

PROJECT KESHO



Project Kesho Annual Report 2010



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PROJECT KESHO IS A REGISTERED 501(C)3 NON-PROFIT CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION.



Introduction:

This annual report has three main objectives: to provide an overview of Project Kesho, highlight much of our work to date, and provide an outline of our plans for the future. This report is meant to serve as a report to donors, showing how their donations have been utilized. Project Kesho is very proud of our work to date. Past projects have included classroom construction and revitalization, improvement of sanitation facilities at schools, health clinic support, and lending assistance to orphans and those most vulnerable in our target communities. This report lays out our vision for our work for the next 18 months. We are very excited about expanding our work to address the underlying roadblocks that limit access to and the quality of education.

Background:

Project Kesho is a non-profit organization dedicated to improving the tomorrows of East African communities through the education of their children. We are committed to improving the access and quality of education in East African communities. To



Students at Little Angels Primary School working in their overcrowded classroom.

accomplish these goals we have been working in Tanzania since the fall of 2006; however program staff and board members have connections going back to the year 2000. The organization's founders established strong contacts and bonds within Tanzanian village communities beginning in 2000, and felt impassioned about addressing the growing needs of communities from within. Because of this core belief, wherever Project Kesho works, we work alongside local community members. Local stakeholders, such as community leaders, local pastors, school headmasters and teachers, and local and District level government officials, are involved in every step of our projects, from creation to completion. Typically, a community stakeholder identifies a need or proposes a potential project to begin the assessment and planning process of our programming. Follow-through, oversight and long-term sustainability also rest within the communities themselves.

Project Kesho in Tanzania:

In Tanzania Project Kesho is established in the villages of Ulonge and Lundamatwe, which are located about 10 miles east of the town of Iringa along the Tanzam Highway. While these villages are geographically close to Iringa, the high transportation cost to go between Iringa and the villages means that most residents seldom travel to Iringa. The cost of travel one way between the village and Iringa is now \$1.50. The Iringa region is home to a few different tribal groups, with the majority of people belonging to the Wahehe (Wa-hay-hay) tribe. The primary language spoken is Kiswahili. Most people also speak their tribal language, Kihehe (Key-hay-hay), and some people speak English with varying degrees of proficiency.

The villages, formerly the village of Lundamatwe made up of 2 main communities of the Lundamatwe and Ulonge communities, is now 2 distinct villages. In fact, there are future government plans to turn Lundamatwe village into a division seat, a village in charge of 5



Primary 4 students studying English at the Ulonge Primary School.

other neighboring villages. These village centers are located about 3 miles apart and are spread out over an area of about 100 square miles. Lundamatwe has a population of about 4,000 people and Ulonge has a population of about 1,000 people. On average, most village families live on less than \$1 per day. Both the villages of Lundamatwe and Ulonge have a primary school while a government-funded secondary school has been built in Lundamatwe over the past 2 years. Project Kesho is currently building a second primary

school in a different part of the Lundamatwe village to meet the ever increasing educational needs of Lundamatwe students who live over 4 miles away from their current primary school. Education in Tanzania consists of one pre-primary year, 7 years of primary school (standards 1-7) and 6 years of secondary school (forms 1-6). Students in primary school are educated in Kiswahili but do take an English class as part of their core curriculum. Secondary school is conducted in English, and students must demonstrate a degree of proficiency in order to gain acceptance.

Tanzania Project Updates:*Tanzania Primary School Support:*

Project Kesho has been actively involved with the Lundamatwe and Ulonge Primary Schools since 2006. The Lundamatwe Primary School is the older of the two schools, originally built in the 1950's. However, it has received many additions over the years including a classroom and revitalization project from Project Kesho. More than 900 students attend on a daily basis from pre-primary through Standard 7, which causes significant overcrowding. The school is located in the geographic center of the village, where the majority of people live. However, at least several hundred students walk more than 2 miles each way to school every day with a small number of students forced to walk up to 5 miles each way.

Due to the high number of students living in the Ulonge community, the Ulonge Primary School was recently constructed in 2004 to meet their educational needs. The school began as a community initiative because community members wanted to improve the educational opportunities of the children living in the area. However, the government only provided enough money to construct 4 classrooms at the school. After standard 4, students were forced to leave Ulonge Primary School and attend Lundamatwe Primary School causing further overcrowding at an already full school.

