the college blocks had several reasons:

- To minimize the risk of a fire spread, particularly in that period where sabotage was a real threat.
- To allow for recreative areas with plenty of trees, shrubs and flowers.
- To allow for private and common gardens to suppplement the vegetable supply and adding colour and harmony to the settlement.

The local Mazimbu climate was to be improved. The clouds of dust raised by sudden strong winds and the soil erosion by wind and water should be diminished. A plant nursery was started by ANC comrades and manned with a professional Tanzanian staff and a Danish horticulturist, as to supply the settlement with a great

Vocational
training
The farm

B 10

diversity of fruit trees, hedges, ornamentals and flowers for common as well as private areas. These days, large trees spread their crowns and give shade to pedestrians along the main road and to Units and college blocks. Still, the Eastern wind can reach the blocks and enter the buildings, supplying the cross ventilation cooling the rooms.

One aim of the ANC was to offer to those interested professional or vocational training as a continuation of or an alternative to academic studies. This aim was given many thoughts. The Ardhi Institute in Dar es Salaam drew up a programme for a general stores complex and a vocational training centre to be placed at the Mazimbu "construction site", NW of the old factory. But according to programmes, apparently Mazimbu was already going to be occupied to its maximum capacity. A vocational centre added would call for even more dormitory units and staff houses. The infrastructure would be overloaded and the actuated balance between the various parts of the campus would probably suffer. Furthermore, vocational training would not be the final activity to iestablish. Quite a number of comrades arriving neither prompted for studies nor for vocational training. They merely wanted a place to stay and a job from which they could earn their living. Development of workshops and small scale industry was a realistic option.

Either the Mazimbu area as a whole should be reconsidered to find a suitable site for this new package of activities, or the activities should be placed in some other area.

The final decision pointed to the latter option.

The Mazimbu farm commenced with the arrival of a Danish farmer medio 1979. The aim was to make the settlement self sufficient as far as possible in food production. Activities quickly spread and grew, impelled by the Project Manager who had a passionate interest in farming.

Fields were grown with maize, sorghum, beans, sunflower and grass. The chicken farm held broilers and layers. A flock of goats were kept behind barbed wire. A citrus orchard was planted near the residential area. A pigery had been established years before in the nearby village Kihonda, and had grown fairly productive.

Background
information

B 11

The first Danish farmer did not believe in dairy farming with cows of European breed. When his contract expired in 1981 another Danish farm manager took over. He identified with the Project Managers' visions of large scale and intensive farming. He and his wife had experience in planning of farm building, and soon farm buildings started being erected in the fields North of the campus. A machinery yard, a store, a barn plus three big siloes, a cowshed connected to a dairy unit and four big pigsheds for up to 1000 pigs were erected. An administration building and four staff houses also became part of the Mazimbu farm.

The cultivated area grew to approx. 350 ha, and the remaining land on bushy slopes was partly utilized as pasture.

The horticultural section was enlarged to comprise 3 ha of partly irrigated vegetable fields, 12 ha of orchards, a nursery with fruit, fodder and anti-erosion trees, shrubs and ornamentals. A small, yet very efficient landscaping team carried out planting and maintenance in the large residential and school areas.

Aims and activities for Dakawa

This background information on Dakawa is not too any extend complete, due to my limited insight.

The idea of developing yet another ANC centre in Tanzania developed already in 1980-81. The decision of drawing up a programme and initiate real planning was the result of many factors.

The influx of South African refugees in certain periods exceeded all expectations. In the early 1980's a wave of people swept into Tanzania because of the expulsion of the ANC from Mozambique, as demanded by the South African regime.

The infiltration and terror carried out by that regime into neighbouring countries of Lesotho, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zambia, with the assassinations of ANC civilians, made Tanzania a safer place for exile.

Quite a number of ANC comrades had no desire for academic studies, or were not fit for such studies. They rather wanted to gain practical skills of artisans' trades through the use of their hands.

As previously mentioned ANC had recognized the need to initiate vocational training programmes, but had also

Dakawa
iilding
ogramme

B 12

decided not to place them in Mazimbu. As the stronghold of Mazimbu was the large secondary school (the college), that of Dakawa should become the vocational training (the technical college) and sites for practicing the gained skills. .-

Again Tanzania suggested ANC to take over now an even larger piece of land (28 kmz) some 60 km NW of Morogoro.

The Dakawa area was an almost level plain off the upper Wami River and with a savannah-type vegetation, but had formerly been cultivated. During the later years the area had rested almost undisturbed but for grazing Masai-cattle and incidentally crossing elephant herds. The area was quite dry and with little promise of finding sweet water in appropriate quantities.

The new main road Morogoro - Dodoma formed one border, the Prison Farm, a sisal estate and a village neighboured Dakawa on the other borders. A high tension el-power line passed by, but no telephone line or urban facilities were found in the vicinity.

Prior to the actual planning for Dakawa already some comrades were transferred to this remote and mosquito infested area. But as was the case in Mazimbu, a "c0107 nizing" period of hard work and organization eventually changed the situation. With the support from Mazimbu a community developed in the renovated farm buildings, in temporary structures or in tents.

The initiation of the Dakawa building programme was based on a lay-out proposed by Norplan consultants after consultations with the ANC, and as elaborated in the Development Plan of September 1984.

To release some of the pressure put on Mazimbu for the simple housing of newcomers, and to compensate for a prolonged initiation phase of the Dakawa Centre programme proper, some prefab wooden houses and a few tin metal houses were erected, altogether in a number of 100 by 1986.

Prefab building technology also for the permanent buldings were investigated in Scandinavia. Apparently this method would need the efforts of unskilled and semiskilled workers, and was believed to accelerate the building rate. These proved to be misconceptions. Already in the early 1980'ies the construction of some temporary infrastructure commenced, prior to the actual building process.

Infrastructure
Construction
area
V 2 Village
Children
Centre
EOC
B 13

From 1986 and right up to 1991 the major infrastructures were constructed (clearing of land, preparation of roads and drainage, main water reticulation, including water towers, sewage line and temporary septic tanks, el-reticulation and transformer stations).

Together with the infrastructure of village roads solid slabs were cast for 75 houses of V 2.

The construction area, the base for planning, administration, stores, workshops and a diesel filling station was mainly developed through the years 1986-88. In that period also the questionable water supply from shallow wells in the dry river bed was connected to the reticulation system.

The V 2 village of 75 dwellings was built between 1988 and 1990. The first 12 dwellings were erected as on-site precast whole wall sections tilted into vertical position. This building method proved disadvantageous, and the remaining houses were built traditionally with block work.

The Children Centre of V 2 with administration and canteen was built by use of the semi-prefab WPC building method from 1988 to 1991, with the participation from ANC building cooperatives, and funded by the NOD. The community centre for V 2 was completed 1992, but at present is undergoing slight alterations as to add a few minor shops.

The idea of a Students' Orientation Centre (SOC) originated from early experiences in Mazimbu. Some of the people arriving to Mazimbu did not really understand what sort of a community they had entered, and which expectations and rules was in force. Probably they were not much known to the ANC and their motives to join its ranks were unclear. A centre of reception was needed, in which newcomers could be introduced to their prospects and duties, and conversely the newcomers could be observed and would have an opportunity to introduce themselves to the ANC.

The the number of marauders probably declined. Anyhow there was a serious need to prepare properly the people for further studies and training, and the nature and name shifted to become the Educational Orientation Centre (EOC). From 1985 the EOC was adopted by the Nordic Operation Daywork (NOD). From 1987 to 1990 most

V 1 Village
V 2 industrial
centre
VTC
Farm
B 14

of the Centre was built from traditional blockwork, and after its completion soon busily exploited. The Centre consists of four dormitory blocks and ablution, two classroom blocks, administration, a canteen, nine houses and a sportsground. --

The infrastructure has been completed for V 1 but only six duplex houses and one single house has been built. By V 2 the industrial centre has been developed with two fully equipped leather and garment workshops (mini-factories) built as appropriate prefab steel structures.

Only the Vocational Training Centre has been developed in the originally proposed central area. The VTC consists of the following: An administration block, classroom block, dormitory block and ablution block all in light prefab structures, and already now in a miserable condition difficult to repair.

