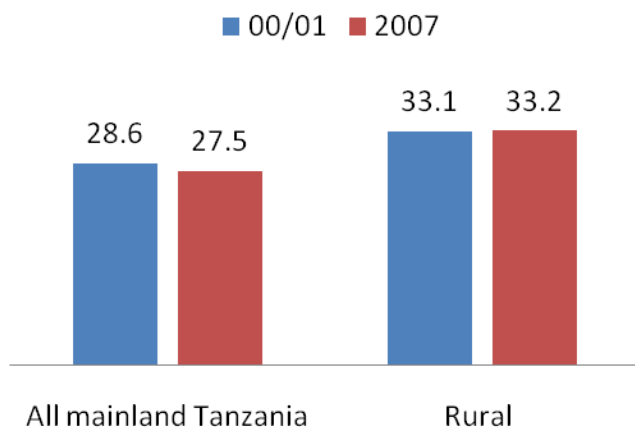
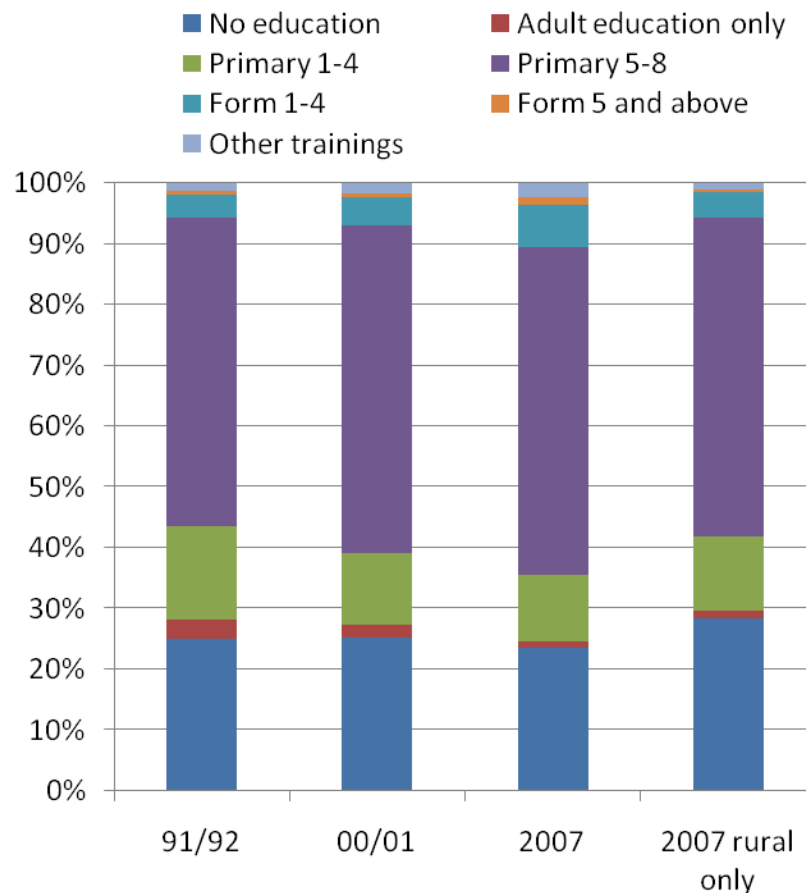


EDUCATION IN TANZANIA CONTIUES TO BE A PERSISTENT CHALLENGE; ONLY MODERATE IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED OVER THE LAST TWO DECADES

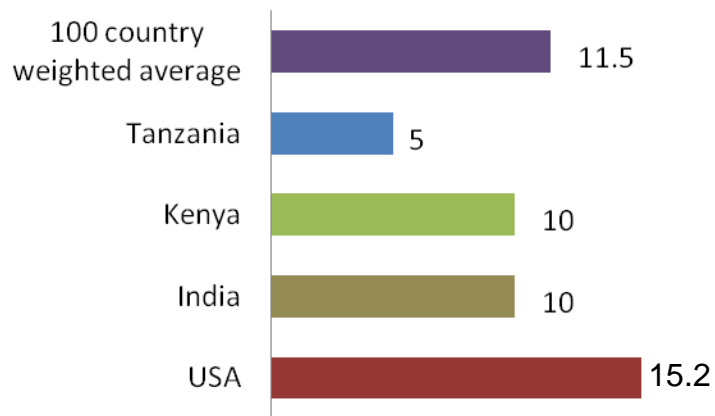
Rate of illiteracy for adults aged >15 in Tanzania (%)



