



TGUP Project Details

New Building – Sewing Center

Loibor-Siret, Tanzania

PROJECT NAME: New building for Tanzanian *Save a Girl* Sewing Center

PROJECT SUMMARY:

TGUP recently provided training and intellectual property for seamstresses in Loibor-Siret, Tanzania, so they can produce *Save a Girl* kits. The current project will fund construction of a new building to house a sewing center. The existing facility is too small to accommodate all the seamstresses and machines. The total cost for the new structure is \$12,980. The community has donated land as their contribution.



PROJECT PARTNERS:

- 1) **The Global Uplift Project (TGUP)** helps American students and individuals build small infrastructure projects in the developing world from donations as small as one dollar. Since its founding in 2007, TGUP has completed more than 240 such projects in 22 countries in Asia, Central America, and Africa. TGUP is an IRS registered 501c3 nonprofit.
- 2) **Humanity for Children (HFC)** improves life chances for children in remote areas of East Africa through community-based initiatives that empower individuals and positively affect health, education, safety, and economic conditions. It is a US-based 501c3 nonprofit. HFC has worked working in the Loibor-Siret ward of Tanzania for 12 years. Their Tanzanian projects include a \$94,000 **Rotary Global Grant** to increase the number of mothers/newborns surviving birth, a **Rotary District Grant** to get the sewing center started (including renting space and purchasing initial cloth inventory), two Veterans United grants for solar and latrines, fundraising to create a preschool near the Kenya border, a **Rotary club grant** for a mobile health clinic vehicle, and an HFC-funded technology education center at the Loibor-Siret Secondary School, which includes a large birthing center.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT:

The Global Uplift Project

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ABOUT THE COMMUNITY:

The Loibor-Siret ward contains three villages. HFC works actively in two of them: Loibor-Siret; and Kimotorok. It is estimated that there are 20,000 people living in the ward. The new sewing center will distribute *Save a Girl* kits to the entire ward. It will also make school uniforms for all schools in the ward.

The majority of people in the villages are pastoralists – they herd cows and other livestock. Out of necessity, they have been forced to do some farming as well, with the typical crops – maize (corn), beans, and sesame seeds.



Except for those living or working in the small towns (think “supply towns” like those that served miners and prospectors in America’s frontier), all families live in bomas/homesteads that are typically multi-generational family units. Men are polygamous, so very few have only one wife (unless the men are educated). 3-4 wives seems to be the average, so a typical “father” has 18-26 children. The large families serve a number of purposes – herding cows, goats, sheep, and donkeys takes many people, so the more cows you have (a sign of status), the more children you want to have. Secondly, large families give the father and elderly some assurance that they will be taken care of when they get old. See the photo, below, of a typical boma, multiple huts within a fence to keep out the predators of the tribe’s livestock.

Traditional Maasai do not use a cash system, so it is difficult to determine average income. When they need cash, they will sell a goat, sheep, or cow. Brides also require payment, i.e., the father will receive a number of cows and other livestock for each daughter. This is why HFC is trying to keep girls in school - so they don't get "sold" at a young age and begin having children at 12 years old. **Save a Girl** kits keep the girls in school, reducing the vulnerability to being married off. There are very few "rich" Maasai - most live just at or a little below/above the survival line.

The Maasai are a very proud people who want to retain their culture despite the effects of climate change, restricted grazing lands (government enforced), and pandemics. Most continue to wear bright-colored traditional shukas, for which they are known world-wide. They live in areas frequented by safaris, so they are often asked to be photographed with tourists. They are not hunters; they live alongside wild animals. The days of Maasai young men killing lions to prove their manhood are gone, although sometimes they justify killing a rogue lion when it begins killing their cows.



Maasai live in mud/dung huts, typically constructed by each wife with the help of their children. They bring their livestock into the bomas at night for safety. Access to water (good or bad) is a big problem and something HFC continues to work on. They have installed rainwater-catchment and storage systems at schools and clinics, but these don't help the families living remotely. It is not uncommon for the women to walk three hours every-other day with their donkeys to fetch water at a borehole or lake, only to walk three more hours back to the family boma. Some families are lucky to live close to a water supply, but the vast majority do not.

The vast majority of Maasai are Christian. Lutheran and Catholic missionaries have been there a long time, and those people living near towns come to Sunday services. They do, however, incorporate some traditional beliefs into their spiritual lives and incorporate traditional medicines (herbs, seed, roots) into their self-care.

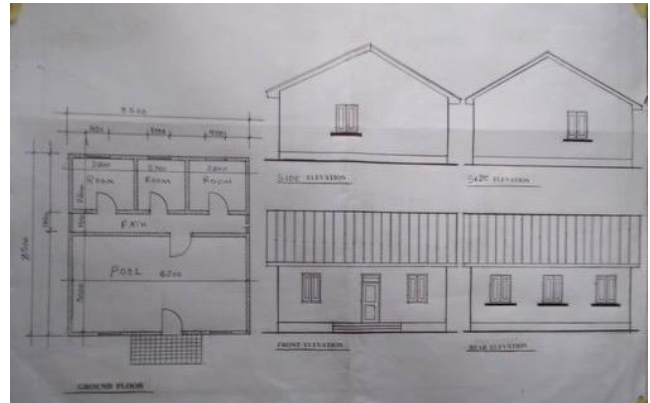
There are intra-tribal conflicts over land, but these are typically handled by elders who have developed processes to deal with them. The bigger conflict is with the national government - much like Americans "land-grabbed" areas from Native Americans, the government continues to do this. In fact, a big land-grab was just carried out near the Kenyan border where the government displaced 10,000 Maasai from an area to be "leased" to UAE royalty for use as a private trophy hunting area.