The two workshops are appropriate prefab steel structures which could easily serve additional functions. Finally there are nine houses and a bricklaying shed and a nice canteen traditionally and durably built. The Dakawa farm was planned as a large and highly mechanized yet extensive type of farm utilizing the vast estate areas. The plans never materialized, and today only temporary wooden structures remain, including a cattle dip and a machinery workshop. Still, 450 ha are cultivated and another 800 ha serves as pasture.

Overall
objectives
Interim
objectives
Assertions
C 1

AN ASSESMENT OP ACCOMPLISHMENT OF OVERALL
OBJECTIVES AND INTERIM OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives for ANC in exile has always been the free and guaranteed return to a South Africa with apartheid abandoned, with political prisoners set free, and with police and military forces under democratic control.

The overall objectives for ANC in South Africa is to approach the goals expressed in the Freedom Charter through the efforts of a government elected by the population majority.

ANC in negotiations with the regime so far has obtained a free and guaranteed return to South Africa monitored by the U.N. And actually ANC has ventured to return in spite of the lacking security for its members from attacks from groups or bodies inside South Africa opposed to the move towards democracy, and in spite of the fact that democratic elections have yet to be guaranteed.

All other objectives connected to the life and work in exile may be labelled interim objectives as related to that overall objective. This even holds for all the efforts put into the Mazimbu and Dakawa projects.

From my point of view the great many aims, hopes and beliefs are equal parts in a large patchwork, holding strong colours as well as pale, all of them necessary for completion. Therefore I intentionally label simply as objectives all those aims and thoroughly considered ideas mentioned in previous chapters or below. I leave it to the ANC to point out how was in fact the succession of priorities.

Various objectives assessed

Participation is trained by action rather than by talking. All good ideas should be tried out in small scale. If an idea proves beneficial, it will grow and mature.

These phrases could well be mottos of the Project Manager Oswald Dennis. He prompted many initiatives to be taken based on available skills with the comrades. He procured the needed space, materials and if feasible some minor funds. In honest interest he prompted or supported minor project initiatives such as: a tailor shop, a shoe-maker's shop, leather works, a grocery,

Students'
participation
Assessment

C 2

butcher's shop, chicken farm, goat shed, the horticulture, a citrus orchard, tuck shop, the dispensary, welding workshop, the young pioneers' cottage and the photographic laboratory (professionally guided by the late Cde. Eli Weinberg).

Some projects died out, others grew, some gave surprising results. One may even say that in this manner Mazimbu in 1977 saw the light of the day.

According to early principles the students should contribute their physical labour to the building programme.

In reality Mazimbu was built without the students' participation, whilst they participated to some extent in the building of Dakawa. In both cases the hard core of ANC and Tanzanian artisans and foremen plus Tanzanian workers rendered the major effort. The proposal of students' participation was idealistic but proved unrealistic.

One major reason for the lack of participation was that students necessarily had to work hard on their academic studies and prepare themselves for exams. Their daily time-table was rather tight. Teachers, for their part, were neither inclined to approve of too many "interruptions" of the laid down curriculum, as the teaching of such inhomogeneous groups was already very demanding.

Another reason was that students most often would lack the motivation or in some cases even disliked manual work altogether. This is probably a reminiscence of the South African situation with manual work always being carried out by Black people for the educated White population.

Some residents who really wanted to learn a skill made exceptions to the general trend, and grasped the opportunity of joining the electrical department, the welding workshop or the furniture factory. Some of them later went abroad for further education in their trade. The situation in Dakawa was somewhat different. The aim of the majority of residents was to gain practical skills in order to work as craftsmen or industrial workers. A professional approach towards manual work was essential for this group.

I do not know to what extent the objectives for vocational trainees were reached. I reckon the struggle to build up a tradition of skills and work routines in

The work force
and the Project
Manager
Assertions

C 3

such a young society, yet without any industrial environment must have been hard. One cannot gain a craftsman's skills from a school desk only. Experience and work discipline must be gained through practice side-by-side with the experienced artisan. -

It is a paradoxical fact, that some of the South African residents would hesitate or even refuse to be instructed by a skilled Tanzanian.

The ANC building brigades/building cooperatives showed the best results in work and organization. They managed to undertake many building and finishing contracts, and even to give local Tanzanians contracts for work.

The textile printing shop, now transferred to South Africa, is a good example of how talented comrades developed their creativity to an artistically high level through strong determination.

The work force on site mainly consisted of skilled and unskilled Tanzanian workers. The Project Manager deeply respected these hard working people daily walking for miles to reach the site (daily transport on lorries were later supplied by Mazimbu). In his respectful attitude towards older people and people of low social status (be it the illiterate peasant or the hard working Tanzanian women) he made an example for the comrades to follow.

Many bright Tanzanian artisans came to the work site and some of them were appointed foremen. Many unskilled workers supported their families from wages earned at Mazimbu. Initially some of them hardly knew how to use exotic tools such as the spade but within months or a few years could be seen working as bricklayers, skillfully working with the red fair-faced bricks of the Mazimbu gable-wall type.

It was held by some of us, that professional pride is a universal power, which should be nourished and exploited within planning, detailing and implementation of the project as a whole.

The content of teaching and the human involvement on the part of the teachers are more important than is the physical environment. The development of humans is more important than that of elaborate buildings.

A good physical and professional environment is essential in order to attract the good teachers demanded. Also it promotes the infusing into teachers and students a sense of common ownership and responsibility.

Scholarship Contradictions were immanent and unavoidable between, versus on one hand, the common aim of upgrading comrades assignment through scholarships abroad, and on the other hand the need to keep people in their respective assignment where they were so much needed. In many cases also experienced comrades were transferred to take up vacant duties somewhere else in the world.

The desirable prospect was expressed in an evaluation report of 1988: " A qualified person of the ANC, for reasons of continuity, should be transferred only after a certain time of duty (e.g. 2 years) and only when his / her successor is at hand". Reality has been quite different.

Assesment The intention was to call back former students once . they had qualified abroad. But far from all educations would hold teaching, practical construction or farming as a goal, and some comrades doing academically very well passed from one scholarship to the next. However, this apparent disadvantage to the projects also had advantages. Teachers and specialists from the world community had to be called in to supplement on a "volunteer" basis. Most often they would be rather dedicated and added to the community their national and personal experiences and an outlook to the world.

Assertion The appreciation of friendship goes beyond differences of age, sex, colour, tribe, faith or nationality.

Assesment I believe all expatriates would agree that they never experienced to become a target of racial discrimination or hatred, in spite of the grim racist background of their fellow residents. Many of us in fact won friends . for life.

The relationship between the ca 3,000 South Africans in Mazimbu, the up to 400 Tanzanian wage labourers employed, and the ca 200,000 inhabitants of nearby Morogoro could be more problematic. On one hand, the core of experienced, progressive and dedicated comrades, typically between 30 and 50 years of age, most often had very good work relations, friendships and even formed family ties with Tanzanians. Some of them later decided to stay in Tanzania for good as citizens. On the other hand, this generation of comrades were seemingly unable to pass on their attitudes to their younger fellow countrymen. Exceeding a few grave incidents there was also a certain lurking disrespect of the Tanzanians. regarded as a backward, rural lot by especially some of the younger and unexperienced persons. This in turn created bitterness among the Tanzanian hosts.

Assertion
Assesment
The school
ogramme
rsus
realities
Assertion
Placing of
the VTC
C 5

According to the ANC the evil side of tribalism should not survive in the New South Africa.

For me as a foreigner and from earnest expressions from many comrades it seems clear that the Mazimbu and Dakawa communities from the very start managed to overcome whatever ethnic (tribal) conflict lurking. Traditional cultures in the form of musical performances etc. were cultivated and enjoyed with great enthusiasm, and in the daily life there was seemingly a high level of consciousness about the dangers of tribalism.

At Mazimbu the six dormitory units can accomodate a total of 864 students. This figure approximately matches the facilities available at the college.

When in 1990 the Mazimbu population was at its peak it numbered approximately 3,000 people, of whom quite a large part were infants. In the same year, the Dakawa population also at its peak reached approx. 1,600 people.