As noted above, when Project Kesho began working with the Ulonge community there were only 4 completed classrooms at the Ulonge Primary School. In order to meet the need for additional space, we facilitated the construction of 3 new classrooms and an additional office space over the course of 3 years. The funds were donated for the Standard 7 classroom by the village government and another NGO, World Challenge, so Project Kesho's costs were minimal. We are very excited because this provides 7 classrooms—enough space for Primary grades 1-7. As of January 2010, everyone in the Ulonge community has been able to attend school in their own community! The Ulonge Primary School only needs 1 additional classroom, for a pre-primary class, and then it will be complete. A pre-primary class prepares students for school, just like kindergarten, and it also provides a feeding program for the students.

Due to chronic overcrowding at the Lundamatwe Primary School, Project Kesho constructed a classroom in the fall of 2008. This classroom was constructed with the intention of being oversized so it can accommodate the growing number of students, as well as be utilized to host village meetings and other events. After the new classroom was constructed at the Lundamatwe Primary School there is enough classroom space to meet current population demands.

There is a community movement in the Kibati community of the Lundamatwe Village to construct a new school. The Kibati community is about 3 miles from the Lundamatwe Primary School in a remote part of the Lundamatwe Village. Community members recently pooled their resources and now have enough bricks to construct 2 classrooms. The community is also willing to volunteer their time at the school site. Project Kesho is currently in talks with community leaders and local and district government officials to finalize such details as student-body size, teacher requirements, and the availability of

government funds for the project. Project Kesho is very excited about the prospect of a new school in Kibati, as it will serve a catchment area that is 2 to 5 miles from the next closest school. Not only will this cut down on the distance many students have to travel, it will further address the overcrowding at the Lundamatwe Primary School. **\$2,025 Spent in 2010**



Work being completed on the second classroom at the new Kibati Primary School.

Clean Water Projects:

During the early 1990s donor agencies paid for the construction of 18 boreholes and pumps in the Lundamatwe village. By 2005 all of these pumps had either broken or been stolen, leaving the entire Lundamatwe village without access to clean water and drastically increasing the distance most villagers had to travel to find it. Before the fall of 2008, the main sources of water in the village were the river that runs through a portion of it, several open (and thus, easily contaminated) wells, and seasonal water holes that fill with water during the wet season and gradually dry up during the dry season. None of these sources is safe to drink without first boiling the water, which increases the amount of fuel a family must gather and use.

In 2008 and 2009 Project Kesho facilitated the construction of 5 water projects located in the highly populated areas of the Lundamatwe and Ulonge villages. All 5 of these projects are short depth wells, 2 of them have pumps, and 3 are simply bucket drawn wells. The 2 boreholes with pumps are located near the primary schools, which are the most densely

populated areas of the community. The other boreholes are situated near roads and busy pathways in densely populated parts of the village, called Lusaula, Matungulu, and Viwengi. These boreholes lie between 1 and 5 miles from the center of the village.

Despite the boreholes that Project Kesho has created, access to clean water is still extremely limited in much of the Lundamatwe village. We have spent a lot of time seeking out new locations for additional boreholes and conversing with village leaders and stakeholders who are also involved in clean water. These activities have led to an important piece of new information: the improper household storage of water can lead to illness. To address this issue we will be facilitating training sessions about solar disinfectant (SODIS). SODIS is nothing more than putting unclean water in plastic water bottles and then setting the bottles in direct sunlight for 4-6 hours. After that, the water is safe to drink, and the storage bottle is also clean. SODIS has been used worldwide to increase access to clean water, and it has proven itself to not only be effective against water-borne illnesses but to be technologically appropriate as well.

While we have attempted to implement SODIS in the villages in 2010 we have been met with 2 main roadblocks to success in the program. First is the lack of buy-in from the community. People have to be properly educated on the benefits of performing SODIS on a regular basis. If community members are not educated as to the problems associated with drinking unclean water, *or* to the benefits of drinking clean water, they will stop performing SODIS. Second is the lack of a reliable and consistent source of new bottles. Over time, approximately 4 to 5 months, the bottles breakdown from exposure to the sun and become unusable. When we initially began collecting bottles in 2008 we received many from local campsites but since then we have not been able to collect as many as needed.



SODIS training at the Ulonge Primary School.

Lundamatwe Village Health Clinic:

After several years of construction time and some final assistance from Project Kesho, the Lundamatwe Health Clinic opened for business in the summer of 2007. The clinic is staffed and supplied by the Kilolo District Clinic, which is in turn funded by the national government. From its opening until the fall of 2008 the clinic was staffed with a doctor, a nurse, and a limited amount of medical supplies, however, for several reasons the clinic was under-utilized. First, the clinic was not adequately re-supplied on a regular basis. Second, the cost of visiting the clinic was too high (even though the treatment needed costs about \$1); it is more than most people in the village live on in a day. Also, many people, especially

those in the more remote parts of the village, did not understand all that the clinic was capable of providing.

