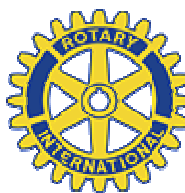
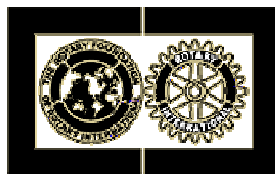


# Stillwater Rotary Club

International  
Service  
Committee



World  
Community  
Service  
Sub-Committee

## 2007-2008 International Humanitarian Grant Project **Bomalang'ombe Secondary School** Bomalang'ombe, Tanzania

### Attachment 1

## About Bomalang'ombe Secondary School

**Location** : The Bomalang'ombe Secondary School is located about 4 kilometers from the Village of Bomalang'ombe, Tanzania (Population : approximately 5,000). The Village of Bomalang'ombe is located about 70 kilometers south of the City of Iringa (Population : approximately 107,000). Bomalang'ombe and Iringa are located in the Kilolo District (Population : approximately 205,000), which is one of six districts in the Iringa Region (Population : approximately 1,200,000). It is about a 3 hour drive from Iringa to Bomalang'ombe by car or about a 7 hour trip by bus.

**Long Term Financing** : The secondary school will be financed long term by Iringa Diocese, ELCT.

**School Ownership and Management** : Iringa Diocese, ELCT

**School Staffing** : Bomalang'ombe Secondary School

**Additional Information** :

#### 1. General Description of Project

- a. Goods to be procured with Grant Funds – classroom and lab equipment for chemistry, biology and physics classrooms
  - i. lab equipment such as microscopes, charts, scales, and related supplies
  - ii. tables and chairs
  - iii. text books
  - iv. calculators
- b. Proposed budget (Final Budget Pending)

#### 2. General Description of How Beneficiary Benefits/Services Inhabitants In Community and Region

- a. This is a secondary school built at the request of and in cooperation with people in the surrounding villages to provide access to secondary education for a larger number of students. Nationwide, only 12% of young people advance to secondary education.
- b. The next closest secondary school to this village is located in Pommern, approximately 30 miles away. It is very crowded and over-capacity. That school is also owned by the ELCT Iringa Diocese.

- c. The school is providing highly effective education. The Tanzanian government requires and administers comprehensive national exams each year to Forms 2 and 4 which students are required to pass before advancing. This school ranked first in the Iringa District in the 2005 national exams. In 2006, the school ranked in the top 2% of all schools in the nation in the Form 4 exams—52 out of 2800 schools. In just 4 years of existence with minimal facilities and operating on a meager budget, the student population (evenly distributed between boys and girls) has grown to 240 students. The Bomalang'ombe Secondary School has become the school of first choice for many people within an expansive geographic area—with 2 students recently enrolling from the distant major seaport Dar es Salaam.

3. **General Information About The Beneficiary** - Bomalang'ombe Secondary School

