

# FINAL REPORT AUGUST 2011

## LONDON/ISITU PRIMARY SCHOOL (TZNJ069-LSHI05)



1 School blocks



2 Head teacher house (windows & doors in progress)

### 1. Situation

Isitu village is situated in the Southern Highland of Tanzania on hilly terrain. It has a population of 1,634 people. Like many Tanzanian villages, Isitu is spread over a big area, it has 6 sub villages and only 143 people are living in the main village. The distance between the school in the main village and the project site is 12,5 km. 150 Children had to walk more or less this distance each day going to and again coming back from school. That is why the decision is made not to build the school in the main village but in the sub village London.

### 2. Results

In this project the following results are achieved:

- Two school blocks which have 4 classrooms and 2 offices are completed according to SHIPO standards (425 m<sup>2</sup>, picture 1).
- One head teacher house is ready for use (155 m<sup>2</sup>, picture 2).
- The foundation for the second teacher house is completed (picture 3).
- The local education authorities have requested money from the national government in their annual budget to build the second teacher house.
- Two additional sponsors were motivated by this project to donate furniture, a school latrine and rain water harvesting systems.
- Village leadership improved through several community meetings facilitated by SHIPO.

### 3. History

The original plan was to rebuild the primary school in the main village of Isitu (picture 4). When in August 2009 the project implementation started, it was discovered that many children from sub-village London had to walk 12,5 km each morning and again each afternoon. It was agreed in a community meeting that it would be better to construct a second school in the sub-village London.

This decision has the following effects on the project:

- The education authorities confirmed in writing to provide



3 Authorities inspect foundation 2nd teacher house



4 Existing school in main village



5 Constructing foundations

teaching staff for the new school.

- New committees were elected.
- A solution for water supply had to be found. During some parts of the construction water had to be transported with a tanker. After 3 drilling unsuccessful attempts (40 meters deep, a sponsor was found for rain water harvesting).
- Bricks could now be produced at the project site. This reduced transport costs.
- Unfortunately because of this slow start, raining season had started and therefore bricks could not be burned the first year.
- Raw materials like stones, sand, water and wood for burning bricks had to be transported over a longer (+12,5 km) distance.
- A new toilet block was build (through sponsoring of NCDO).
- School furniture (60 benches with desks and teacher desks and chairs) were made (also sponsored by NCDO).
- The local contribution in labour and technicians from the sub village London was very good, but their resources were few (population 133). Contribution from other parts of Isitu decreased from time to time (may be because of distance). Graphics of the community contribution (see below) clearly shows these gaps. SHIPO successfully sensitized the communities on this more often then was planned. The church choir took the initiative to make a song with the benefits of the projects and the duties of the communities ending with a big tank you for the Turing foundation.

#### 4. Challenges/solutions

As can be understood from the history mentioned above, relocation of the project from the main to sub-village caused some unanticipated challenges.

- Additional funding was found for most extra challenges like the latrine, furniture, water availability.
- Increase cost in transport of raw material and community mobilisation meetings had to be covered by the main budget (sponsored by the Turing Foundation). In November 2009 SHIPO communicated through Connect International that the initial available budget would not cover all expenditures for two school blocks and two teacher houses. It was therefore agreed to build two school blocks and one teacher house. This issue was presented in 2009 to the education authorities in Njombe who have now included the cost of one teacher house in their annual budget request. Local authorities assume the government of Tanzania will approve this request.

After 3 drilling attempts of 40 meters deep, pipes got stuck but no water was found. SHIPO implemented a ground water recharge system combined with vertiva grass and roof water harvesting. In one of the drilling attempt the team passed a crack in the ground layer where water run off very fast (possibly down the mountain). Most properly this is the cause of a very deep water table. Although SHIPO hopes the ground water recharge systems will help raise the ground water level in some other



6 Transporting local materials



7 Example of re-motivating meeting



8 Choir singing at meeting



9 Walling

areas, it is still expected that gardening outside of the raining season will be difficult.

There are no roads between the site and the place for collecting sand and stones. This area is also very steep even a 4x4 has difficulties reaching it. When the ground was a little bit wet, the trucks slipped and could not transport the raw materials to the site. Waiting for better weather was the only option.

Recently the Tanzanian national government decided to redraw all vat exemptions for community projects in Tanzania. Although SHIPO had officially requested and received confirmation for vat exemption (18% of cement and roofing materials) the government redraw this retroactively forcing SHIPO to pay the full price. This resulted in the fact that the budget does not allow us to plaster and/or floor all rooms in the teacher house. All rooms have compacted quality soil floors. The most important rooms have a floor and are plastered. The head teacher house can be used and is still of better quality than many others.