In the fall of 2008 the clinic's doctor left to take a position in a different part of Tanzania. He was not replaced right away, and when he was, the new doctor was not paid for several months by the District government. In the winter of 2008 a storm hit the clinic and damaged the building, causing a water leak that in turn damaged the freezer that keeps the vaccines from spoiling.

Despite these obstacles, conditions have greatly improved and a new doctor has been at work for over 2 years now! The new doctor takes his job quite seriously and remains at the clinic most of the day seeing patients. The number of patients per day is the highest it has been in the past 3 years, and the doctor is using the birthing room on a regular basis. This is great news! Maternal mortality is a considerable problem in Tanzania, which has the 6th highest in the world, with 1,500 mothers dying for every 100,000 births (comparably, in the US eleven mothers die for every 100,000 births). In addition, the refrigerator that was damaged last fall has been replaced. The District also sends a vehicle once a month that



The Doctor (Right) and Nurse from the Lundamatwe Dispensary inspecting their new delivery kit.

takes the doctor to the remote parts of the Lundamatwe village and to villages beyond Lundamatwe to vaccinate children and treat people.

Over the past year our role with the village clinic has become increasingly minimal. The District is regularly visiting the clinic and keeping it well stocked. The doctor is working on a regular basis and people are utilizing the services of the clinic for everything from everyday illnesses to maternal care and childbirth. Our only major contribution to the village clinic was the purchase of a

childbirth kit. Formerly, while the doctor delivered babies he did not have the aid of a childbirth kit, which contains vital tools for the health and well-being of both the mother and child.

We feel that our role with the village clinic can become one of observation. If the clinic should encounter any unexpected problems that the District does not deal with or if the doctor or village leaders would like assistance we would then decide the proper course of action. Currently, the village clinic is working efficiently with proper collaboration between the District officers, the doctor, village leaders, and the villagers. **\$150 Spent in 2010**

Orphan Support:

As noted above, the Lundamatwe village straddles the Tanzam Highway. The frequent passage by truck drivers fuels the sex trade at guesthouses along this road. As a result of this, the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate and the number of children orphaned as a result of a parental death in the Lundamatwe village is among the highest in Tanzania. Nationally, 11% of those under the age of 18 are orphans, while in the Iringa Region 16% are orphans. Of the students attending both the Lundamatwe and Ulonge primary schools, more than 25% are orphans and this figure does not include those who live in the village but who are not attending school. According to discussions with school officials and Project Kesho's first hand experiences, orphans face a myriad of problems:

- Many orphans are absorbed by their extended families, and as a result there is less money in the family to support the orphans and the other children
- There is less money for school uniforms, school supplies, food and medical needs
- Orphans are vulnerable to becoming malnourished and sick, and many are unable to stay in school
- Even if they can remain in school, many of the teachers have noted that orphans have a harder time learning and paying attention because of a lack of nutrition, more frequent illness, and the lack of necessary school materials

Project Kesho has been working to address the needs of orphans in the Lundamatwe and Ulonge villages. The goal of this project is to increase educational access and quality for all the orphans in the Lundamatwe village. This project consists of 3 facets: secondary school sponsorship, a volunteer based home visit program to identify and address orphan needs, and the creation of a sustainable food source farm.

Project Kesho has been sponsoring orphans to attend secondary school since January 2007. Progression from primary school to secondary school is marked by an exam that students in the final year of primary (grade 7) take in September. If a student passes this exam the student is eligible to attend secondary school. There is a big difference, however, between primary school and secondary school; namely the cost of secondary school is *significantly* higher. Each year of secondary



Some of the orphans, currently attending Form II, Project Kesho supports to attend Secondary School.

school costs about \$100. For almost every family this is an enormous financial burden, and this is especially true for families that are caring for orphans. The chance that these students would be able to afford secondary school is extraordinarily slim and there are limited economic opportunities available in Tanzanian villages for those who do not attend secondary school.

For the past 3 school years Project Kesho has sponsored a cohort of students who have passed the secondary school entrance exam, but who are unable to afford the school fees. We are currently, as of January 2011, sponsoring over 100 students in attending secondary school, 32 of which are in their 4th year, 22 in their 3rd year, 17 in their second year, and a new group of 33 students beginning their first year!

