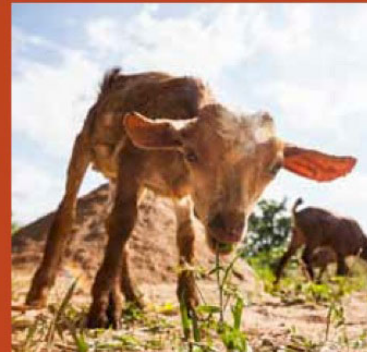


Tanzania:

The Measure of a Land

Low-Resolution Version

John Mendelsohn, Tony Robertson & Alice Jarvis



VITAL SIGNS

Published by: Vital Signs

Printed by: Hemlock Printers Ltd.
<http://www.hemlock.com/>
Printed in Canada

Available online at vitalsignstanzania.org/atlas

First published in 2014

Compiled for Vital Signs by:
RAISON
Research and Information Services of Namibia
PO Box 1405, Windhoek, Namibia
<http://www.raison.com.na>

Copyright © cover: Benjamin Drummond
Copyright © text: RAISON 2014
Copyright © maps and graphics: RAISON 2014
Copyright © photographs and satellite images: sources and
individual photographers listed on page 46

VITAL SIGNS IS AN INTEGRATED MONITORING SYSTEM FOR
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES

VITALSIGNS.ORG

ISBN 978-0-9915070-0-9

This work is supported by grant OPPGD943 from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to Conservation International (CI). Vital Signs is co-led by CI, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in South Africa and the Earth Institute, Columbia University.

Vital Signs Tanzania partners:

Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
Ministry of Water
SAGCOT Centre
Sokoine University
Tanzania Forest Services Agency
Vice-President's Office, Environment Division



A scenic landscape in Tanzania. In the foreground, a dirt road curves through a field of tall green grass. In the middle ground, a small red-roofed building is visible on the left, and two large trees stand in the center. The background is dominated by a large, forested mountain with a waterfall cascading down its face. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds.

Tanzania: The Measure of a Land

Foreword

Feeding the growing world population will require an estimated 70 - 100% increase in food production, but agricultural activities are degrading ecosystems – and the benefits they provide for people – faster now than ever before. There is an urgent need for better data and risk management approaches to guide sustainable agricultural intensification and ensure healthy and resilient livelihoods and ecosystems.

Launched in 2012 with a US\$10 million grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to Conservation International, the Vital Signs monitoring system is co-led by Conservation International, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in South Africa and the Earth Institute, Columbia University. Vital Signs addresses the need for open access data and for consistent, quantitative, multi-scale, co-located metrics on agriculture, ecosystem services and

human well-being. A key objective is to provide a small set of relevant, scientifically valid indicators to assess and manage risk and to support policy.

Tanzania developed the pilot project for Vital Signs - Vital Signs Tanzania is a partnership with the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group and with the National Bureau of Statistics. Vital Signs field teams collect data on agricultural management and productivity, ecosystems and human well-being. Field data are integrated with data from satellites and are analysed to provide diagnostic tools for leaders in Africa and the world.

