

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION IN TANZANIA

Nataliya Mogilna , Fundisha Mayombola

Sumy State University, Ukraine

Since gaining independence from Britain in 1961, Tanzania has made a concerted effort to protect its abundant natural resources. At the same time, the country's 500-mile coastline and numerous national parks, conservation areas, and game reserves are critical to its economic development. Tanzania's ongoing challenge, therefore, is to create new economic opportunities that are also environmentally sustainable.

Mangrove Restoration. In one district south of Dar es Salaam, a village faced coastal erosion because protective mangroves along its shorelines had been cut down. A group of women proposed a project to replant the mangroves to stop erosion and reestablish the natural fish nurseries they provide

Seaweed Farming. Several women's groups in coastal districts found that seaweed farming was an environmentally sound way to earn income.

Tree Nurseries. One of the most popular activities for schools that participate is the establishment of tree nurseries. Students collect seeds from local trees and plant them in seedbeds that are made and maintained on school grounds. The seedlings are later sold or given to parents of the schoolchildren to plant around their own homes or fields.

Conservation Clubs. A secondary school student in Tabora participated in one of conservation club workshops. One of the clubs became a finalist for the Volvo Adventure Environmental Award, which gives young people a chance to present their grassroots environmental activities to the United Nations Environment Program.

Conservation clubs such as Roots and Shoots government officials in the pursuit of common goals for natural resource management.

Nature conservation courses the leading conservation organization working around the Tanzania to protect ecologically important lands and waters for nature and people.

Wildlife habitat conservation. Tanzania has built a successful tourism around its plentiful wildlife such as Mount Kilimanjaro National Park, Mikumi National Park, Serengeti National Park, Lake Manyara National Park, Arusha National Park

Soil conservation education. Soil conservation is a set of management strategies for prevention of soil being eroded from the earth's surface or becoming chemically altered by overuse, acidification, salinization or other chemical soil contamination.

Most Tanzania earnings come from its soils which yields coffee,tea,cotton,cashew nuts,tobacco.

Forests Reserve Programs. Is not t allowed to cut tress or to do activities because the forest is reserved for national Such as usambara forest , protected and communal miombo woodlands of eastern Tanzania ecology of a miombo site Lupa north forest reserve and Uzungwa Mountains of Tanzania

Education has a fundamental role play in solving environmental problems. A WORLD WILDLIFE FUND WWF Tanzania program is helping teachers, students and community Leaders take active part in decision and action that will contribute to successful Environmental management.

Over 70% of Tanzanians live in rural areas and rely on agriculture for their income. Growing crops and keeping livestock are central to the Tanzanian economy.

However traditional teaching methods do not give children the opportunity to learn practical agricultural skills at school. With so many communities reliant on livestock and crop production FARM-Africa is working with the Tanzanian Government to change this. They are training teachers in 'discovery learning' which focuses on practical teaching, and equipping schools with the seeds, tools, equipment and livestock. This is giving pupils the opportunity to learn practical farming skills that they can take home and share with their families.

It is hoped that the benefits and increased productivity that can be seen in the wider community will encourage school attendance, particularly amongst pastoralist communities where there are high levels of absenteeism.

- Teachers are being trained in ‘discovery learning’ so that they are better equipped to offer practical, interactive learning to pupils.
- Children are discovering how to care for chickens, what to feed them to increase egg production, simple drip feed irrigation techniques and crop cultivation by keeping chickens, setting up tree nurseries and growing crops and vegetables.
- Home working groups set up with help from FARM-Africa are just one way that children are sharing their new found expertise with their families.
- Energy - saving stoves are being loaned to families by schools so that they can demonstrate the benefits to their friends and neighbors, all contributing in a reduction in demand for firewood.
- Schools benefit from the crops children grow and the eggs their chickens lay – they are either the basis for nutritious school lunches or sold to cover costs like feeding the chickens.
- Parents are better able to see the practical benefits of school meaning attendance rates rise and children have better long term prospects.
- We’re developing training materials and building a model of good-practice. The Tanzanian Government and other organizations can then use our knowledge and expertise to reach many more teachers, schools and pupils.

Conclusion

Environmental education play big role for developed for people in Tanzania due the above point and also increase the opportunities for employment the environmental sector .