The goal of the home visit program is to empower the Lundamatwe and Ulonge communities to identify, monitor, and care for orphans in their communities. The volunteer-based home visit program is still in its initial stages and we are currently recruiting volunteers. Once instated, the orphan home visiting program will consist of volunteers responsible for identifying and monitoring orphans in a specific geographic area. Our volunteer staff will grow through self-selection during community gatherings and at the suggestion of key community leadership that will include church ministers, school officials, and council members. These volunteers will be responsible for identifying and monitoring orphans in a designated geographic area near the volunteer's household. Next, training will be provided in areas such as AIDS education, strategies for working with orphans, needs-assessment skills, and data collection. Volunteers will learn how to identify the physical



Many of the 150 egg-laying hens at the Project Kesho farm.

needs (clothing, educational, health/nutritional) and spiritual/mental needs of the orphans. A Tanzanian-run community-based organization that is addressing orphan needs in the city of Dar es Salaam will conduct the training. After first identifying the orphans in their area, the volunteer network will prioritize identification of basic needs, roadblocks preventing school attendance, and necessary steps to ensure school enrollment for all

orphans. Over the next year we anticipate putting together an initial group of volunteers who are particularly interested in addressing this issue.

The sustainable food source farm program, located near the Lundamatwe Primary School, is

beginning to come together. Initially established in 2008, the goal of this farm is to create a sustainable and self-replicating method of providing either nutritional or monetary support through payment of education fees to both the orphans and their foster families. Project Kesho has constructed a building and fenced off a nearby area to create an animal pen. In the fall of 2010 150 egg-laying chickens were purchased. Many of these hens will start to lay eggs in February or March of 2011 at a rate of 2 eggs every 3 days. Our plan is to sell these eggs and use the profits to benefit orphans in the community. We have plans for 2011 to build another building to house several hundred more chickens, allowing Project Kesho to greatly impact the lives of orphans through both nutritional and monetary support. **\$3,735 spent in 2010**

Primary School Tutoring:

Every year students graduating from primary school must take and pass the Primary School Leaving Exam in order to attend secondary school. Previous Project Kesho community-based surveys have identified passing this exam as a major barrier to expanding secondary school enrollment. In an effort to overcome this barrier and increase secondary school enrollment, Project Kesho facilitated a tutoring program for Standard 7 students at both the Lundamatwe and Ulonge Primary Schools. Teachers from each school taught Standard 7 students extra classes, with an emphasis on math and English, the two subjects identified by school leadership and teachers as those subjects the students needed the most additional assistance with. These students took the leaving exam in September of 2010, with their results made available in December. Data is now being collected and the results of the exams will be compared to past years' scores to decide if and how much students have improved their scores and how to adapt the program for 2011 to better suit student's needs. **\$225 Spent in 2010**

Project Kesho in Uganda:

In Uganda, Project Kesho has partnered with Little Angels, a privately run primary school/orphanage. The school is located near Mityana, Uganda in the village of Kigogwa. Mityana is a medium-sized town about 50 miles west of Kampala, the Ugandan capital. Little Angels was started by a local Ugandan woman, Sarah Kiggundu, to address the needs of children living near her home. The school was started in 2002 with 14 HIV/AIDS orphans. The children were all living with extended family that could not afford the local school fees. The families also could not afford to meet the basic needs of the orphans, so almost immediately these 14 children moved in with Sarah in the spare bedrooms of her house.

The school itself is designed to serve the local Kigogwa community, as the nearest government-run primary school is several miles from the village. The school complex consists of several buildings including Sarah's house, which has 3 bedrooms, and an addition consisting of an office and 1 classroom. There are 2 other classroom buildings, each of which house 4 small classrooms. Sarah's house and the attached addition are constructed out of brick and mortar with tin roofing sheets. The other 2 buildings were constructed

from a mixture of wood scraps and papyrus leaves. Now, *all* the classrooms have tin roofing sheets supplied by Project Kesho.

Currently there are a total of 350 students who attend school on a daily basis. Of the 350 students, 150 are orphans, and 70 of these orphans board at the school. The 80 orphans who do not board at Little Angels live in the local community with extended families or neighbors. Food permitting, all the orphans receive a meal at lunchtime, and the orphans who board receive two meals a day.



The new classrooms at Little Angels Primary School nearing completion.

