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Greetings to all my friends in Refrath, I'm Loveness from Kilimanjaro, Tanzania. I will be bringing the news on topic preserving creation in our village here in Mseroe, Mrieny. I was in Refrath, Germany in September 2019 and in my time there I have learned how you have successfully managed to preserve the environment. During my time there we visited and saw

- Biomass Energy Carbon Capture and Storage schemes (waste) in Metabulon
- Secondhand clothing
- The Agricultural Growth in Cologne
- HS2 and similar schemes
- Smart cities
- Reconstruction after disasters (museum)
- Preparation for natural disasters
- Climate Agreements (Friday for future demonstration)
- Climate Change Financing
- Forest and camping
- Internet of things
- Rewilding visions
- Water system in Cologne
- Geographical Positioning Systems
- Transformations in Urban Planning and so on...

When I came back to my village I decided to do a review on how we preserve the creation. Hereby I will be publishing the Environmental & Social review journal that appears regularly. Its papers series are meant to review substantial bodies of literature that have appeared in previous topics. I expect therefore contributions to this issue to contain substantial literature reviews.

Mamba Kusini is a ward found in Moshi rural district, Kilimanjaro region, with an area of 12.4 km², and a population density of 810.6/km². The population of our ward is 10,600 according to census of 2012. The ward consists of several villages such as Mkolowony, Kimbogho, Lekura, Kiria (where Mseroe and Mrieny are found). Most of the villagers depend on agricultural activities since they cultivate coffee and bananas as a source of income.

Today on preserving creation we will focus on topic **water preservation**.

In the past there was no problem of water scarcity since we have a lot of water sources. Examples are the spring near the Mamba Day Secondary School and Kiwindo spring, also waterfalls such as Kinukamori, river Mwambo, and river Choro. Not only that but also some people harvest rainwater for domestic uses, for example Mrieny Primary school. Due to that blessings, there was no user-pay, people use water for free for both agricultural activities and domestic uses. But now, they have to pay a bill as in urban areas.

Several factors destroy the water system, hence lead to water scarcity so that people don't get sufficient water for their needs. As a result, villagers walk long distances to find water, hence they waste a lot of time instead to do other activities.

Climatic change is a major problem that destroys the availability of water in our villages. Emission of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere from different sources such as vehicles, use of motorcycles by the villagers for transport rather than walking, and burning of waste in our home area lead to ozone layer depletion and hence greenhouse effects. Due to these changes water scarcity occurs and rainfall decreases.

Another reason is deforestation. Villagers harvest trees for different purposes, for example to get building material, to make furniture, to get space for agriculture and for buildings. Not only that but also most of the villages use firewood and charcoal for cooking so that many trees are cut down. The increase in temperature and decrease of evaporation results in a reduction of precipitation.

Another aspect is agricultural activity. People living near river Mwambo and river Choro cultivate beans and maize near the river. As a result this leads to water pollution. Villagers living near the water source at higher elevation practice rapid irrigation so that they decrease the volume of water flow in the river, hence less water is available further down.

Because of lack of education about how to conserve water, villagers pollute water without knowing the effect of doing that by swimming to the water source, washing dishes and clothes, urinate to the water source. Also, people have no idea about rainwater harvesting.

Poor system maintenance: In our villages there was no tradition of any maintenance of pipelines, tapes, and tanks, even washing of wells. So that leakage of water pipes leads to loss of water and also causes water pollution since bacteria and soil particles enter the pipes.

The following are my suggestions on what to do to make water available all over the season.

To start a project which captures water from different sources such as river Mwambo, river Choro, springs, and waterfalls. To provide treatment and manage supply in homes, farms, and schools throughout a year.

To provide education to the villagers in church and school on how to harvest rainwater.

Maintenance and managing the water system should be done at least every two months.

Society should be educated to conserve the environment by planting trees, cleaning water sources and to avoid water pollution.

Thank you for your time. Next time we will continue with our topic of preserving creation.

By Loveness Manga, Mseroe/Mrieny