

PROJECT N° 56

SUSTAINABLE LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION AMONG THE MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN IN ZANZIBAR

Country: Tanzania (Zanzibar),
Beneficiaries 300 pupils
Budget: 31 358€
Outside financing: 25 046€
Outside financing received: 0
Years of implementation: 2

Description: Reducing the vulnerability in education through elimination of scarcity of basic affordable equipment and learning supplies and of malnutrition and malaria fuelling various risks among the rural children in Kisakasaka and surrounding villages.

Project: Rural schools in isolated villages like Kisakasaka suffer from the scarcity of basic equipment to ensure quality education that is furthermore not accessible to the children coming from the poorest families because of all the subsidiary costs (school furniture, nutrition, uniforms). Furthermore, schools located in malaria hotspots suffer from teachers' and pupils' absenteeism related to one of the most debilitating tropical disease. The existing collective plot will be planted with highly nutritious and medical plants to

The project will supply the primary school recently built by the local community with solar energy panels (supplied by the local government), material and training to run the resource centre (training in the use of the sowing machines and computers available at the school). Advocacy campaigns should spread the results of the projects in Zanzibar.

The Ministries of Health and Education support the project.

Expected Results

- Increase school registration by 25% from the poorest families from Kisakasaka and surrounding villages.
- Teachers' and students' absenteeism should have practically disappeared and school results spectacularly improved.
- Teams of youngsters will know how to cultivate *Artemisia annua* and will spread the plant in their surrounding and future school garden programmes.
- This first scheme in Zanzibar using *Artemisia annua* primarily as repellent against malaria-carrying mosquitoes will familiarise the local population with the plant until the local authorities accept its use as prophylaxis and cure against malaria.
- Through local advocacy campaigns based on the results obtained by the project and with international support, the government should be convinced to help spread the project approach to all rural schools in the country.

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