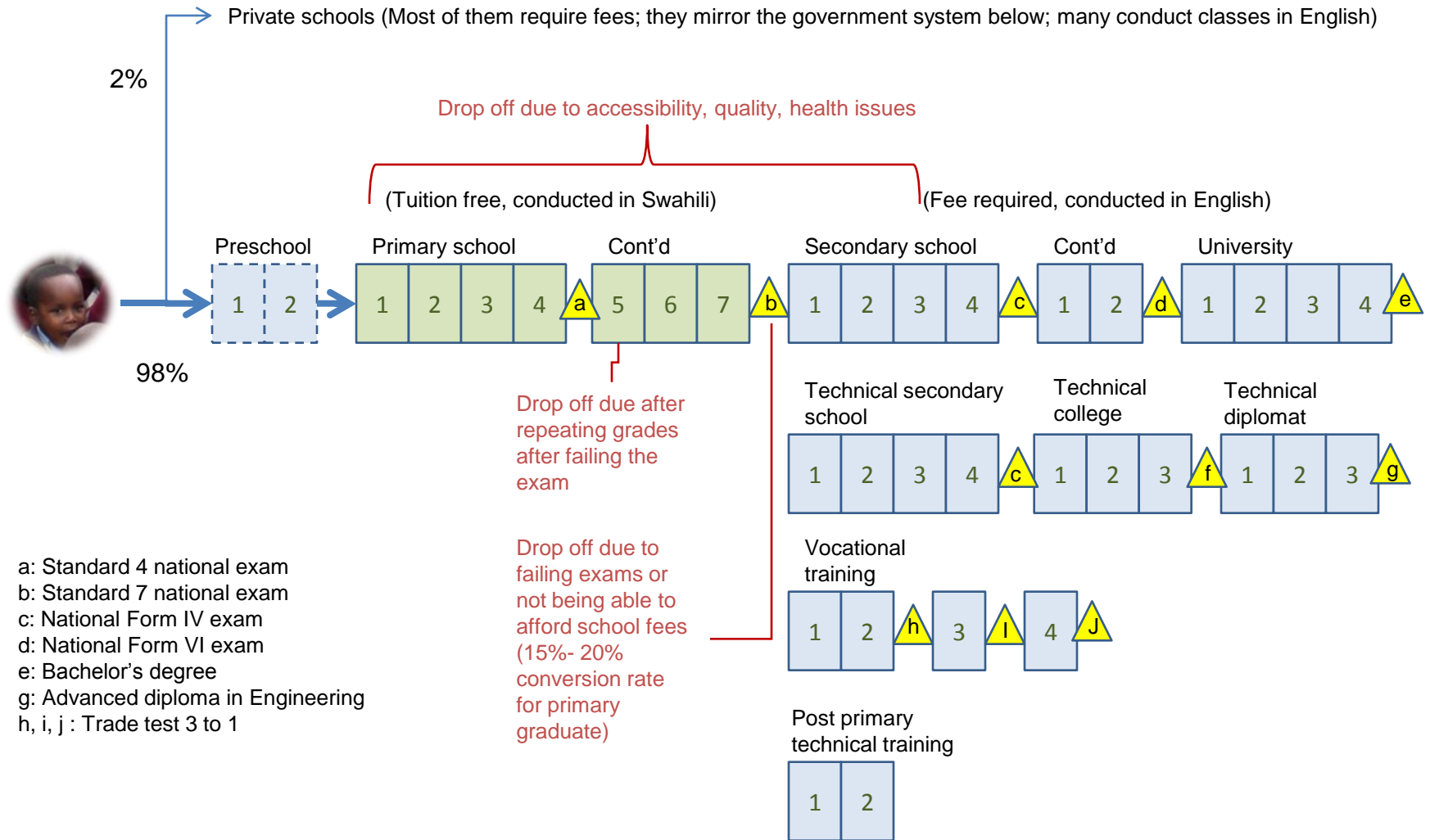
Highest level of education achieved by adults aged >15 in Tanzania (%)



School life expectancy (Year)

