UNESCO, Governance and

its effects on education,

Tanzania, St. mildred’s lightbourn school

In the last ten years, Tanzania has been affected by poor delivery of government services. This is especially the case in the school system, since there has been a recent abolishment of the secondary school fees. Although the abolishment of fees allows more children to go to school, the enrolment rates have increased rapidly, causing an unbalance in the educational system. The number of qualified teachers has not aligned with the number of students enrolled. The effect of this disparity is forcing, in some cases, one teacher to teach a class of 89 pupils. In some regions, classes have up to 200 students. This many students per classroom results in the children not benefiting from a proper education. The problem expands even further as many teaching styles are gender-biased. There is also a shortage of materials such as desks, chairs, toilets, water supply, hand washing facilities, and textbooks. With the government taking immediate action related to these educational challenges, Tanzania could directly improve the current quality of life for its’s population of 47.6 million. The education of children today, affects the work force in years to come.

In the past, Tanzania has made efforts to increase enrolment in schools and eliminate reasons for children not to go to school. Some of these reasons being, living too far away from the nearest school and helping out their families. Now with most of the population’s children in schools, there is a lack of other necessities. In the future, instead of working on everyone’s educational rights, Tanzania should be making an effort to ensure that education is executed properly and affectively. When there are more than 40 students with one qualified teacher, in a classroom with ten desks and seven chairs, none of the children will receive a proper education.

In order to resolve these issues, there are multiple options that Tanzania can put into place. For the lack of teachers, it is a possibility that Tanzania could hire teachers from different countries. The problem about lack of materials, such as textbooks, desks, and chairs can be solved by taxes and donations. The issue about classrooms and schools is a harder challenge to face, as it involves time and a lot of money. Hand washing stations and water supply are more difficult challenges to over come and they take a lot of work to overcome. These are valid proposals and realistic solutions to the real problems that are taking place in Tanzania. The governance of the country can do a lot to rejuvenate the educational system and find solutions to the multiple challenges that students in Tanzania are facing.

UNESCO, Preservation of world heritage sites,

Tanzania, St. mildred’s lightbourn school

In Tanzania, there are seven world heritage sites, out of these seven, two of them are in danger. One of the many world heritage sites in Tanzania are Ngorongoro Conservation Area, which is a crater and the largest caldera, this area is also home to the indigenous Maasai Tribe and endangered wildlife. Another is the Serengeti National Park, in the park there is one of the biggest migrations of mammals. Kilimanjaro National Park is also one of the sites, most people know the area for the tallest peak in Africa, there is also an endless plain of savannah and many endangered species. Stone Town of Zanzibar is an area with multiple Swahili cultural influences. Historical art can be found at the Kondoa Rock-Art Sites, which are scattered over rift valley. The two sites that are in danger are the Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara and the Selous Game Reserve. The ruins were ancient port cities and the game reserve is 50 000km2 of vegetation and large mammals. These two are in danger from contrasting causes, both authentic and harmful. The Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara are in danger from natural and human deterioration, the Selous Game Reserve is in danger from poachers. It is crucial that all world heritage sites are protected from all potential threats, whether it is climate change, natural disasters, or war, these sites are a crucial piece of our world’s history.

In Tanzania there currently aren’t any direct initiatives regarding the preservation of the world heritage sites. Globally UNESCO is collecting donations for all 55 endangered sites, there is a rare chance that this money will go to the specific sites in Tanzania. One of the main threats to world heritage sites is climate change, many Tanzanians do not believe in climate change as it has not directly affected the country.

In Tanzania, there are multiple possible solutions for each challenge. Natural deterioration, which is affecting the Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara is not something that can be avoided without rebuilding the ruins. Human deterioration is a different challenge that can be avoided, although it may destroy the aesthetics, implementing fencing and security around the ruins similar to the Coliseum in Rome is a possible solution. The other challenge is poachers, which will never end completely, although there are a few possible solutions. World Wildlife Foundation has many initiatives in Africa to protect the wildlife and conserve the land from poachers. WWF has a team of scouts that patrol park area to ensure all wildlife is protected. Poaching is fuelled by the money involved, rumoured “remedies”, and for trophy items. Informing more people about the unfulfilled promises involved with poaching, will decrease the amount of animals injured and killed each year. Both of these issues are incredibly serious and preventing our world from being the best that it can be.

In Tanzania, education has been an ongoing issue. Now, more children are getting an education, however, a lot of them are not getting a proper education. It is important that everybody of all ages, races, and genders have achieved any level of education. Whether it is just primary, primary and secondary, or primary, secondary, and tertiary.

There are initiatives and organizations all over the world that are enhancing education. One of the Millennium Development Goals is to achieve universal primary education. This goal is based on net enrolment rates, proportion of pupils starting in grade one who make it to grade five, and literacy rates. One of the Sustainable Development Goals is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote learning opportunities for all. Unicef is a great organization that focuses mainly on youth around the world, they have multiple initiatives for education.

These are all great initiatives that may benefit education around the world, however financial support is the main issue. Without donations, none of these organizations can put their initiatives to affect.

UNESCO, Supporting and accomplishing Education 2030, Tanzania, St. mildred’s lightbourn school