Since so many of the students at Little Angels are orphans, only about half of the students are required to pay the modest school fee of \$10 per three-month term. However, most everyone in the village is quite poor (orphan or not) and many of the students who are expected to pay have trouble with the fee. If every student who is supposed to pay (the 200 children who are not orphans) was able to do so, the school would have just enough money to cover teacher salaries. But since the school cannot recover all the school fees, most months

Little Angels has trouble meeting their monthly teacher budget and most months there is little, if any, money left to improve the physical structure of school buildings, or to adequately feed and house the orphans who board. This has forced Little Angels to survive on a day-to-day basis, rather than being able to plan for the future. When Project Kesho first arrived at Little Angels School leadership addressed the following as their most pressing needs:

- New bathroom facilities
- Health and well-being of the Orphans (inadequate food supply, poor health)
- Lack of adequate beds and bedding for those that board at the school
- Lack of clean water
- Classrooms not adequately constructed
- Lack of requisite amount of school supplies
- Inability to pay teacher salaries on a monthly basis

Little Angels Project Updates:

Project Kesho has been working with Little Angels since the fall of 2007. Our work has

focused both on meeting the immediate needs of the school while working to address their long-term needs. Little Angels has a solid base upon which to build. The school leadership is creative, energetic, and refuses to concede defeat. Since the school was started by local people to address their own needs, they have an active stake in seeing it continue and eventually thrive. The students who attend school, and especially the orphans who board there, do not suffer from neglect, in fact the school's leadership is very conscientious about their well-being.

Little Angels Health Support

As mentioned previously, the orphans at Little Angels are not neglected and the school leadership is very conscientious about their well-being. However, with limited resources there is only so much they can do for the orphans. There is never enough money to adequately feed, clothe, and meet their health and educational needs. Those that are HIV positive need special care and attention, including expensive medication and frequent trips to the local clinic.

Clinic testing needs: Uganda recently instituted a free HIV testing program. Until then, testing was quite expensive (about \$15) and Little Angels was only able to have a few of the orphans tested. Since then, many have been tested and 12 are currently HIV positive. In the past, Project Kesho has facilitated trips to a clinic and purchased medical supplies for the orphans. In 2010, another 19 children were tested from Little Angels; thankfully all of them were HIV Negative.

These children had to be tested at a local clinic as the government hospital was out of testing equipment, a frequent problem. Further testing is needed in 2011, with about 30 or 35 children still needing to be tested.

Supply Purchases: As noted above, there is a chronic food and living supply shortage at Little Angels. During the past 3 years Project Kesho has purchased many supplies for Little Angels, drastically stepping up our efforts in 2010



Two residents of Little Angels Orphanage.

because of our ability to supply greater monetary assistance. Project Kesho now sends funds on a monthly-basis to help purchase food, soap, skin oil, and tampons. The orphans who board at the school are crammed into beds, with the younger ones sleeping 5 to a bed and the older ones sleeping 3 to a bed. Over the past 2 years we have purchased 6 bunk beds, 15

mattresses and 12 blankets to address this need. Additionally, we have purchased enough bed nets for all the beds in order to protect the orphans from malaria. Also, Project Kesho has purchased exercise books, pens and pencils to address the school supply shortage.

Rainwater Catchment System: There are two types of water available at Little Angels. There is a slow moving stream located nearby and there is also piped water available. Water from the stream has to be boiled, which requires the use of firewood or charcoal that has to be purchased. The water that is piped can be acquired at a fee from the government. Often, because there isn't enough money, the orphans who are boarding are forced to either drink the dirty water from the stream or go without. Since this part of Uganda has abundant rainfall the leaders of the school asked for a system that would collect rainwater. This simply involves gutters on all the roofs with the runoff collected in large tanks. This way the water can be used immediately or stored for a later date. We also shared with the school leaders our knowledge of using solar radiation to treat water, called SODIS (mentioned earlier in reference to projects in the Lundamatwe and Ulonge communities). This will allow the school to have clean water even in the dry season. To allow for the continued updating and replacement of consumable parts, the funding for next year is estimated to be **\$600**.

Little Angels Construction Support

Project Kesho has completed several infrastructure-based projects in the past (new bathroom facilities, classroom construction and repair), but there is still work to be done. Several of the classrooms are overcrowded and lack proper walls. These classrooms need to be replaced with new, large brick classrooms to adequately serve the students. The sleeping quarters at Little Angels also needs to be expanded and more beds and bedding need to be purchased to reduce bed crowding.

Bathroom Construction:

When Project Kesho first started working with the staff and students at Little Angels it was apparent that their current bathroom was inadequate. In the fall of 2007 Project Kesho facilitated the construction of a new bathroom, using \$2000 of funding to complete the project. The bathroom is still in use today and is still meeting the needs of Little Angels.