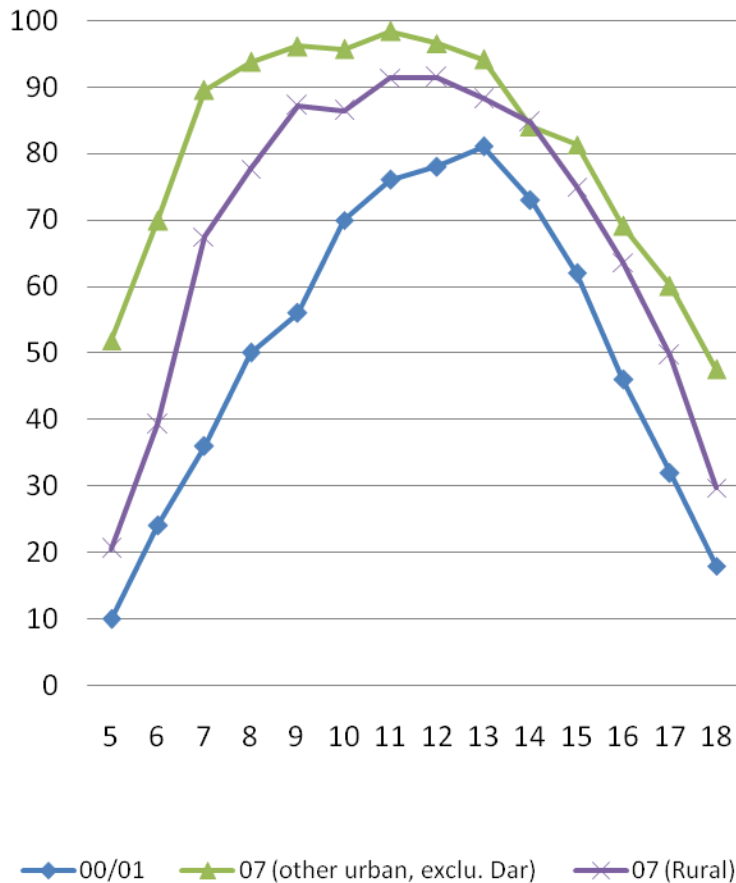


WORKING THROUGH THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR A TYPICAL TANZANIAN STUDENT, THE KEY PAINPOINTS ARE OBVIOUS

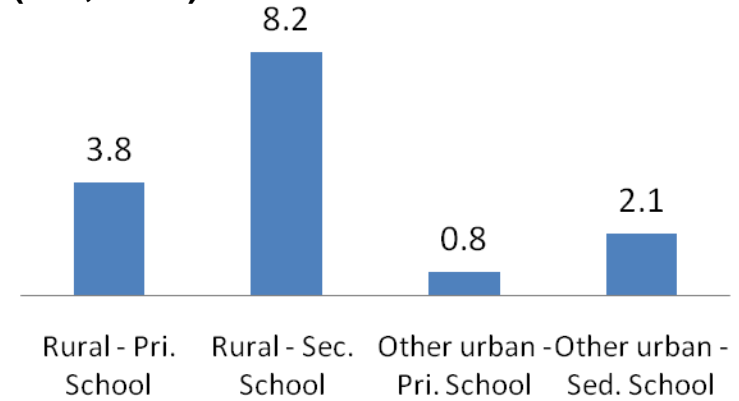


WHILE ACCESSIBILITY TO PRIMARY EDUCATION HAS DRAMATICALLY IMPROVED, ISSUES REMAIN IN RURAL AREAS AND IN SECONDARY EDUCATION

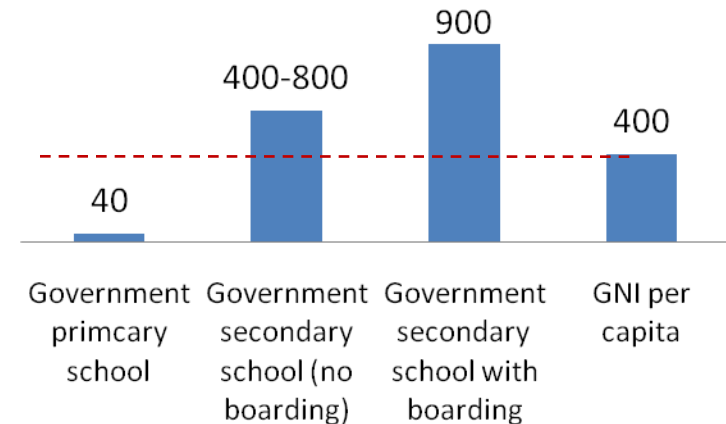
Net school attendance rate by age (%)



Distribution of distance to nearest school (Km, 2007)



School cost benchmarking (\$ Annual; per capita)



MEANWHILE, THE QUALITY OF THE EDUCATION IS SERIOUSLY IMPAIRED DUE TO LIMITED RESOURCES

Shortage of good teachers

- > 6,000 teachers needed to fill current gaps
- Rural areas unable to retain teachers due to difficult living conditions
- Teachers take second jobs to supplement their income and pay little attention to their teaching responsibilities



Overcrowded classrooms

- Average student to classroom ratio is 60, but ratios of up to 100 students per classroom are common
- Interactive learning and individual attention from teachers is impossible due to class size