At the same time probably no more than half of the facilities at the college were in use for secondary school classes.

This indicates that the need for secondary school facilities had been overestimated. Either the influx into exile of secondary school students had declined, or the actual "flow-rate" of students through SOMAFCO has been faster than anticipated.

Of course the dormitory units could accomodate other than secondary school students, and in fact this was the reality in recent years. If some ten years ago one could have foreseen such changes of preconditions, probably either the school complex facilities would have been slightly reduced, and one or more dormitory units omitted, or the decision of the VTC location might have been different.

The VTC might then have been integrated with the Mazimbu campus and VTC apprentices sharing available dormitories (even one extra unit could have been added). The VTC also to some extent could utilize school complex facilities, and two extra school blocks could have been added, specifically adapted to the VTC teaching. w

,9

Dakawa
Obligations
of ANC
Final question
on the content
C6

In that case also supplementary practical training could have been carried out in existing workshops, in extensions and in small scale industries outside Mazimbu. This would only need an agreement to be reached on the semi-skilled and skilled comrades to work in Tanzanian workshops and industries.

Nevertheless, Dakawa would still be an option, though of a much more compact scale than proposed in the Norplan development plan of 1984.

Dakawa would still rest on small scale industry and workshops, on extensive farming methods or farming on a smaller scale, including afforestation for small timber and energy wood.

With the primary investments payed by donors the small scale industry town as described in the Norplan development plan should be feasible, as it would offer quite a lot of people a meaningful occupation as wage labourers. Dakawa would still need the construction area, lots of houses, the common social- and training facilities, at least one primary school and the EOC. Whatever one could reason at this stage of "exodus" readers knowing only the ANC settlement from the distance should understand some facts.

The ANC, filled with visions and plans as to the right way to train its people, was often overruled by actual events outside the influence of the organisation. ANC had to be flexible. At the same time the organisation had undertaken the obligation to care for its people, be it orphans, deviants, those who through the strain of oppression had become addicted to liquer or drugs, and also those who had developed a serious mental disease.

With this obligation the Mazimbu and Dakawa projects should not be judged as were they smoothly running waggons carrying along the young, the strong and the prudent. The speed, delays and function of the waggons was influenced also by those people who merely went for a temporary shelter, with little motivation as to act up to the project visions of participation etc.

What was the actual content of the activities carried out within the physical framework of the projects ?

What were the qualities ?

An overall assesment answering these questions hopefully will be carried out someday by a competent person

(be it a sociologist or educationalist), an outspoken person with a critical sense and a deep knowledge of the anti-apartheid struggle and with emotional ties to ANC. Persons from all levels (former students, teachers and administrative staff) should be given the opportunity to raise their voice on the experiences of life in Mazimbu or Dakawa.

If the essay will also describe the personal achievements, i.e. tell in retrospect what was gained from the stay in Mazimbu, most probably it will become a best-seller 1

Until that essay eventually sees the light of the day, the "Consultancy Mission Report" on "ANC's Educational Institutions in Tanzania" edited by UNESCO in 1990 is probably the principal document dealing with these grand educational projects.

Objectives assessed particularly for Mazimbu

Buildings and Mazimbu has reached a high quality level in building infrastructure as well as in infrastructure.

This quality is a result of the fact, that high priority was given to consistent building principles rather than into variety. One example of this is the repetitive use of a covered verandah attached to and connecting all common buildings. The verandah has been planned to cool the long building facade and the interior. At the same time it offers a pleasant walk in the shade during hours of work or leisure, and invites for groups of people to settle on the edge of the verandah plinth for . chatting or singing .

The original dream of Mazimbu as a huge park is gradually materializing and will be fulfilled within few years.

Objectives assessed particularly for Dakawa

Buildings Generally speaking, the quality of the buildings erected at Dakawa is good. However, the quality of the semi-prefab buildings is not very good, and the condition of some of them is actually very poor. These building already received rather critical remarks in the Danchurchaid evaluation report of November 1988.

Infrastructure

Management

Assessment

C 8

The quality level of the infrastructure at Dakawa is high. But due to the forced reduction of the development of Dakawa the infrastructure now appear as overdimensioned. Especially the sewage reticulation and stabilization ponds might fail to function with the limited load of organic material to feed the biological process.

The simple structures for management in force all from the inception of Mazimbu was probably never regular to any prescribed standard. But with the dedication, enthusiasm and inspiring confidence of the Project Manager, a small but efficient team got the Mazimbu scheme off the ground without too many formalities. An insufficient number of skilled manpower in the planning office, the management and the site supervision became an obstacle to progress and quality control. Production units were therefore formed and meetings took place regularly in order to coordinate efforts and responsibilities.

At times, even the added efforts of the ANC management and expatriates flocking up could not cope with the influx of funds and goods from donors.

Dakawa started up when Mazimbu was still developing. Working hard for eight years at building up Mazimbu, and being also a mediator between and comforter to the comrades, Oswald Dennis overburdened himself. When Dakawa was taking off, once more Oswald Dennis was put in charge.

With a great number of parties now involved the simple management structures were insufficient. Only after the HIFAB report of 1988 a Project Manager Unit (PMU) was set up. A PMU definitely should have been established right from the inception of Dakawa, holding competent and dedicated comrades and probably also representatives of donors.

In that way, problems of the double role of Norplan could have been avoided, and the strain put onto the Project Manager would have been diminished. Members of the PMU would have shared responsibilities, and in the absence of one the others would have been able to keep the vessel on course.

Background
Procedures for
ordering
Advantages of
Danish funds
The choice of
materials

D 1

SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT OF ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY FUNDS
FACILITATED BY DANCHURCHAID, INCLUDING MATERIAL AND
PERSONNEL AID.

The Danchurchaid (DCA) assistance to the projects commenced early 1980. The DCA Department for Material Aid was asked to procure mainly hardware, electrical and sanitary equipment for the finishing of the first dormitory unit and houses.

Following a request from ANC headquarters funds from the Danish Appropriation for Victims of Apartheid were allocated to this purpose. This formed the starting point of the importation of goods for the physical development of the projects by a generally rather efficient course.

The procedures were as follows. By order from the ANC Project Manager asked the Tanzanian Christian Refugee Service in Dar es Salaam to procure certain specified items. TCRS then forwarded the order to Danchurchaid in Copenhagen via the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Geneva (TCRS, the Lutheran Church of Tanzania and DCA are all affiliated to the LWF).

The DCA Procurement Officer Henrik Ravn was free to ask for tenders and place orders with suppliers anywhere in the world. The criteria for orders' placement were quality, price and also terms of delivery in a broader sense.

Insofar as quality, price and terms of delivery were appropriate the ANC Project Manager wished to place orders preferably with countries officially supporting the ANC.

The general Danish donations from the Appropriation for Victims of Apartheid were significant because they were not earmarked for any particular building or even unit of buildings.

The donation could be allocated to the purchase of building materials remedies and tools necessary for the erection of the standardized buildings anywhere within the building site in Mazimbu and later also Dakawa.

The Mazimbu building programme was based on the fact that almost all of the basic building materials were available in Tanzania, many of them even manufactured there. The first few orders to TCRS / DCA of items from abroad were either non-basic materials or materials available in Tanzania, but as incurrent types only or

Procedures of
delivery
The trend of
the general
import
D 2

at very high prices.

However, the situation changed completely with the collapse of the Tanzanian economy and industrial production, as an effect of oil crisis and the war against the Idi Amin regime. Eventually, even basic material had to be imported. At a time DCA was able to import cement from Italy to Mazimbu at lower costs than having cement delivered from the Tanga factory only 350 km away. In that case the import avoided putting a further strain on the Tanzanian cement market.

DCA held the responsibility for ordered items until delivered at port in Dar es Salaam, whilst TCRS would undertake the custom clearance. The ANC Procurement Officer in Dar es Salaam and the TCRS then struggled to get the containers out of the harbour authorities grip and send them by lorries upcountry to their final destination at Mazimbu or Dakawa.

In 1980-81 the material aid import from the Danish allocation equvalated approximately 3 m. DKK.