Breaking rocks by hand to be used in the foundation of new classrooms at Little Angels Primary School.

Classroom Structural Repair: As noted above, the classrooms are constructed mainly from

salvaged goods such as old boards, scraps, tin roofing, sheets and papyrus leaves. The classrooms hold up well in the dry season, but during the rainy season the patchwork of tin sheets and papyrus leaves is not enough to keep out the rainwater. During 2008 and 2009 Project Kesho has worked to rehabilitate the classrooms. We have repaired benches and desks, patched leaky walls, and covered 4 classrooms (formerly covered in papyrus) with tin roofing sheets using \$500 funding to continue work on the project. Additional funding to complete the remaining roof project is estimated to cost **\$300**.

New Classrooms: While in the past we have worked to repair classrooms, this was never a long-term solution due to both the size of the classrooms and the building materials needed in their construction. Two additional classrooms, constructed out of brick, were started in March of 2010 and finished and in use by April of the same year. While this gave Little Angels 10 classrooms, the number of classrooms needed for a school of their size, many of the old classrooms are still poorly built out of papyrus reeds and wooden plank supports. In November of 2010 two of these classrooms were blown over and destroyed in a storm, highlighting the frailty and poor quality of many of the existing classrooms. Plans are underway to work with the school leadership to construct more classrooms in the near future. **\$3,600 Spent in 2010, \$4,500 needed in 2011**

Little Angels Orphan Support:

The original group of orphans (14 students) is now attending secondary school, ready to start their second year. Each year a new group of orphans graduates, ready to attend secondary school. The cost of attending secondary school, as mentioned earlier, is significantly higher than primary school. A yearly, recurring amount of **\$2,900** is needed to send these 14 students to secondary school.

Little Angels Sustainable Income Project

Project Kesho is excited to continue our partnership with the school and to address the core issue facing Little Angels: the lack of a sustainable income source. The school was never designed to create a surplus, but rather to address community needs of education and orphanhood. A steady and reliable source of income will allow school leadership to not only meet day-to-day needs, but plan future projects. If this goal can be achieved, they can not only break out of survival mode but also take a more active role in shaping their future!

Little Angels has several farm animals: 1 cow, 4 goats, 2 ducks, 1 mother pig and several piglets and 10 or so chickens. A cow was purchased for Little Angels in 2009, which was sold in 2010 for a large profit, and another cow was purchased with a portion of the profits. Project Kesho has also purchased several goats over the past 3 years. Currently 3 of the goats are pregnant, providing more goats to be sold for the benefit of Little Angels, and upon reaching maturity each goat can be sold for double its purchase price. One of the goals of Little Angels' leadership is for the orphanage to have a steady revenue stream from raising animals to support their own food needs. **\$1,500 needed in 2011**

PROJECT KESHO



Funding Report 2010:

Project Kesho is forever grateful to the generous contributions of our many donors who have donated their time, supplies and money. Without your support we would not be able to have the impact that we have had over the last years! Since the fall of 2007 Project Kesho has partnered with a group of donors called Village Assist. This group has sponsored much of our work in Tanzania.

Fall 2010 Village Assist Projects

Clinic: \$150

Kibati School Classroom II: \$2,025

Little Angels Support: \$3,300(February-December)

Little Angels Household Support and Living Needs - \$200

Farm work November and December 2010: \$410

Other 2010 Projects

Standard 7 Tutoring: \$225

Farm Work: \$1,350

Secondary School Assistance: \$265

Little Angels Classroom Construction: \$3,600

Little Angels Secondary School Sponsorships: \$2,900

Secondary School Sponsorship: \$1,710

2011 Projects

Upcoming Tanzania Projects:

Ulonge Pre-Primary Classroom: \$6,000
Kibati Primary 3 Classroom Construction: \$6,000
Matungulu Borehole: \$500
SODIS Training: \$500
Sustainable Orphan Farm: \$2,000
Primary 7 Tutoring: \$500

Total: \$15,500

Upcoming Little Angels Projects:

Health/Education: \$3,600
 Food: \$200/month
 Health \$100/month
Orphan Support: \$1,000
Infrastructure Repairs:
 Classroom Construction: \$4,500
 Boarding Area Expansion: \$5,000
 Rainwater Harvesting Expansion: \$600
 Classroom Repair: \$300
Sustainable Income Project: \$1,500

Total: \$16,500