Inadequate learning materials

- Up to 20 students share a textbook in some schools
- Reference books, labs, teaching and learning aids are in extremely short supply



Poor classroom facilities

- Shortage of furniture and blackboards is common
- Large number of unfinished classrooms without roofs or windows due to insufficient funds
- Access to electricity is rare for rural schools



Short learning time due to double shifts

- 65% of schools run double shifts to reduce class size
- Some hold classes outdoors
- Short school hours and hot temperatures negatively impact learning



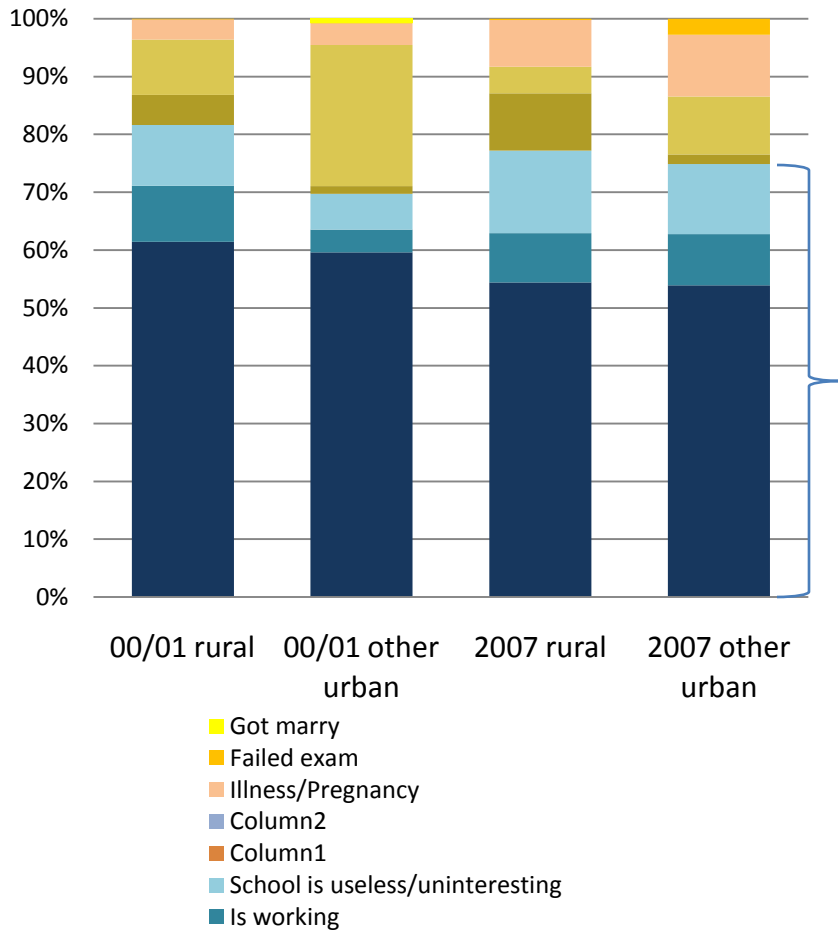
Insufficient safe water sources and health support

- Onsite safe drinking water is uncommon; this confounds issues with students' long walking distance to school and the hot weather
- First aid and basic health clinics are insufficient
- Food supply, if any, is of limited nutritional value

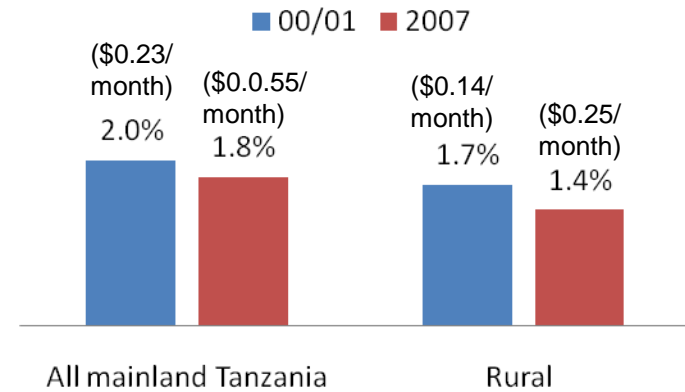


AND THE ACTUAL AND PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF EDUCATION HINDER THE MOTIVATION AND DESIRE OF STUDENTS AND PARENTS

Reasons for not attending school for children aged 7 to 13 (%)



Educational expenditure as % of household consumption per capita



Large % of low willingness

Students get no practical skills when they graduate from primary school. If they don't get further education, they cannot get jobs and make a living ..
-Local NGO

I need my son to look after the cattle. If he spends too much time in school, who will do the work?
- A father