Still in 1982-83 the import was mainly hardware, electrical and sanitary equipment and tools, with the addition of farm implements.

The orders of 1984-85 added to the previous items a big order of alu-roofing sheets, as the factory in Dar es Salaam had given up the production. Also reinforcement steel, no more available from the factory in Tanga was now imported, plus kitchen equipment for the first three dormitory units.

In 1986-87 the material aid import consumed almost 16 m. DKK out of approx. 18 m. allocated. In those years also expenses for DCA personnel started to figure in the accounts.

For the years 1988-89 the allocation was reduced to approx. 11 m. DKK of which 4.5 m. was transferred to the following year. The material aid in those two years came to approx. 5.5 m. DKK.

By late 1989 the DCA personnel attached to Dakawa numbered five people.

For the year 1990 the allocation was approx. 7.5 m. DKK. Approx. 4.5 m. were transferred from the previous year, so that totally 12 m. DKK were available that year. Out of these, approx. 1.5 m. were spent on administration, approx. 1 m. on DCA personnel and 3.5 m. on material aid. Approx. 6 m. DKK were transferred to 1991.

D 3

The DCA personnel that year numbered six people, of whom two were wives of DCA project workers and themselves working in locally contracted jobs. The material aid that year mainly consisted of building materials, hardware, spareparts for transport and agriculture, and accesories for the offices. Steel structures for the roof of three halls of the Dakawa farm valued approx. 1 m. out of the building materials budget.

No new funds were allocated for the year 1991, but approx. 6 m. DKK were transferred from 1990. Of these, approx. 0.8 m. was spent on DCA pesonnel (six people) and approx. 1. 7 m. on material aid. Of the latter sum 1.1 m. were payments of the big kitchens at Dakawa. The remaining approx. 3.5 m. DKK were transferred to 1992. There are indications that during recent years funds available to these two ANC projects from various donors of the world community became more than sufficient. The involvement of Danchurchaid with other donors to the projects.

Besides the supply of material aid from the Danish general funds DCA / TCRS were involved in the procure-ment and import of goods for various other donors' projects within the framework of the Mazimbu and Dakawa schemes. Some examples follow:

For the Swedish Teachers Union DCA/ TCRS procured and imported materials for the complete fitting of the four science laboratories including water, gas and electrical equipment. The Teachers Union in fact embarked upon supporting the construction of the science blocks with the guarantee from the Swedish Government that it would complement any remaining sum.

For the Swedish "Save the Child" organisation (Redda Barnet) DCA / TCRS procured and imported the fitting of the Children Centre.

For the Swedish and the Norwegian governments DCA / TCRS procured and imported various building materials, equipment and even building structures for the Mazimbu farm.

Danchurchaid and the Nordic Operation Daywork

Danchurchaid was part of the preparatory committee of the Nordic Operation Daywork on 21 March 1985. On that

EOC Dakawa
Children Centre
and Community
Centre of Dakawa
'Immary
D 4

day secondary school students of the Nordic countries collected money by offering their labour to companies or private people. Exiled South African students in Tanzania benefitted from 75% of funds collected, whilst projects for Zimbabwean students received the remaining 25%.

The Educational Orientation Centre at Dakawa was appointed the main target for the approx. 22 million DKK available. The funds were tied up, and DCA was assigned to administrate the funds, i.e. to monitor the development of the scheme concurrently with disbursements. A Danish architect assigned by DCA undertook the final planning of the Centre.

The EOC came off the ground mainly from 1987 to 1990. By 1992 some finishing works by the kitchen and dining hall was closed.

In this case DCA also supplied the imported building materials necessary.

The idea behind the ECG as well as its physical appearance has been described and evaluated in the 2nd and 6th chapter of this report.

The Children Centre of Dakawa and the Community Centre of the V 2 Village were appointed the targets of the remaining NOD funds. The kitchen section of the canteen will be finished by the end of 1993. Also these centres have been described above.

Summarizing results of the NOD investments in Dakawa, Tanzania has now taken over a well dimensioned and properly built centre which will be utilized as a secondary school. Tanzania has also taken over a Childrens Centre which will be utilized as a primary school. Finally, Tanzania is taking over the nice Community Centre of the V 2, which following some alterations worked out by Willy Tewes, will include a few minor shops for the future Tanzanian community.

The alterations and basic furniture for the Centre will be payed out of the small funds left over as the major part of remaining NOD funds were reallocated for projects in South Africa.

The personnel aid disposed by Danchurchaid

Apart from the purchase and import of building materials for dwellings in particular DCA was also involved in the essential manning of the planning office.

In 1988 a young ANC architect in charge, two Danish architects and one Nigerian architect, and a young ANC architect with hardly any work experience, manned the office. For several years the project had been in want for an experienced site engineer as well as at least one experienced architect.

Following a DCA evaluation in 1988 DCA in 1989 sought for an experienced site coordinator and an experienced architect. Two candidates were selected and offered a trip to Tanzania to decide whether they could accept the jobs and conditions. In January 1990 they both settled in Dakawa and Morogoro with their families. However, the actual content of their jobs shifted to become somewhat different from what the job descriptions read. Anyway, the new personnel adjusted to the situation and lived up to expectations. The architect left with the expiry of his contract, whilst the site coordinator has prolonged his stay and still works in the projects, trying hard to keep under control the physical condition of the projects (Dakawa in particular) during this late period of transition.

E 1

A SUMMARY EVALUATION OF DANCHURCHLID INVOLVEMENT AND THE RELATIONSHIPS WITH INVOLVED PARTNERS, IoE. AMONGST OTHER LWF: TCRS: ANC AND DCA PERSONNEL.

The capability of DCA to handle the material aid to the projects has been very good indeed.

Right from the first deciphering of hand written notes addressed to the DCA Material Aid Department in Copenhagen the staff has attended orders carefully and endeavoured to understand actual demands. Therefore the department has been able to suggest relevant alternatives whenever needed.

Seemingly, the attitude of the department also positively affected actual suppliers. This, for example, was experienced with the containers received, that had been packed carefully and with consideration for the people who were to unpack them.

With the communication line ANC - TCRS - LWF - DCA properly established, the ordering, purchase, import and clearing routines were executed as almost on oiled wheels. The smooth handling of the delivery procedure were furthered also by DCA project officers' visits to Tanzania and project staff members' visits to Copenhagen.

DCA through international networks (e.g that of LWF) have had a solid knowledge of historical background as well as current events in South Africa. The DCA project officers coming to meet ANC in Tanzania to study the projects evidently carried along also their personal sympathy with the anti-apartheid struggle.

Solving real problems was always put high on the agenda rather than wasting time on pure formalities.

For many years development workers recruited and posted by DVS (Danish Volunteer Service) made up the personnel aid from Denmark to the projects. Through ten years from 1978 at least 14 Danish "volunteers" contributed their service to the projects. DVS endeavoured to create terms of continuity whenever feasible by making contract periods overlap when one volunteer succeeded another.

Already during those years collaboration between DCA and some of the volunteers and between the latter and TCRS was good. When the DVS recruitment for Mazimbu eventually ceased, DCA agreed to take over and in fact prolonged the contract of the farm manager and his wife who had for years been assisting in the planning office.

E 2

When this couple later was needed in the planning process of the Dakawa farm DCA prolonged their contracts again.

DCA agreed to help reinforce the planning-office in Dakawa and managed to attract an experienced architect and a site coordinator - who became also a stores manager 1

The donors / DCA long ago should have strongly proposed to ANC to recruit a highly qualified and experienced stores manager. With all the efforts put into proper packing and shipping from Europe a proper reception and careful unpacking of all containers should have been secured equally well. In the beginning some containers were opened up in panic as some spare parts were urgently needed. Later on containers could be left alone and the content almost forgotten.

ANC comrades struggled hard to keep up to the steady in-flow of containers but there was no such person trained to keep an overview of stock and incoming goods. TCRS would probably have been able to suggest a candidate for the post.

