



Primary School Langata Ndoye in Mnazi

First School in Tanzanian Massai Settlement, District Lushoto, Tanzania

With this project “Primary School in Langata Ndoye Mnazi, Tanzania” the children of the previously nomadic Massai are being educated. The school has been planned, acquired by the Tanzanian government, in terms of the provision of a teaching body consisting of a Head Teacher and five other teachers. The demand for this school extends to a radius of ten kilometers. Currently in the first three cohorts 180 children are schooled.

The project is run by the Massai community and the school grounds will be maintained from its own resources and further extended (playgrounds). This is the result of the evaluation which was done by the University of Dar es Salaam and the University of Applied Sciences Bielefeld, in July 2012.

Three out of four stages have been accomplished from the school project with a total of seven classrooms, 6-teacher accommodations, a water supply and waste disposal and ancillary equipment. The nurseries and the payment of teachers by the Tanzanian government are backed up by the initial funding. The time for the children of the nomadic people of the Massai to attend school because of the long distances is almost impossible. Because of our personal contacts, we knew that the Massai took around Mnazi own efforts for a school, that was mainly due to funding issues. During a visit in August 2007, the Massai have adopted a Declaration: the education of their children is the first priority and they want to do this and all efforts to give up their nomadic way of lifestyle.

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| Project | Construction of a Primary School in Mnazi, TZ |
| Time period | Febr. 2010 to Sept. 2013; |
| Carrier Team | Team NEO with BEU Minden; |
| Project partners | University of Dar es Salaam; University of Appl. Sc. (FH) Bielefeld; Information center third world e.V. Minden; Committee of Fellowship Mnazi; |
| Goals | Schooling of previously nomadic Massai children; |
| Measures | Construction of 7 classrooms, 6 teachers houses, water on the school grounds; |
| Registration | by the Tanzanian government; |
| Sponsor | Foundation Social Society - Sustainable development of the IG BAU, and others; |
| Project team | Sabine Katzsche-Döring, Abel Pallangyo, Ahadiel Sekumbo, Johannes Weinig; |
| Evaluation 07/2012 | by University of Dar and Appl. Sc. Bielefeld; complied cost, quality and schedule, the system is sustainable; |

The East African country of Tanzania is two and a half times the size of the Federal Republic of Germany. It is located south of the equator. It is known by the highest mountain in Africa, Mount Kilimanjaro, the second largest and deepest lake in Africa, Lake Tanganyika and the big national parks such as the Serengeti and the Ngorongoro Crater.

Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world. The HIV / AIDS infection of the population is a major health problem. More than half the population lives below the poverty line and there are also refugees from the neighboring countries of Rwanda and Burundi because of the wars in the 1990s. Tanzania has considerable resources and reserves of natural resources, but it is unavailable for the public.

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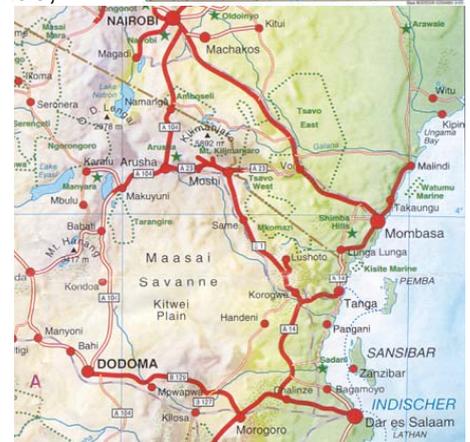
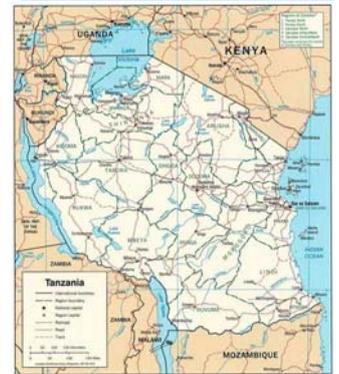
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Public poverty has a consequence on structural training deficits. The families are mostly peasants; the food situation is partially strained. Only 32% of all Tanzanian households walk approximately 15 minutes to a water source. Regarding health care and attending educational institutions they often lack the money.

In Tanzania, there is a seven-year compulsory school attendance. , However, there are nearly not enough school places for all children. Especially in rural areas often have to school children the immense distances to travel to their schools, or else they have no opportunity to attend school. Previously the school was free of charge; today however the families have to provide the costs for books, uniforms, etc. that can run up to 80 to 100 U.S. dollars. On top of that the parents who are living very far away give their children in for other families, or enroll them into boarding schools; however this leads to increase in costs.

Why this project?

The promoters have since 2002, regular and intensive contacts with Tanzania. In recent years the project team built a water supply and drainage system for a group of villages around the town in the Mtae, Usambara Mountains/ Tanzania. The Usambara Mountains extend from Tanga to the north of Lushoto and fall off sharply there. In the lowlands the Mnazi village located 50 km north of Lushoto and 100 km from the coast (see map). The settlement and the project area is 5 km from Mnazi. Improving education is Goal 2 of Mellenium development. According to the 2015 plan that primary education is made possible for all boys and girls. We want to support those of the Massai tribe in this concern and build a school. Students who are studying in Minden Civil Engineering (including a Kenyan origin), who visited the Massai during their internship are ready to participate in the project for several months. We also want to create an opportunity that international teams of students engage in social projects.



Mnazi lies approximately 50 km north of Lushoto, 100 km to the coast



Massai mothers with Wilfried Offermann (†)

During our projects in the Usambara Mountains were among others in contact with the Massai. The Massai settled in Tanzania and Kenya. They are a nomadic and pastoral people and generally live in their communities outside the villages. Because of their living situation only a few children attend a school of the Massai.

The Massai community at Mnazi is virtually settled, they still live largely from livestock. They know that certain possibilities of general interest, such as education are bound to fixed settlements. Therefore, this Massai community living is practically settled.

Project Primary School Mnazi, TZ

With the construction of this school, education for girls and boys is equally possible and actually enforced. The religious and tribal affiliation does not lead to favoritism or discrimination conditions. The school is registered with the Tanzanian government and the teachers are appointed and paid for by the government.

Main sponsor for this school project, the Foundation for Sustainable Development of Society Social IG BAU (Stiftung Soziale Gesellschaft Nachhaltige Entwicklung der Industriegewerkschaft BAU)



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pictures: break (1); new teacher accommodation (2); Project-Team: Abel Pallangyo, Sabine Katzsche-Döring, Johannes Weinig, Ahadiel Sekumbo (3); new road to school (4)

The detailed planning of the school will be coordinated with the population. Building materials come from the region, the workers and artisans are paid in accordance with its usual local wages. The work of the village itself is organized by the village elders.

Future of the project

The fourth phase of the project will then be completed in 2013. Further, facilities that are still lacking financial support include sleeping accommodations for girls that can live and learn within the protected area of the school, a kitchen to cater to the children on the school grounds and other sports facilities for girls and boys.

With all the best regards
For the project team
Minden, September 6th, 2012



Johannes Weinig



Sabine Katzsche-Döring

Translated by Ula Alaboudi