



Subproject plan II:

## **Renovation first school building**

- Namu Nigeria -



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**Board Salek Foundation**

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## **1 About Nigeria and Namu**

### **1.1 About Nigeria**

Nigeria is a west African country and borders to the river Niger. Nigeria consists of two lagoons and wide river deltas, mountains and plateaus. Nigeria has a tropical climate but differs a lot because of the size of the country and height differences.

Nigeria counts about 160 million inhabitants; the population grows with 3.8 percent a year. About 40 percent of the population is younger than 15 years old and only 3 percent aged older than 65 years. The average life expectation is about 47 years.

The most important populations are the Hausa in the north, the Yoruba in the south-west and the Ibo in the south-east. In the overall Islamic northern states the Sharia is law. The overall Christian south apply the government laws whereas the nature worshippers have their own courts and tribunals.

English is the official and commercial language. Apart from that, almost every ethnic group has its own language.

The working population can be divided as follows:

- Agriculture and fishing 70%
- Business and service 20%
- Industry 10%

### **1.2 Education in Nigeria**

There are about 2,000 primary schools. Teaching is mostly done under trees. The amount of government money spent at education in Nigeria is far below the needs. Only 0.76 percent of the gross national product is spent at education. This is the lowest percentage, compared to other African countries like Ghana, Kenya, Angola and Malawi.

Low quality education has a bad effect for the society and the children of Nigeria. High unemployment rates tend children to seek their faith in criminal activities or prostitution. Economical, social and political, Nigeria stays behind. It is estimated that about half of the population is illiterate.

### **1.3 About Namu**

Geographically from west to east is the so-called Middle Belt. This is a broad band in which mainly small farms in agriculture reside. In the middle of this Middle Belt, the province of Plateau State can be found. The village of Namu lies in the far west end of the Plateau State. In Namu Christians as well as Muslims live peaceful together.

Namu inhabits about 25,000 people of which 13,000 are 18 years or older. The surrounding villages have the same amount of inhabitants. These people also use the facilities of Namu, including the schools.

There are no precise figures on the composition of families, but they are in any event large. Mainly in farming families the assumption still exists that the more children you have, the more work they can perform and thus increasing the standard of living. The former "Chief" of Namu had 50 women. With each woman he had one or more children.

## 1.4 Education in Namu

At the moment there are 47 primary schools and 7 secondary schools in Namu. The nearest college/university can be found in Jos.

Primary education is compulsory in Namu, but the schooling is frequently evaded. Officially, children under 18 years may not work. Partly because of the poor economic conditions, in many sectors of the labor children are still employed.

The Namu educational background is therefore limited. The majority of adults (over 90%) never successfully completed secondary school. The move to a college or university is even harder. Apart from the high cost for the parents, the level of the children is not enough to pass the (national) entrance exam.

In recent years, farmers in Namu lose more of their crops. In addition, it currently takes no more than 50% yield from the land. The exact cause is unclear. What is clear is that farmers and older people desperately would want to follow practical education, focused on the work and increasing the efficiency of agriculture.



Figure 1: map of Nigeria. Namu is indicated by the red arrow

## 2 The total project

### 2.1 Reason

The project involves the renovation and integration of two existing primary schools in Namu, namely the Science Primary School and Transferred Ekan school. The schools are now about one kilometer apart. At the Science Primary School are now about 1,250 students and the Transferred Ekan school has about 750 students. Both schools are Christian but of different movements. The Science Primary school has a kindergarten too. The educational facilities are not adequate. The student teacher ratio is 55 to 1.

The school and local government have agreed that both schools will be built on one site, that of the Science Primary school. At a joint location can then be used for central facilities such as water, sanitation and possibly a (future) library. In addition, this school is located more central in the village.

The Science Primary School had five school buildings. Due to the poor condition one of the school buildings is demolished. Of the remaining four buildings two buildings are now in use with five classrooms. Of the remaining two buildings the roofs are blown off and are provisionally repaired with zinc plates. These are now the two kindergarten classes. There is a building which was never finished. There is only a floor and there are some walls.

The Transferred Ekan school has now only five usable classrooms. The state of this school is quite insufficient. Again, the roof is blown off and by hook or by crook put back.

To both schools apply that there are hardly floors, roofs, windows and doors. There is no electrical supply available. There is only one toilet for all students. An unsanitary hole in the ground with some reeds around it.

Because there are insufficient classrooms available, students get lessons on tree trunks or while standing. If the weather is good, the students are taught outside under a tree, so they sit in the shade.



Figure 2: the current sanitary facilities of the school

## 2.2 Purpose

The ultimate goal of the project is to enable basic education for all 2,000 children and to supply the facilities. This means that eventually about 50 classrooms have to be realized. In addition, furniture and teaching materials must become available. Other necessary facilities include a water tower and sanitation. The realization of this list is the first goal of Salek.

In the future we want look to what extent Salek can support the lessons and teaching itself, and how connections can be made between education and the local economy.

Furthermore there is a desire for a school library and a laboratory for chemical experiments. The possibilities for these facilities will be determined in the future.

## 2.3 Approach

To be able to realize the basic education and to arrange financing, the total job is broken down into sub-projects.

The sub-projects and phases are as follows:

- Phase 1: Installation of a water tower (completed).
- Phase 2: Renovation of the 8 current classrooms. (in two phases)
- Phase 3: Installation of the sanitary facilities.
- Phase 4: Build new school buildings to accommodate **30-35** new classrooms.
- Phase 5: Purchase of furniture and teaching materials.