- a. **Mission:** Provide open and affordable access to high quality secondary school education, equally to females and males, in a Christian environment.
- i. The school was founded in support of the Tanzanian Government's objective to improve education at all levels.
- b. **Time of existence:** The school was founded and dedicated by the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania, Iringa Diocese, in October 2003. The school started with an enrollment of 95 students. Present enrollment is approximately 240 students in 4 grade levels (Ordinary Levels Form 1-4)
- c. **Financial Strength:** The school is underfunded.
- i. With few exceptions, the Tanzanian government provides public schooling only through the seven primary grades. Thus, no government financial support is provided to this secondary school. The government restricts maximum tuition charge for secondary schools to 380,000 Tshillings per year (\$304 US).
  - ii. All school income is provided from tuition, presently charged at 300,000 Tshillings per year (\$240 US). Student families pay 36% of the tuition income, US church-sponsored scholarships pay 53% of the tuition income, and German church-sponsored scholarships provide 11% of the tuition income.
  - iii. Schooling for 24.5% of the students is provided free of tuition charge, as the student families have no means to pay and the students have no outside scholarships.
  - iv. The tuition income barely covers annual expense for food and teacher salaries. There is no funding for supplies or capital expenditures.
  - v. A private proposal by school supporters is being promoted to dramatically increase the amount of German and US church-sponsored scholarships to provide full coverage of operating expenses (including supplies) and a reserve for capital expenditures.
  - vi. An agriculture program at the school is being developed in cooperation with private school supporters, The Institute of Agriculture of Tumaini University, and LiftKids. The intent of this program is to improve student nutrition and to improve the school's financial position by raising crops and eggs for consumption and sale.
- d. **Legal Organization and Authority in Country**
- i. The school has received certification by the National Republic of Tanzania for secondary school education in Ordinary Levels Form 1-4.
  - ii. The owner of the school is the Evangelical Lutheran Church – Tanzania (ELCT) Iringa Diocese.
  - iii. “The government role is now changing from that of a key player to that of a facilitator in the provision of education. This new role of the government provides a more conducive environment for the private sector to increase its investment in education. Private investment in education will establish a more learning environment that will allow imparting both knowledge and technology to the youth for a more active participation in the agricultural sector and the economy as a whole.” (source: Tanzanian government web site on education)

**e. Operations Description**

- i. The school is operated under the management of the General Secretary of ELCT Iringa Diocese.
- ii. Day-to-day operations are the responsibility of the Headmaster, appointed by the ELCT Iringa Diocese. School staff working under the direction of the Headmaster includes an Accountant, Chaplain, Matron, Teachers, and Cook.

**f. ID and Description of Executive Officers**

- i. The Bishop of ELCT Iringa Diocese – Bishop Dr. Owdenburg Mdegella,  
ELCT DIRA, P.O. Box 511, Iringa, Tanzania  
email: saraowden@hotmail.com  
cell: (011-255 US) 754-313173
- ii. General Secretary of ELCT Iringa Diocese – Mr. Naymann Chavalla,  
ELCT DIRA, P.O. Box 511, Iringa, Tanzania,  
email: nchavalla@yahoo.com

**g. ID and Description of Board of Directors**

- i. Significant decisions are approved and/or ratified by the Executive Council of ELCT Iringa Diocese or the Assembly of the Iringa Diocese.
- ii. There is a local School Board of the Bomalang'ombe Secondary School.
  1. The School Board has 11 members
  2. Chairperson: Pastor Kiponda (Chaplain at BSS)  
Pastor Hamidi Sagga – District Pastor  
Pastor Jane Chusi – Pastor of the Bomalang'ombe Lutheran Church  
Enoch Uguluma – elder credited with initiation of school creation  
Barnabus Chavalla – head teacher at Pommern Primary School  
six other local representatives

**h. ID and Description of Key Staff Members**

Headmaster – Pastor Michael Mkniywa  
age 36  
Lives in Village of Bomalang'ombe  
Leader, educator, motivated, visionary

**4. How Proposed Project will Benefit the Beneficiary (School) and Assist it in Servicing the Community**

- a. The school presently has no laboratory equipment and very few textbooks. A chalkboard is the only tool available to the teachers. Teaching is done by theory only with no capability of demonstration. The classroom equipment will enable the students to improve their understanding and retention of the subject matter. It will help students to understand not just the memorized facts, but also the general comprehension and reasoning of how and why things occur.
- b. There are two types of national examinations administered in the sciences: one is all theory for the schools that have no equipment and the other includes practical application for students who have experienced “hands-on” learning. It is generally accepted that the theory exam is harder because of the memorization and comprehension issues. With the use of science equipment and supplies, the national exams for Bomalang'ombe will be the other version of the exam.
- c. The equipment and supplies will make the subject matter “come alive” for students.
- d. It is difficult to attract teachers to the rural schools, especially where there is little/no provision for staff housing. Equipping the school with science equipment and teaching aids will make it easier to attract high-achieving instructors, further improving the quality of the education.