TCRS have had the role of undertaking the logistics. The better their service, the less the worries of the project staff. One may be inclined to forget that there is a lot of considerations and efforts proceeding 3 high service level. According to my memory and statements from colleagues TCRS has always been willing to and capable of solving problems related to DCA, ANC and even to individuals. With an efficient apparatus and deeply rooted contacts to the Tanzanian society TCRS has been a powerful partner for ANC and DCA.

Originally the DCA and DVS personnel had good relations at work or privately with many ANC comrades. At the very late stage when repatriation had commenced the last arrived DCA personnel probably did not experience such strong relations to ANC comrades.

At the same time there has been quite some confusion as to the actual value of the work committed and whether it should continue at all. The DCA personnel has been left to discuss these matters almost between themselves only.

In that situation a close contact to the Copenhagen office would certainly be beneficial.

Background

Till today

Thefts and

damages

F 1

AN ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE
PROJECTS, INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE
FINRLIZATION OF THE DANCHURCHAID INVOLVEMENT
THE PREBENT SITUATION FOR MAZIMBU

The general description to a certain extend is also
valid for Dakawa.

Already from 1991 many comrades started being repatria-
ted, including some of the most competent people. Of
the remaining comrades many were left frustrated: They
wished to go home, or they wished to finish the studies
for which they had come to SOMAFICO, or they just wanted
to wait and see, uncertain of their own destiny.

This uncertainty, coupled with the lack of competent
leaders and teachers around to help to give substance
to the everyday life up till today had some regrettable
consequences. _

Concern of the environment, buildings, fixtures and
furniture ceased, carelessness took over and in some
cases even malicious damage were done.

The repatriation process was speeded up. However, at
the same time newcomers, not aware of the significance
of Mazimbu (Dakawa) as a place of refuge, temporarily
moved into the buildings. When those people left, with
them items from the rooms or buildings happened to
disappear.

The Tanzanian Forces, who were originally installed to
guard the settlement and people from foreign intruders,
were now to cope with quite a different role, which
rather called for the qualifications of trained police-
men.

The damages and thefts committed by persons outside the
settlements (i.e. criminals from the Tanzanian society)
can be traced almost everywhere. Especially victimized
are the dormitory of Unit 1, Tabora Village and to some
extend the hospital, where it has been easy for intru-
ders to hide close to the Mazimbu border.

The school complex almost seems to have been left
alone, with the precious laboratories secured behind
burglar bars.

The furniture factory, for years the pride of Mazimbu,
has seen some theft of timber. The factory, though, is
still operating and as I understand it the Finns are
still prepared to support it with fundings and probably
also manpower.

As most of the buildings at Mazimbu are easily accessible due to the lack of burglar bars, the ANC according to Cde. Malume and Chief Representative Chiliza did remove the most tempting items from the houses. These are now safely stored, awaiting houses to be reoccupied by a future Tanzanian staff.

Transitional ANC originally wanted a prolonged transitional period, period in which the Tanzanians should step by step take over.

For that purpose ANC had even presented suggestions of establishing a body of consultancy to the Tanzanian successor. However, this was never implemented. On the contrary, the ANC technical personnel, urgently needed back in South Africa, left all technical matters in the hands of donor representatives, i.e. mainly to the ANC appointed project manager H.P. Anfinset for Mazimbu, . Willy Tewes for Dakawa, and with the NPA in Dar es Salaam administrating the main economic resources.

Maintenance The maintenance section, as recommended in reports by HIFAB International and by Danchurchaid, was implemented in 1989.

Restoring work I found efforts of RESTORING rather than maintenance going on in various places of Mazimbu, combined with a general tidying up of buildings and surroundings. Yet the repairs (e.g. the fixing of a new main switch-box into the hole in the wall from where the original box had been broken of) will never match the original finish.

Preventive The preventive maintenance work has gone out of the intenance picture, but should be reconsidered in the future Tanzanian context .

Finishing NPA and NOREMCO beleive that by the end of 1992 the works all buildings and infrastructure (roads, drainage, sewage, water and el-reticulation) will be in working order and fully repaired, with the exception of dormitory unit kitchens (later to be mentioned) all to be paid from the maintenance budget of the Norwegian donation.

Fortunately, many spare parts are now available in Tanzania. As a curiosity: From expectedly reliable sources I was told that incidentally, quite a number of spare parts of exactly the Mazimbu standards are these days supplied from the streets in Morogoro.

Background
Recommendations
of 1st priority
"Securing"
.3rding
Boarding
officer
Maintenance
management

Mazimbu / Recommendations

Mazimbu is appraised to represent a very high value. Right from the start of the planning in 1977 it was decided, considering the funds available, to optimize the function of the buildings, and by good detailing, materials and workmanship to secure longevity of structures and fixtures. The aim was in some (might it be distant) future to be able to hand over to Tanzania a complex marked by use but still well functioning and in a good condition.

In spite of the dilapidations that have occurred Mazimbu in general by the end of 1992 will most probably live up to these expectations.

Most important and urgent is the readiness of the Tanzanian Government (the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education) to take responsibility, by firm action, in the SECURING of the complex. Danchurch-aid should not terminate the involvement without voicing this point to the Danish Government (Ministry of Foreign Affairs). The matter should be put forward in the regular bilateral talks between the two governments.

If Tanzania fails to take action in time, the physical demolition will take over in a quickly accelerating dive.

By securing in this context is meant the following measures:

a) Guarding the complex from outside and within its borders by disciplined cadres until a Municipality/Magistrate has established routines of trained guardsmen, and probably even a local civil police office has been established. To populate the centre with people actually appreciating the place of course would be the very best way of guarding the physical structures.

b) The municipality should employ a boarding officer, closely linked to the maintenance management, and who should inspect rooms and buildings at the time of groups or individuals moving to and from and state the physical conditions to be signed for.

c) Establishing of a joint maintenance management committee with representatives also from previous donors to Mazimbu, who in a prolonged transition period and in the legal absence of ANC would still be interested to support with funds and technical supervision, aiming at the upgrading of Tanzanian counterparts to

Participation
of NOREMCO
Aids for the
guarding
Technical staff
in transition
period
Recommendation

F 4

take over the technical administration.

Clauses a and b of course are solely tasks of the Tanzanian Government.

In case NOREMCO still for some time should continue as the main contractor of maintenance, guided by the MMC and administered by NORAD/Dar, they should undertake to bring in some Tanzanian technicians and foremen for training and upgrading.

The MMC could as a priority make a proposal for funds to either fence Mazimbu and/or to equip guardsmen with walkie-talkies, rechargeable fireman's torches, helmets etc., - whatsoever to strengthen the efficiency and esprit-de-corps.

By the end of this year the ANC installed Project Manager H.P. Anfinset, Estate Manager Arne Vernas and the maintenance coordinator for Mazimbu/Dakawa Willy Tewes may all leave and repatriate. The NPA office in Dar also is expected to close down. If Tanzania later this year adopt the measures of "securing" and asks for assistance, one may find all the expatriates with specific know-how of the projects to have left. In that case it might prove invaluable to appoint someone (e.g. Willy Tewes) to act as the "anchorman" for at least an extra 3 months (till end of April 1993), so as to introduce the project to a new maintenance crew.

Asked directly, W.Tewes agreed to remain on conditions that he is filling a gap for someone to arrive, that he will have work to do, and some money to work with !

(One task for Willy would be to receive and safeguard the three new kitchens as to be mentioned later).

Housing for Willy and Hanne should not be a problem.

Also transport seems to be ensured, as at least 2 cars are delivered by Danchurchaid and registered in the name of TCRS, paying the insurance. According to Henrik Ravn, Danchurchaid those cars are supposed to be handed over to TCRS this year.

I recommend that Willy and Hanne continue for a while, on the conditions mentioned above, but on the further condition also that an efficient guarding is implemented at Mazimbu and Dakawa. Willy and Hanne will need a clarification on this by medio October.

Dormitory unit
kitchens to be
repaired

Recommendation
Kitchens of
Units 1, 2, 3

F 5

The dormitory unit kitchens, six in number, were originally ordered and paid for through DCA and from the general allocation. NPA included these kitchens in their maintenance scheme and budget, and asked quotations from Electrolux via NOREMCO, Oslo.