There is a change that SHIPO will receive a final instalment from the TAZAMO program which could be used to finalize for a proper finishing of that teacher house.

### 5. Plans for the future/way forward

- When received the final TAZAMO instalment SHIPO will finish the teacher house according to the SHIPO standards and the social phase of this project will be implemented.
- When the budget of Njombe education authorities is approved by their headquarters then the available amount will be used to build the second teacher house.

### 6. Community contribution

As explained above people in the sub village of London were in general very motivated but few in numbers. Motivation of people from other parts of Isitu decreased from time to time.

In the project evaluation the leaders of main and sub-villages explained and admitted that they had conflicts between them which had a negative effect on the project. SHIPO facilitated many meetings and the conflicts between them reduced. After this meeting the commitment of the communities increased for some time and slowly decreased again (especially in raining seasons, when framing is very important) as the gaps in the below graphics show.



9 Walling



10 Roofing

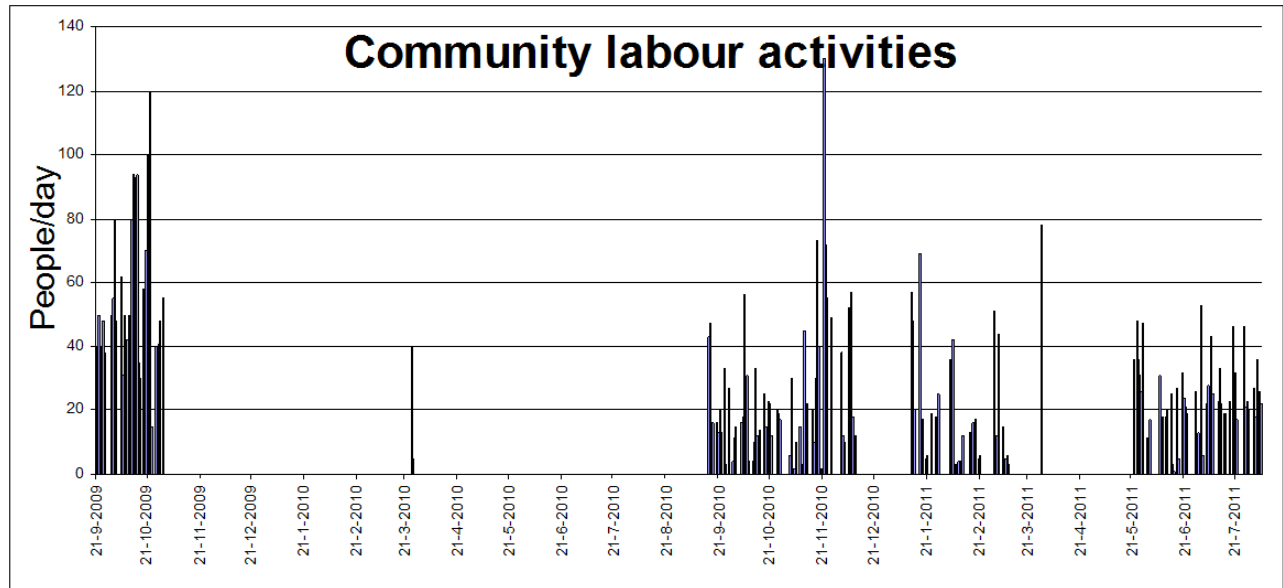


11 Compacting floor

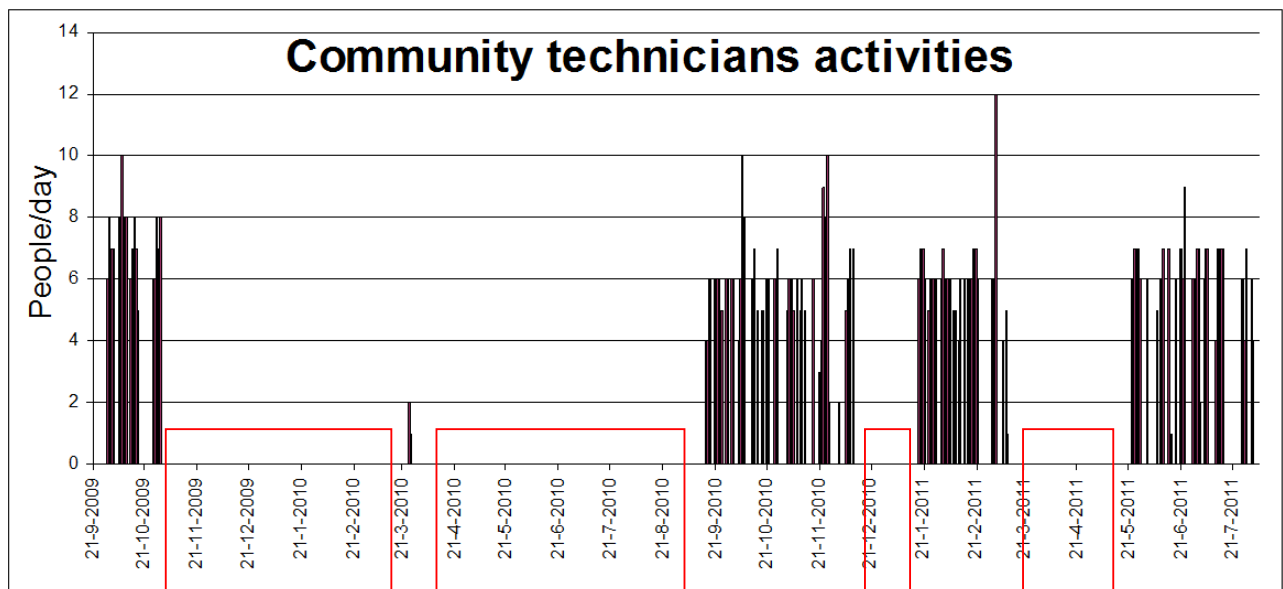


12 Preparing concrete tiles

Contributed items	Quality	Unit price TSh	Total in TSh	Total in €
Sand	44 trips of 4 tons	30,000	1,320,000	740.51
Stones	44 trips of 4 tons	50,000	2,200,000	1,234.19
Gravel	48 trips of 4 tons	190,000	9,120,000	5,116.27
Bricks	250,000 pcs	23	5,750,000	3,225.72
Participation in meetings (estimated)	1,000 (wo)man/days	4,000	4,000,000	2,243.98
Accommodation and meals	285 nights	11,000	3,135,000	1,758.71
Labour	5,254 (wo)man/days	4,000	21,016,000	1,1789.88
Local technicians	862 man/days	7,000	6,034,000	3,385.04
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>52,575,000</b>	<b>29,494.30</b>



13 Number of people for labour per day




14 Number of local technicians per day

Periods community did not contribute and work was delayed

**7. Monitoring results**

During the construction activities SHIPO officers monitored the progress regularly. Besides common monitoring activities, also the use of materials, the above mentioned community contribution and some standard monitoring forms were used. Attached are the average results from all forms and questions.