To make the realization of the construction possible, Salek is using a local partner organization EFLI ([www.efli.com.ng](http://www.efli.com.ng)). EFLI stands for Education For Life Initiative. EFLI is established in September 2008 as its own entity, but so far Salek is the only foreign organization with whom they collaborate.

The reason for the establishment of EFLI is to have a formal contact for Salek in Namu and to coordinate and support all activities relating to the implementation of the school. EFLI consists of three members. The members have good contacts in the community, with contractors, with the school as well as local government. EFLI is furthermore supported by a team of five volunteers. The team consists of two school principals, the assistant of one of the principals and two teachers.

For the realization of the water tower (subproject I) EFLI has provided the quotes and selection of a construction company. She was constantly attending during the construction and is the contact party to Salek

Besides EFLI it is necessary to have a board (or representative thereof) to be present during construction activities, to monitor progress and to guard proper use of financial resources. The current chairman of Salek has therefore repeatedly visited the site during the construction of the water tower.

### 3 Sub-project II: Renovation of the classrooms

#### 3.1 Description

After completion of the water tower subproject II concerns the renovation of one of the school buildings.

One of the five school buildings was never finished. There are only a few floors and walls. To finish the building, doors, windows and a roof is needed. After completing the renovation four classrooms are available. The idea is to move the kindergarten after renovation to the new school.

The renovation of the school is run by a local construction company that is selected by our partner organization EFLI. The construction company will mainly supervise, plan and organize the construction. Furthermore, a maximum use of local workers will reduce costs and increase public participation.



Figure 3: the school building to renovate

#### 3.2 Budget

The project budget was developed based on quotes from local builders through our partner organization EFLI.

Nr	Description	Number	Price p/p	Amount
1	Doors	4	€ 150.00	€ 600.00
2	Windows	16	€ 50.00	€ 800.00
3	9 inch concrete blocks	2800	€ 0.85	€ 2,380.00
4	Required boards	40	€ 6.50	€ 260.00
5	Truck with sand	20	€ 50.00	€ 1,000.00
6	Bags of cement	90	€ 12.00	€ 1,080.00
7	Truck with gravel	15	€ 100.00	€ 1,500.00
8	Metal beams	60	€ 20.00	€ 1,200.00
9	Wood for the roof	400	€ 1.50	€ 600.00
10	Aluminum roofing	10	€ 150.00	€ 1,500.00
11	Ceiling materials	1	€ 750.00	€ 750.00
12	Nails etc.	1	€ 350.00	€ 350.00
13	Paint and accessories	1	€ 1,700.00	€ 1,700.00
14	Wages	1	€ 4,000.00	€ 4,000.00
15	Electricity	1	€ 1,000.00	€ 1,000.00
16	Facilities like black boards	4	€ 350.00	€ 1,400.00
17	Unforeseen costs (10%)	-	-	€ 2,012.00
<b>Total costs renovation</b>				<b>€ 22,132.00</b>

Figure 4: project budget sub-project II

The renovation costs are converted from Nigerian Naira into Euros. Because of changes in currency exchange and the impact of inflation, the budget may change over time.

<b>Budgeted revenues</b>	
Schools:	€ 4,000.-
Donations:	€ 3,000.-
Funds:	€ 9,000.-
Companies:	€ 3,500.-
Added value:	€ 2,632.-
<b>Total</b>	<b>€ 22,132.-</b>



### 3.3 Construction drawings

Below are two drawings for the renovation of the school.



Figure 5: the front of the school

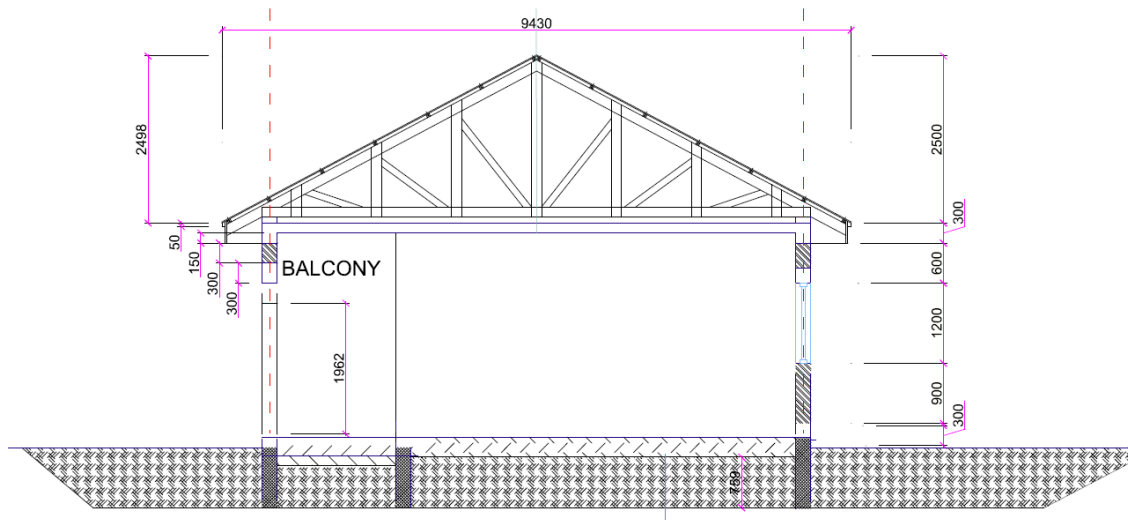


Figure 6: the side of the school