Because of the panic situation NPA has been forced to re-restore so many sites that funds vanish much faster than anticipated. The Tanzanians are urged to move in in order to prevent further destruction and theft, but at the same time none of the dormitory kitchens work properly.

I recommend that DCA through the general funds already allocated take the responsibility of kitchen repairs of Units 4, 5 and 6, including main switch boards, installation, starting up and proper instruction. The ordering should be forced, and deliveries through TCRS be sent by air to Tanzania. Kitchen refrigerators would have a lower priority, and their prospective re-installment should be a matter of consideration once total expenditures and funds available are matched. NPA/NOREMCO will assist with any change or repair in the buildings made necessary by kitchen repairs.

On my return to Denmark and in agreement with DCA I have already requested Electrolux to start up procedures with DCA, such that an expected acceptance of offer and time of delivery can be communicated to all parties concerned.

As for the remaining kitchens of Unit 1, 2 and 3 there seems to be no alternative to a complete renewal of the "hot" kitchen part (the "isle"). According to Ingegerd Johansson, Electrolux, their representative Mr. Rao already in his quotation for the repair of kitchens of units 4, 5 and 6 has included some few spare parts to be taken from the exhausted kitchens of Unit 1, 2 and 3.

Attending the Maintenance Management committee meeting at the NPA office on 11th September were the DCA Secretary General Christian Balslev Olesen and the Danish Ambassador Flemming Bjark Pedersen as an observer. The latter later that day confirmed, that he might be able to suggest the funding of the new kitchens from sources allocated by bilateral agreements to Tanzania ("Landesrammen"), whenever prices and further conditions are presented to him.

Meeting the Ambassador on the 1st of September Mr. Bjark Pedersen was satisfied with my findings and with my plans of contacting Electrolux once back in Denmark.

Recommendation I recommend that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Ambassador Bjork Pedersen, and requested by Tanzania (maybe through the Tanzanian organization TCRS) take the responsibility of renewing the hot kitchens of Unit 1, 2 and 3, including main switch boards, installations, the starting up, instruction, and possibly also kitchen refrigerators.

The new kitchens should for reasons of safety of supply be build for gas heating, and should include gas tanks, gas pipes and fittings.

The ordering should be done by the Ambassador. Electrolux should take delivery via shipment to Dar and should include transport fee and insurance for delivery to a safe storage at Mazimbu.

. The Ambassador will contract a company (e.g. NOREMCO) to receive the delivery and to assist in installing, guided by the Electrolux fitter and representative. With the acknowledgement of order Electrolux should supply to the Ambassador and to NPA/NOREMCO whatever specifications necessary to prepare this very year the buildings, foundations and fencing for gas tanks, pipes and fittings. These works are to be covered by NPA. On my return to Denmark I have asked Electrolux to start up procedures, such that offer and time of delivery can be communicated to the Danish Ambassador. I have supplied Electrolux with the original kitchen plans and added suggestions for the placing of gas tanks and piping.

Hopefully then, the matters can be discussed at the forthcoming MMC meeting at NPA/Dar on 9th October.

In case funds available to the Ambassador prove insufficient, NPA might be able to intervene once more, e. g. with a sum equivalent to the price of one kitchen.

Laboratory The physics and general science laboratories of rectifiers the school both were supplied with El-rectifiers, by which the teacher could shift the electrical potential distributed to students' desks. The rectifiers delivered by Impo, Odense, Denmark, and ordered and paid for through DCA in 1982- 83 were installed in the labs but never worked. In my 1988 survey this problem was recognized and reported.

Now at last there is an opportunity for the problem to be solved: Incidentally I learned that a Danish electro-technician John Nielsen works as a senior technician at the Sokoine University of Morogoro. John, who happens to be a former volunteer colleague of mine from 15 years ago, went with me to view the laboratories and rectifier units, and agreed to look into the matter,

Recommendation

Grease traps
with kitchens

for a start at least in his spare time !

I recommend that we utilize the opportunity to solve this outstanding problem, which was somehow a part of our obligation, in the following manner: As soon as NOREMCO has finalized the repairing of switch-boxes supplying the rectifier units, they shall inform John Nielsen. From Denmark I shall then forward copies of the El-plans for the laboratories and whatever specifications available from Impo, Odense. John Nielsen will examine the rectifier units and if possible carry out repairs immediately. In case spare parts are needed John Nielsen will discuss the matter with Impo directly.

Invoice of spare parts should be forwarded from Impo to Danchurchaid, Att. Henrik Ravn, and with a copy to John Nielsen. Having checked with John Nielsen, Henrik Ravn then should order the spares to be forwarded by air via TCRS. Expenditures by John Nielsen should be covered.

All large kitchens, at least in dormitory units, were planned with grease traps added to the sewage outlet as shown (drawing no. 2.07). Grease traps are very important for preventing blockage of the sewage system and of the biological process in the large septic tank.

Recommendation " The maintenance management should check whether grease

Burglar bars

Recommendation

traps are made as planned and to the specifications of NORPLAN, and whether routines of emptying has been introduced and are followed. Whereever a planned-for grease trap is lacking it should be constructed with funds from NPA by NOREMCO this year, and dimensioned for the maximum load of the unit. This task would initiate the future preventive maintenance.

t) See also previous report of November 1988 p.6

Most of the buildings for idealistic reasons were consciously planned for without burglar bars installed. During periods when the community was somehow settled, this idea seemed to be all right indeed. But now the lack of burglar bars causes great problems, thieves easily entering houses as soon as some few louvre-blades have been removed.

I recommend that an effort is made within this very year to safeguard all houses of Mazimbu with burglar bars or burglar grills, being secured from inside. The work should be agreed by NPA and to be carried out by NOREMCO.

The two Danish volunteers Henrik Sandenass and Michael

Handing over
of plans and
specifications

Recommendation

F 8

Svendsen connected to the Dakawa mechanical workshop maybe would agree to assist by producing (welding) grills of standard measures.

An alternative solution for the smaller windows could be as follows: The windows be taken out, and 10-12 mm steel bars drilled into the window case at exact intervals. The windows to be reinstalled, fixed by wedges and window screws with anchors. Window joint finally repaired, window stained and steel bars painted. To prevent thieves entering a house via the veranda door this should be supplied with a key cylinder both sides.

The task of securing houses with burglar bars or grills would probably be the strongest preventive measure of maintenance for years.

From my meeting with Tanzanian representatives, among others the coordinator for higher education Dr. Fungo, I realized that plans and specifications must be handed over to the future users of the Mazimbu and Dakawa centres. Willy and Hanne at the planning office in Dakawa are actually trying to look up and sort out relevant plans of Mazimbu and Dakawa. Before leaving for South Africa. Zama Mvusi on the 18th September told me that he already long ago had started organizing the relevant plans, and that he would take up the matter with Willy and Hanne on his return on the 6th of October.

I recommend that all relevant plans and specifications of Mazimbu and Dakawa are handed over to the successors as originals to be kept almost sealed off, and as copies as to be used in the continuous daily work. All drawings should be sorted and kept according to an updated key drawings file. How to safeguard and store the originals should be discussed with the Tanzanians. With the plans at hand the various units should be visited in a joint and daylong meeting, participated by Tanzanian architects/engineers, especially those appointed to work with maintenance. The ideas behind the planning should be explained and discussed. For this purpose the Technical and Qualitative Report of buildings and infra-structure, prepared to the Project Manager by Lars Nordbo in November 1988 could be useful. This report is still available from Danchurchaid, Copenhagen.

THE PRESENT SITUATION AT DAKAWA

The general description above covering Mazimbu to some extent is also valid for Dakawa.

Dakawa now has been evacuated completely by the ANC. Due to the rural setting, the good fencing, the safety lighting, and the fact that people are shifting into the houses, less theft and building damage has been experienced here than at Mazimbu. The measures taken by ANC at Mazimbu of storing some specifically tempting items to prevent houses being emptied, to some extent also has been taken at Dakawa, such that in future cookers will be returned from stores to most of the houses.

The general finalization of projects (by EOC and VTC), the maintenance and restoring of buildings carries on through the employment of local contractors/craftsmen, guided by Willy Tewes. All works are scheduled to be completed by the end of 1992.