A summary of activity and product quality indicators over all questions and forms:

 **Monitor summary per Product type**

Filtered on SubVillage=London (Isitu, Ninga)



Product type:	Average of Activity Quality	Average of Product Quality	Average of Critical Activity Quality	Average of Critical Product Quality	Average of Utilization indicators	% of products with 0/1 data on Utilization with 0/1 data on Quality	Number of forms used
Project							12
Rope pump						50% 0%	3

Summary of monitoring results **Green** = good, **blue bar** indicates score (full=100%)

## 8. Financial Status

Description	Foreign Currency €			Local Currency TSh			Rate Tsh/€
	Budget	Income	Expenditure	Budget	Income	Expenditure	
08-Apr-09 Money rec, for organization cost		1,807.00			3,036,975		1680.7
08-Apr-09 Money rec, for contingency		1,180.00			1,983,226		1680.7
08-Apr-09 Money received for Isitu		30,013.00			50,442,017		1680.7
05-Apr-11 Money received for proj costs		9,314.00			19,164,609		2057.6
05-Apr-11 Money received for proj costs		2,908.00			5,983,539		2057.6
Other income (local currency) (*a)		834.18			1,493,020		
Weighted average Exchange Rate							1782.5
Transport of materials (*b)	2,300		5,917.37	4,116,540		10,548,000	
Workers masons and carpenters	10,263.00		5,818.37	18,368,717		10,371,518	
District Authority (*c)	1,250			2,237,250			
Furniture			1,413.71			2,520,000	
Materials	25,100		25,410.60	44,923,980		45,295,600	
Origination costs	1,807		1,703.73	3,234,169		3,036,975	
Transport of people	3,322		2,919.86	5,945,716		5,204,790	
Other costs/contingency	1,180		2,874.10	1,983,226		5,123,226	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>45,222</b>	<b>46,056.18</b>	<b>46,057.74</b>	<b>80,809,598</b>	<b>82,103,386</b>	<b>82,100,109</b>	
<b>Balance</b>		<b>1.56</b>			<b>3,277</b>		

(\*a) Donated by SHIPO organisation.

(\*b) Transport of materials was over spent by  $5,917,37 - 2,300 = 3,617,37$  € this mainly due to the extra distance of 12,5 km between site and collection point:  $(44+44+48)\text{trips} * 2 * 12.5 \text{ km} * 1 / \text{km} = 3,400$  €.

(\*c) Cost of district Authorities booked under others.