ABOUT THE PROJECT:

The Village Council and the Women's Work Collective have granted Humanity for Children a large plot of land to build on. The building will contain 3 storefronts for women-led businesses, as well as a large area for the sewing center. The land is big enough that there is room for expansion, should the need arise.

The three storefronts will offer the following goods and services:

1. Veterinary medicine and supplies, critical in a pastoralist society (one of the local women is certified in vet-supplies).
2. A hair cutting salon, also critical to minimize infestation by insects.
3. Items from the sewing center (school uniforms, dresses, security guard clothing, baby clothing, linens, etc.).



There are NO menstrual hygiene education and management programs within 100 miles, so this clearly addresses a compelling need. The sewing center will continue to expand to include other women-led entrepreneurial ventures, and the center will expand its products, including the creation of school uniforms for 2,500 students in the ward. HFC also hopes to provide more entrepreneurship education.

TGUP recently directed the production and distribution of 500 *Save a Girl* kits, funded by a grant from **Los Altos Rotary Club**. The sewing center will continue to produce and distribute, free of charge, TGUP's *Save a Girl* kits, funded by TGUP through similar such grants. The center currently has 8 seamstresses, 6 sewing machines, and a serger. This plan will allow the center to be self-sustaining, while providing the seamstresses with meaningful, well-paid work. The model is TGUP's sewing center in Nepal. Three years ago, it opened with three machines. Today it has 20 machines, and 40 trained seamstresses. TGUP has recently funded the opening of 4 new satellite centers.

BUDGET SUMMARY:

Substructure	\$ 1,448
Walls	\$ 3,129
Roofing	\$ 1,214
Finishing	\$ 1,685
Labor	\$ 3,364
Project management	<u>\$ 2,140</u>
Total	\$12,980



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M/S: BILL OF QUANTITIES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THREE ROOMS AND HALL FOR THE SEWING MACHINE AT LOIBORSIRET WOMEN'S CENTRE.

DATE: 29/04/2022

ITEAM	DESCRIPTION	UNITY	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
A:0	ELEMENT No. 1 SUBSTRUCTURE				
A:1	Excavate 600mm x 600mm deep to foundation. <u>Concrete:</u> Supply and casting concrete grade 15 on	M ³	116	10,000/=	1,160,000/=
A:2	100mm thick foundation	M ³	1	300,000/=	300,000/=
A:3	100mm horizontal concrete bed	M ³	1	300,000/=	300,000/=
A:4	<u>Block work:</u> 230mm thick wall to foundation	M ²	116	100,000/=	1,160,000/=
A:5	Supply and fixing stone chips to receive concrete bed	M ³	9	50,000/=	450,000/=
	Subtotal to substructure				3,370,000/=
B:0	ELEMENT No. 2 WALL				
B:1	DPC	M ²	116	1,000/=	116,000/=
B:2	150mm thick walls	M ²	90	20,000/=	1,800,000/=
B:3	150mm x 230mm beam	Iteam	-	170,000/=	170,000/=
B:4	Y.12mm bars	Kg	100	28,000/=	280,000/=
B:5	R.6mm bars	Kg	50	2,800/=	1,400,000/=
B:6	Binding wire	Kg	10	5,000/=	50,000/=
B:7	Doors	Pcs	4	180,000/=	720,000/=
B:8	Concrete to beam	M ³	1.5	150,000/=	225,000/=
	Subtotal walls				7,281,000/=
C:0	ELEMENT No. 3 ROOF STRUCTURE				
C:1	Soft wood (2x4)"	M	30	10,000/=	300,000/=
C:2	Soft wood (2x3)"	M	30	9,000/=	270,000/=

C:3	Tie beam	M	16	10,000/=	160,000/=
C:4	Wall plate 100mm x 50mm	M	16	10,000/=	160,000/=
C:5	Struss's	M	30	8,000/=	240,000/=
C:6	75mm x 50mm Purlins	M	30	8,000/=	240,000/=
C:7	25mm x 200mm facial board	Rm	40	6,000/=	240,000/=
C:8	Wire nails	Kg	20	5,000/=	100,000/=
C:9	Supply and provide corrugated iron sheet (30g)	M ²	120	8,500/=	1,020,000/=
C:10	Roofing nails	Kg	12	8,000/=	96,000/=
Subtotal roofing					2,826,000/=
D:0	ELEMENT No. 4 FINISHING				
D:1	Supply and fix thick plaster to wall outside and inside the walls	M ²	232	5,000/=	1,160,000/=
D:2	Supply and fix thick floor	M ²	96	6,000/=	576,000/=
D:3	Windows and glasses supply fixing generally	Pcs	6	200,000/=	1,200,000/=
D:4	General paintings inside and to facial board	M ²	116	8,500/=	986,000/=
Subtotal to finishing work					3,922,000/=
A.	SUBSTRUCTURE				3,370,000/=
B.	WALLS				7,281,000/=
C.	ROOFING				2,826,000/=
D.	FINISHING				3,922,000/=
Grand total carried to construction					17,399,000/=
Labour 45%					7,829,550/=
GRAND TOTAL					25,228,550/=

We rate this a high priority project, based on the following:

- Huge unmet need for *Save a Girl* kits in surrounding area
- Direct, high impact of *SaG* kits on well-being of local girls
- No other means to produce and distribute such kits for 100 miles around
- Requisite technical skills are already in place, and operating effectively
- Long track record of HFC working with local people to meet such needs
- Multi-function structure diversifies a sustaining economic base
- Plausible plans to make the sewing center a self-sustaining operation
- Compatibility of HFC mission with TGUP's mission
- Success of HFC in securing International, District, and local Rotary Club grants
- High likelihood of enlisting multiple CA Rotary clubs to fund this project
- Reinforcement of 2022 Rotary International charter: "Empowering Women"