The works of infra-structure, the completion of the sewage line and ponds works, the finishing of the new and efficient water supply from boreholes at the Wami River is carried out by NOREMCO, guided locally by water engineer ndugu Venant Rwenyagira.

The JKT (Field Forces) presently guarding Dakawa has moved into the 12 houses of V 1.

The 75 dwellings at V 2 are one by one being occupied by Tanzanian staff. A few are still occupied by expatriates.

The children centre is planned to be turned into a primary school, and the garment and leather workshops to be enrolled into the VOC.

At the EOC centre an ordinary secondary school based on arts, has just commenced. The students, apparently older than normal for that school level, may have been selected as to be pioneers of a new technically orientated secondary school. For this purpose definitely in the future there will be a need for laboratory facilities.

At the Dakawa farm, recently taken over by a Tanzanian farm manager, this years' harvest of maize has just finished. The maize will be threshed at the open shelter of the former concrete factory and stored in one of the big stores of the construction site. The actual farm buildings are temporary structures only.

The future fate of the construction area apparently has not yet been decided. Obviously, the administration

Coordination
Recommendation
Technical staff
during
transition
Recommendation
Electrolux
kitchens
Recommendation
F 10

buildings, the shelter and the 3 big stores, the mechanical workshop in a yard and a couple of good staff houses, all properly fenced, constitute a very strong backbone for whatever further development of Dakawa. The temporary village V 4 has been demolished, and wooden and tin houses removed. Only the store house, the community and health centre is left, the latter presently being renovated.

By this time, the vocational centre was supposed to be handed over, but there has been quite some delay on the Tanzanian side. The making over, though, has also been hampered by the poor condition of the light prefab buildings of the administration, classroom, dormitory and ablution blocks (as foreseen already in the DCA technical report of November 1988).

Recommendations for Dakawa

The coordination body beyond the Dakawa complex (i.e. the Prime Minister's Office) should work out plans for securing the complex and should define who is to take responsibility for which building, and for the common infrastructure, all to be maintained.

I refer to the explanation of securing in the above recommendations for Mazimbu, clauses a,b and c.

As already noted in the recommendations for Mazimbu Mazimbu the expatriate technicians are bound to leave by the end of this year.

In the case of Dakawa a maintenance officer ndugu Gambo has been appointed, and he and Willy Tewes already collaborates. As both of them expectedly will have their hands full with practical work up till the end of the year there will probably be no time left to jointly work out future plans and routines for maintenance. This factor must also be considered when a decision is taken whether Willy should be asked to extend his contract.

The new kitchens of EOC and VOC need to be put to work and some chefs be trained.

The Electrolux representative and fitter Mr. Rao should at his arrival late November at Mazimbu be asked to include the service of Dakawa.

Grease traps
Recommendation
Securing of
tilt-up type
houses
Recommendation
Handing over
of plans and
specifications
Recommendation
Steel
structures
on farm
F 11

Large kitchen floor drains should have a grease trap chamber placed outside between two normal chambers. Please compare with recommendations for Mazimbu. At least 4 single houses and 4 duplex houses of V 2 were erected as precast tilt-up concrete units. The joints of these room-sized units were never secured at the corners of the buildings. Consequences of the poor joints could be fatal.

I recommend the joints to be secured at least at ceiling level as described in the Technical and Qualitative Report prepared to the Project Manager of Dakawa November 1988 p.16-18 (report available from DCA, Copenhagen).

The importance of handing over relevant plans and specifications to the Tanzanians is evident, as has already been mentioned and recommended for Mazimbu. In the case of Dakawa already a nice store is available at the planning office and should be reserved for this specific use.

Steel structures and roofs for three planned buildings on the farm yard have been delivered and since rested on the ground at the construction site for almost 2 years. In its original context this procurement was reasonable, being the first step towards a highly mechanized, yet extensive type of farming utilizing the vast areas around.

Following the release of Nelson Mandela 1990 also those plans stagnated, as the minds of the ANC comrades and the focus of dynamics naturally turned from exile to the motherland. Alternative uses of the construction have been discussed, and eventually the majority of structures were carried to the ANC plot at Kurasini, Dar es Salaam.

The people responsible were probably not aware that the donor of the structure still holds responsibility as to the fate of the donation and what purpose it is to be used for. The structures including roof was intended for the following buildings:

Machinery hall, approx. 16 m x 80 m
machinery workshop 14 m x 80 m
machinery shed 12 m x 22 m
all divided in modules of 7.2 m.

Findings In the Dakawa construction area I found:

28 box beams out of 60 imported

9 box columns of 60 --

175 Z purlins of 324 --

1 galvanized double gate _

8 galvanized columns for fencing

On 18th September with cde Zama Mvusi I visited the ANC plot at Kurasini, and I firmly believe that here I saw the remaining structures and some few Z purlins. The roofing sheets and the remaining Z purlins are placed in one of the many containers, I was told.

Utilization Various proposals as to a proper utilization has been raised, but to my opinion the best idea - everything taken into account - was expressed by cde Zama Mvusi, ANC, and will be explained below.

. Back in South Africa ANC is developing a social and educational centre. According to cde Zama the steel structures and roof would fit as the cover of some multi-purpose buildings necessary in that development. The ANC building brigades, which turned out to have a certain success at Dakawa, could still be gathered back in South Africa. In fact, some of the members already met to discuss this matter. The brigade as a building cooperative could erect and roof the structures, afterwards to be filled out with walls and dividing partitions, ceilings, windows, doors and fixtures according to the proposed function.

ANC / Zama Mvusi should prepare a project proposal.

Recommendation I recommend Danchurchaid to obtain the consent from the donor to the following measures:

. - Acceptance of the structures to be moved to and used in South Africa according to a forthcoming project proposal,

- acceptance of some of the already allocated funds to pay for the transport from Dar to a port in South Africa, including insurance and agent's fees, and transport from port to final destination,

- acceptance of funds to be used for foundations and erection of structures, including roofing.

In case the allocated funds yet will not have been exhausted when roofing has been completed, the remaining sum could be considered utilized for constructing to the buildings a proper slab capable of carrying whatever type of even light weight concrete partitions.

F13

If the donor accept this ANC project proposal it might help and impel the ANC to go ahead in South Africa with similar projects based on realistic proposals.

The proposal in brief should at least state the following:

- What is the need and objective of the project
 - Who are the people to benefit from the project
 - What activities are expected
 - Where is the actual plot for the proposed building activity, and what kind of area is it
 - Who will plan and guide the actual building, and who to run the accounts
 - Who are the builders
 - How is the realistic time-table for erection, and when are funds needed
 - How much money are needed for the transport (agents' estimate)
 - How much money are needed for the foundation, erection and roofing
 - How much money would be needed afterwards to prepare the slab, including waste water and sewage piping.
- A schematic sketch of the buildings and their coherens should be enclosed.

Having been involved since the very start of the first ANC school project in Tanzania and now standing on the side line, I find it almost symbolic if structures left over from that last ANC building site in Tanzania could be utilized for the commencement of an ANC building programme in South Africa.

G 1

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FUTURE PLANS FOR THE CENTRES

On 9 July 1992 O.R. Tambo on behalf of the ANC handed over SOMAFCO and Mazimbu and Dakawa settlements to Tanzania, represented by president Ali Hassan Mwinyi. The Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education has been given the overall responsibility for Mazimbu.

The Prime Ministers Office has been given the overall responsibility for Dakawa.

Mazimbu

. The ministry has proposed the Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro to take over part of the campus for approx. 300 students. The date was set for 5 September 1992, but I reckon the date must have been postponed. The ministry had plans of settling another 500 students this year.

The Mazimbu hospital is taken over by the Ministry of Health.

The furniture factory production will carry on, probably on a commercial basis.

The Mazimbu farm is supposed to be taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture.

