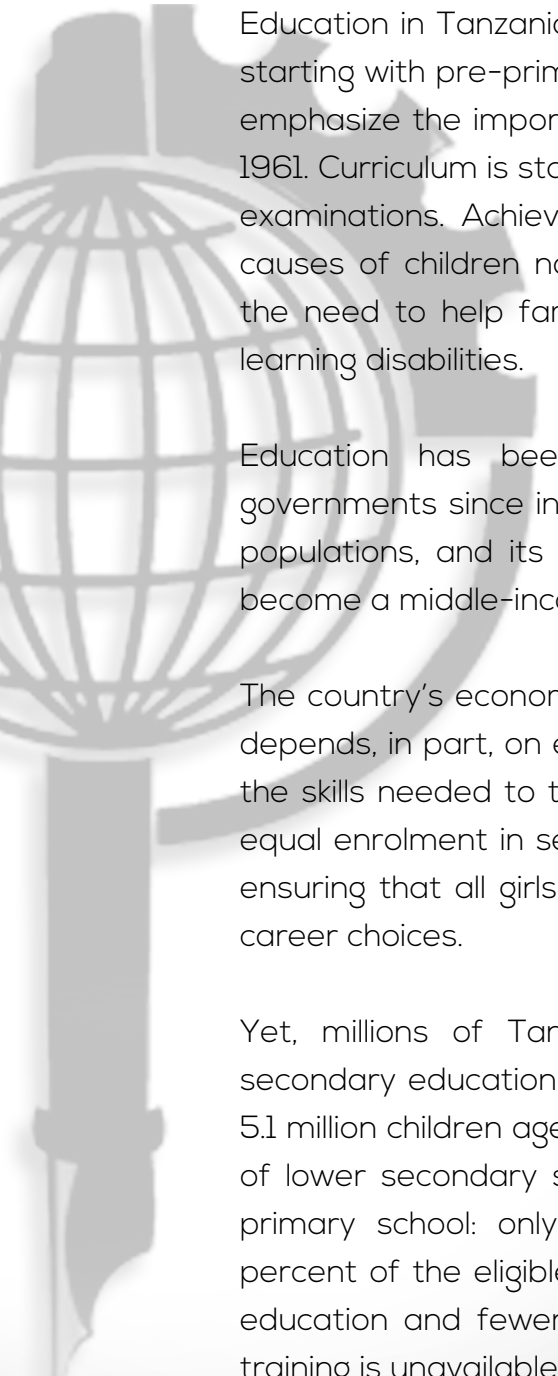


GET DOWN TO BUSINESS



Education in Tanzania is provided by both the public and private sectors, starting with pre-primary education. The Tanzanian government began to emphasize the importance of education shortly after its independence in 1961. Curriculum is standardized by level, and it is the basis for the national examinations. Achievement levels are important, yet there are various causes of children not receiving the education that they need, including the need to help families with work, poor accessibility, and a variety of learning disabilities.

Education has been a national priority for successive Tanzanian governments since independence. It has one of the world's largest young populations, and its young people are at the heart of its aspiration to become a middle-income country by 2025.

The country's economic growth, social progress and human development depends, in part, on empowering and educating this unique resource with the skills needed to take forward this nationwide goal. For girls, safe and equal enrolment in secondary education can act as a powerful equalizer, ensuring that all girls and boys access the same subjects, activities, and career choices.

Yet, millions of Tanzanian children and adolescents do not gain a secondary education or vocational training. It is estimated that a total of 5.1 million children aged 7 to 17 are out of school, including nearly 1.5 million of lower secondary school age. Education ends for many children after primary school: only three out of five Tanzanian adolescents, or 52 percent of the eligible school population, are enrolled in lower-secondary education and fewer complete secondary education. Formal vocational training is unavailable to many of the children who want it.

Instead of enrolling in school, many children resort to child labor, often in exploitative, abusive, or hazardous conditions, in violation of Tanzanian law, to supplement their family's income. Girls also face many challenges on account of their gender. Almost two out of five girls marry before 18

years and thousands of adolescent girls drop out of school because of pregnancy.

A senior official has told Reuters that the World Bank will work with the Tanzania to redesign a \$300 million education project. The project includes construction of classrooms, hostels, laboratories, staff houses and teaching facilities.

Earlier, the bank had canceled plans for the project due to Tanzania's controversial policies on pregnant schoolgirls. The World Bank told Reuters that the education program was not presented to its board for financing approval last month due in part to President John Magufuli's stance on pregnant girls.

Tanzania has banned pregnant schoolgirls from attending state primary and secondary schools since 1961. On an average, Tanzanian teenage girls are three times more likely than their peers globally to get pregnant, according to government data. Researchers attribute this to low access to contraception. However, in a September speech, John Magufuli, the President of Tanzania, told Tanzanian women not to use birth control because the country needs more people and described women who limited the number of children they have as "lazy".

The World Bank's latest announcement to grant the funding follows what its Vice president for Africa, Hafez Ghanem said is an agreement with authorities to find ways for pregnant children, who are forced to leave school, to still access education. However, their decision to re-engage the government on the education project comes amidst increasing criticism from foreign donors over the Magufuli government's restrictions on the media and political parties and threats against LGBTI people.

TASK AT HAND

As the committee appointed by the Government of Tanzania, you are required to pitch the following to the World Bank:

- Public Relations campaign to create a favorable image of Tanzania.
- Policy changes required to improve the standard of living.
- Strategies to ensure the free flow of funds.
- Allocation of funds.