### 5. Community and Region Information:

This secondary school is in the village of Bomalang'ombe, located in the southern highlands in west central Tanzania. Bomalang'ombe is located in the Kilolo District, one of six districts in the Iringa Region.

#### a. Demographics:

- i. The Iringa region is 92% rural. The total population of the Iringa Region is 1.2 million (2002 census). Iringa (town) is the closest urban center to Bomalang'ombe and has an urban population of 107,000 people.
- ii. The Kilolo District has a population of 205,000 people according to 2002 records.
- iii. There are 120 primary schools in the Kilolo District with reported enrollment of 50,000 pupils.
- iv. The District has 28 secondary schools, with estimated average enrollment of 300 students each. Of the 28 secondary schools in the District, only two are Government schools.
- v. Nationally, 43.9% of the population is aged 0-14 years; 53.3% is 15-64 years; just 2.8% of the population is at least 65 years old. The median age is 17.7 years.
- vi. Literacy is defined as age 15 and over can read and write Swahili, English or Arabic. Total population literacy is 69.4%, with males at 77.5% and females at 62.2% (2002 census)

#### b. Economy: “Agriculture, the backbone of the economy, continues to be dependent mainly on rainfall and on backward technology. Thus agricultural productivity is low and erratic.” (quoted from Tanz Gov't “Development Vision 2025”)

- i. Tanzanian agriculture is dominated by small-scale, predominantly rain-fed subsistence farming. The major limitation on land holding size is the use of hand hoe as a major cultivating tool.
- ii. Agriculture accounts for 50% of GDP and provides 85% of exports
  1. Major ag exports are coffee, cotton, tea, tobacco, cashew nuts and sisal. Of these, only cashew nuts and sisal are typically grown in the Iringa Region.
  2. Agriculture employs 80% of the work force nationwide and 90% in rural areas.
  3. Agriculture production is at 90% of subsistence level.
- iii. Nationally, 36% of the population lives below the basic needs poverty line, and 39% in rural areas; 19% lives below the food poverty line.

#### c. Climate:

- i. Iringa region is dry and temperate, low 50°'s to high 70°'s (F); winter season (May-August) low's 38-40° (F)
- ii. Rainfall occurs in the Iringa region between December and April.

#### d. Geography:

- i. Elevation of Bomalang'ombe is approximately 7000 ft. above sea level
- ii. Steeply rolling hills
- iii. Predominantly clay soil with little organic matter
- iv. Common local trees include pine and eucalyptus

#### e. Health:

- i. Nationwide, 8.8% of the adult population is infected with HIV/AIDS (2003 est.)
- ii. Major infectious diseases throughout the Region include bacterial diarrhea (less prevalent where safe municipal water system exists) and hepatitis A
- iii. HIV/AIDS, polio, TB and measles are present in the immediate area

## Attachment 1 : About Bomalang'ombe Secondary School

- iv. Body mass study commenced at Bomalang'ombe Secondary School in June 2007 showed boys with extremely low body fat and weight and younger than normal appearance for the age range; body fat and weight in girls was closer to average in comparison.
  - v. Observations of students and teachers at the Bomalang'ombe Secondary School (similar to nearby villages) indicate that they are physically colder than the American visitors even at warmer temperatures. This is believed to be a result of poor nutrition and extremely limited water/fluid intake.
- f. **Government:** United Republic of Tanzania
- i. independent democratic republic
  - ii. elected President and unicameral national assembly (274 seats, 232 elected and 37 allocated to women nominated by the President)
  - iii. stable political climate
  - iv. Tanganyika became independent in 1961 from UK-administered UN trusteeship

**FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THIS PROJECT, TO CONTRIBUTE OR TO PARTICIPATE AS A PARTICIPATING ROTARY CLUB, PLEASE CONTACT :**

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