According to the chief planning officer of the Sokoine University a department or faculty of agricultural . engineering will be established. If these plans are all followed the dormitory units will be almost full. At this moment the remaining restoring works, first and foremost the repair of three dormitory unit kitchens and the restoring of another three are main obstacles. According to a Danish source there are recent rumours that ministries in Tanzania have suggested the Sokoine University and the Faculty of Commerce and Management of the University of Dar es Salaam to share the Mazimbu College. Further it is rumoured that longterm proposals will make Mazimbu a new Tanzanian technological training institute, combining technical subjects and management.

During my visit I was told that the Faculty of Commerce and Management is definitely not moving to Mazimbu. If this is the case, how will it influence the proposal of a polytechnical institute ?

A changing of
age structure
in Units
Suggestion
School square
G 2

Comments on plans for Mazimbu

Buildings and infrastructure as a general rule should be respected in the existing shape and appearance. All maintenance of buildings, technical installations and infrastructure should be carried out under the guidance of one and the same maintenance officer, responsible primarily to the maintenance management committee.

Additions to and alterations of buildings should be carried out only after a proper plan and specifications has been accepted by the maintenance officer and the municipality. A qualified architect should work out proper plans and elevations in case of alterations and additions.

In case some or all dormitory units will be inhabited by adults studying at university level, the dormitory unit cell will probably be reduced from eight to four people, making a total of 72 people to each unit (exclusive of the staff houses). A population of 72 adults still makes sense, but if the population is reduced in all units, only three or four dining halls / kitchens will be needed in future.

The cell consisting of four people still would share one bedroom and sitting-room. With two bunkerbeds removed, more space would be made available for supplementary furniture (e.g. for private study).

A radical alternative would be to turn each room into a combined bedroom / sitting-room for two people (making the same total of 72 people). The front facade would contain a door and double window to each room, and the rear facade would keep a smaller door and window towards the private verandah.

In case some of the dining halls become superfluous, preferably the community block of Unit 1, neighbouring the main sports field, could be changed into a gymnasium. The dining hall would have the proportions of a small but proper gym-hall, and kitchens and stores could be changed into gym-stores, changing-room and showers.

The pyramidal roofed school square represent a high investment out of proportion to the current utilization of the naked areas beneath the roof.

In future its use as simply a shaded parking place for teachers' cars should not be accepted. As mentioned in Chapter 2 the school square was meant to make up for an amphitheatre (an outside lecture hall and cultural scene). According to my search, a final proposal of a huge stage and of an amphitheatre seating arrangement has already been drawn up by the Danish architect Ole Timmer during his work with the ANC planning office in Dakawa 1990-91. Plans probably rest in that office now. With those plans and calculations the ministry probably may convince the donors of the roof (i.e. Norway) that the school square should be completed. In case Ole Timmer is still working in Tanzania he might agree to supervise the actual work.

Solar heating The ministry or faculty should be aware of the preparations already made for simple solar heating of water for the dhobi of the dormitory units. It may be made a students' project to realize this system, which may also supply water for the washing up line in unit kitchens. (Principal drawings of this proposal are numbered 2.34 and W 2.35).

Dakawa

The EOC, financed by NOD funds has been handed over to the Ministry of Education. A secondary school has already commenced.

The VTC has been handed over to the Ministry of Labour, with the workshops and the small scale industries of the V 2.

'. The farm has been handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The dwellings, almost 100 in number, are supposed to be shared by staffs of the institutions.

Comments on plans for Dakawa

Dakawa should be extended to secure a higher degree of sustainability. At least the remaining lot of houses of Village V 1 should be erected where infrastructure (roads, sewage and water) has already been prepared.

Some interaction with the neighbouring society (villages) should be encouraged for social as well as for economic reasons. One could suggest to set up a common bus line to Morogoro or to share the utilization of workshops and grocery stores and a cooperative machinery yard.

G 1

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FUTURE PLANS FOR THE CENTRES

On 9 July 1992 O.R. Tambo on behalf of the ANC handed over SOMAFCO and Mazimbu and Dakawa settlements to Tanzania, represented by president Ali Hassan Mwinyi. The Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education has been given the overall responsibility for Mazimbu.

The Prime Ministers Office has been given the overall responsibility for Dakawa.

Mazimbu

The ministry has proposed the Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro to take over part of the campus for approx. 300 students. The date was set for 5 September 1992, but I reckon the date must have been postponed. The ministry had plans of settling another 500 students this year.

The Mazimbu hospital is taken over by the Ministry of Health.

The furniture factory production will carry on, probably on a commercial basis.

The Mazimbu farm is supposed to be taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture.

According to the chief planning officer of the Sokoine University a department or faculty of agricultural engineering will be established. If these plans are all followed the dormitory units will be almost full. At this moment the remaining restoring works, first and foremost the repair of three dormitory unit kitchens and the restoring of another three are main obstacles. According to a Danish source there are recent rumours that ministries in Tanzania have suggested the Sokoine University and the Faculty of Commerce and Management of the University of Dar es Salaam to share the Mazimbu College. Further it is rumoured that longterm proposals will make Mazimbu a new Tanzanian technological training institute, combining technical subjects and management.

During my visit I was told that the Faculty of Commerce and Management is definitely not moving to Mazimbu. If this is the case, how will it influence the proposal of a polytechnical institute ?

A changing of
age structure
in Units

Suggestion

School square

Comments on plans for Mazimbu

Buildings and infrastructure as a general rule should be respected in the existing shape and appearance.

All maintenance of buildings, technical installations and infrastructure should be carried out under the guidance of one and the same maintenance officer, responsible primarily to the maintenance management committee.

Additions to and alterations of buildings should be carried out only after a proper plan and specifications has been accepted by the maintenance officer and the municipality. A qualified architect should work out proper plans and elevations in case of alterations and additions.

In case some or all dormitory units will be inhabited by adults studying at university level, the dormitory unit cell will probably be reduced from eight to four people, making a total of 72 people to each unit (exclusive of the staff houses). A population of 72 adults still makes sense, but if the population is reduced in all units, only three or four dining halls / kitchens will be needed in future.

The cell consisting of four people still would share one bedroom and sitting-room. With two bunkerbeds removed, more space would be made available for supplementary furniture (e.g. for private study).

A radical alternative would be to turn each room into a combined bedroom / sitting-room for two people (making the same total of 72 people). The front facade would contain a door and double window to each room, and the rear facade would keep a smaller door and window towards the private verandah.

In case some of the dining halls become superfluous, preferably the community block of Unit 1, neighbouring the main sports field, could be changed into a gymnasium. The dining hall would have the proportions of a small but proper gym-hall, and kitchens and stores could be changed into gym-stores, changing-room and showers. -

The pyramidal roofed school square represent a high investment out of proportion to the current utilization of the naked areas beneath the roof.

In future its use as simply a shaded parking place for teachers' cars should not be accepted. As mentioned in Chapter 2 the school square was meant to make up for an amphitheatre (an outside lecture hall and cultural scene). According to my search, a final proposal of a huge stage and of an amphitheatre seating arrangement has already been drawn up by the Danish architect Ole Timmer during his work with the ANC planning office in Dakawa 1990-91. Plans probably rest in that office now. With those plans and calculations the ministry probably may convince the donors of the roof (i.e. Norway) that the school square should be completed. In case Ole Timmer is still working in Tanzania he might agree to supervise the actual work.

Solar heating The ministry or faculty should be aware of the preparations already made for simple solar heating of water for the dhobi of the dormitory units. It may be made a students' project to realize this system, which may also supply water for the washing up line in unit kitchens. (Principal drawings of this proposal are numbered 2.34 and W 2.35).

Dakawa

The EOC, financed by NOD funds has been handed over to the Ministry of Education. A secondary school has already commenced.

The VTC has been handed over to the Ministry of Labour, with the workshops and the small scale industries of the V 2.

. The farm has been handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The dwellings, almost 100 in number, are supposed to be shared by staffs of the institutions.

Comments on plans for Dakawa

Dakawa should be extended to secure a higher degree of sustainability. At least the remaining lot of houses of Village V 1 should be erected where infrastructure (roads, sewage and water) has already been prepared. Some interaction with the neighbouring society (villages) should be encouraged for social as well as for economic reasons. One could suggest to set up a common bus line to Morogoro or to share the utilization of workshops and grocery stores and a cooperative machinery yard.