

TEACHER'S GUIDE



Suggested level	Secondary 1-2 (7 th -8 th grade)
Length	55 minutes (1 period)
Subjects	English, language of instruction
Broad Areas of Learning	Environmental awareness and consumer rights and responsibilities
Focuses of Development	Construction of a viable environment based on sustainable development
Educational Aim	Sensitize the students to the alternative measures set up and the positive effects of responsible tourism on humans and the environment in Tanzania.
Subject-Specific Competencies	To read and listen to literary, popular and information-based texts
Cross-Curricular Competencies	To use information



Background Information

It is a fact; tourism has transformed itself in a consumption product representing one of the biggest industries in the world. Unfortunately, the conventional tourist does not often realize that the footprint he leaves is not only that of his feet!



Instructions

The student is invited to read the information presented to him/her. S/he will then answer the questions assessing their understanding of the text.



Answers to the Questions

Please note that these are suggested proposed responses.

1. Tanzania is located in East Africa. The answer is in the fourth paragraph where the locations of WWF are mentioned.
- 2.

Alternatives	Advantages
Responsible tourism	Generates income, possesses a pedagogical value, empowers Southern communities, prevents the appropriation of resources by the big tour promoters of rich countries.
World Wild Fund (WWF)	Organization promoting wildlife preservation, present in Tanzania, acting with local actors to protect natural habitats and endangered species and collaborating with local actors in the management of natural resources.
Preservation of natural habitats.	Protects species endangered by the effects of human activity, allows the government to transform areas in reserves or in national parks, allows expanding already protected areas and gains in importance in Tanzania.

3. The presence of protected areas allows animals –many of which are endangered- to seek refuge during the dry season when water is lacking. These species can thus survive and reproduce.

4. Today, forests are endangered by numerous processes leading to deforestation as these last few years, the Tanzanian government has prioritized the development of agricultural and mining production in order to pay back its debts through the exports of the raw products..

5. The second paragraph mentions consequences linked to irresponsible tourist developments.

...Some villages lack access to resources, land or water because of the development of tourist installations. People are sometimes relocated without any compensation to make room for tourist infrastructures. Stockbreeders lose the right of access to pastures for their cattle, fishermen's right of access to the coast is revoked or farmers must give up their best land for the same reasons. Moreover, an imbalance worsening the inequalities can take place in the local economy between the employees of the tourist sector and the other inhabitants...

6. Personal student response.



▶▶▶ To learn more about the subject, you may wish to consult the following sources and offer them to your students:

The In-Terre-Actif Network: www.in-terre-actif.com/english/show.php?id=2707

The International Centre for Responsible Tourism: www.icrtourism.org

Unesco : whc.unesco.org/education/kit/kitengfl/whe1u4/whe1u4fra.html (Pedagogical kit on the theme of tourism and world heritage)

Ecotourism (in French only): www.econovateur.com/rubriques/comprendre/enj010701.shtml

AN INITIATIVE OF THE
In-Terre-Actif Network of the Comité de Solidarité/Trois-Rivières



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