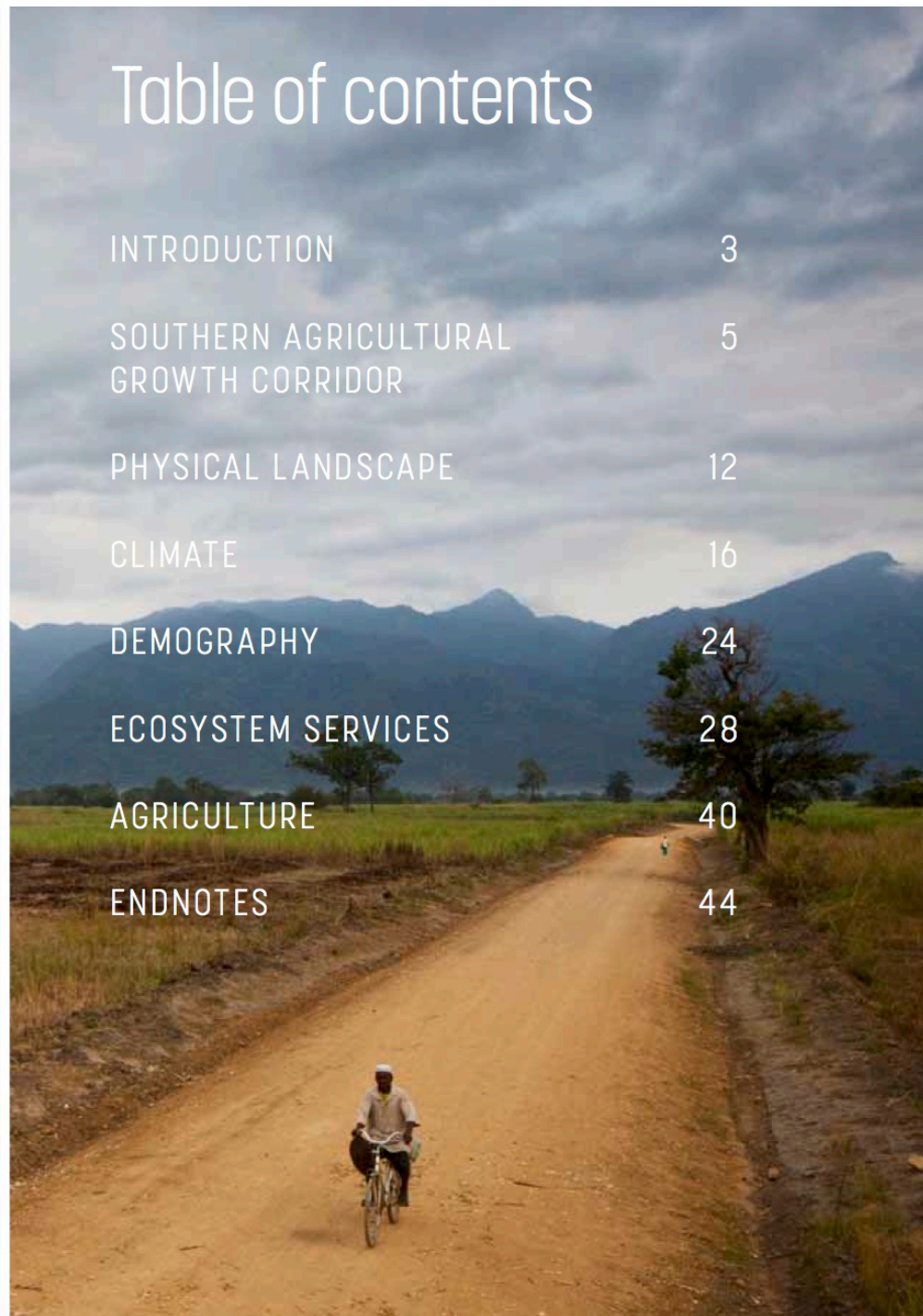
This book, together with an online atlas, with downloadable data (www.vitalsignstanzania.org/atlas), provides a baseline of available environmental, demographic and agricultural information for Tanzania, including the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor (SAGCOT).

*Sandy Andelman PhD, Cheryl Palm PhD & Bob Scholes PhD
Vital Signs Technical Council*

A note on sources: Brief notes on the sources of data are provided on each double-page spread. These should be read in conjunction with the Endnotes which give full details of all sources, together with citations and additional useful information.

Table of contents

| | |
|--|----|
| INTRODUCTION | 3 |
| SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL GROWTH CORRIDOR | 5 |
| PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE | 12 |
| CLIMATE | 16 |
| DEMOGRAPHY | 24 |
| ECOSYSTEM SERVICES | 28 |
| AGRICULTURE | 40 |
| ENDNOTES | 44 |



Introduction



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA IN BRIEF

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Geographical extent | Covers 945,203 square kilometres, of which 6.2% is open water, principally Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa. |
| Coast line | About 1,940 kilometres (including bays and major estuaries). |
| Major islands | Unguja (1,598 square kilometres), Pemba (991 square kilometres) and Mafia (445 square kilometres). |
| Frontiers with | Kenya and Uganda (north); Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (west); Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique (south). |
| Recent history | The nation of Tanzania was created when mainland Tanganyika merged with Zanzibar/Pemba on 26 April 1964, after Tanganyika became independent on 9 December 1961 and Zanzibar/Pemba on 10 December 1963. |
| Administration | Tanzania is a federal and constitutional republic, with its seat of central government in the capital of Dodoma. It is divided into 30 regions and 169 districts. Of these, 34 are urban units which are administered by city, municipal, or town councils. Rural districts are administered by village councils or township authorities. |
| Population | 44,928,923 in 2012, estimated to be 47,400,000 in 2014; 70% in rural and 30% in urban areas. Life expectancy at birth in 2012: 56 years. The under-15 age group makes up 44% of the total population. |
| Gross Domestic Product | US\$73.5 billion and US\$1,700 per capita in 2012; growth of 6.9% in 2012. Contribution to GDP in 2009: agriculture 26.6%; industry (including mining) 22.6%; services (including tourism) 50.8%. |
| Exports | US\$9 billion in 2012; main exports: gold, coffee, tobacco, cashew nuts, tea, cloves, cotton, tourism, diamonds; main export partners: India, China, Japan, Germany, United Arab Emirates. |
| Imports | US\$11 billion in 2012; main imports: consumer goods, machinery and transportation equipment, industrial raw materials, crude oil; main import partners: China, India, Kenya, South Africa, United Arab Emirates. |

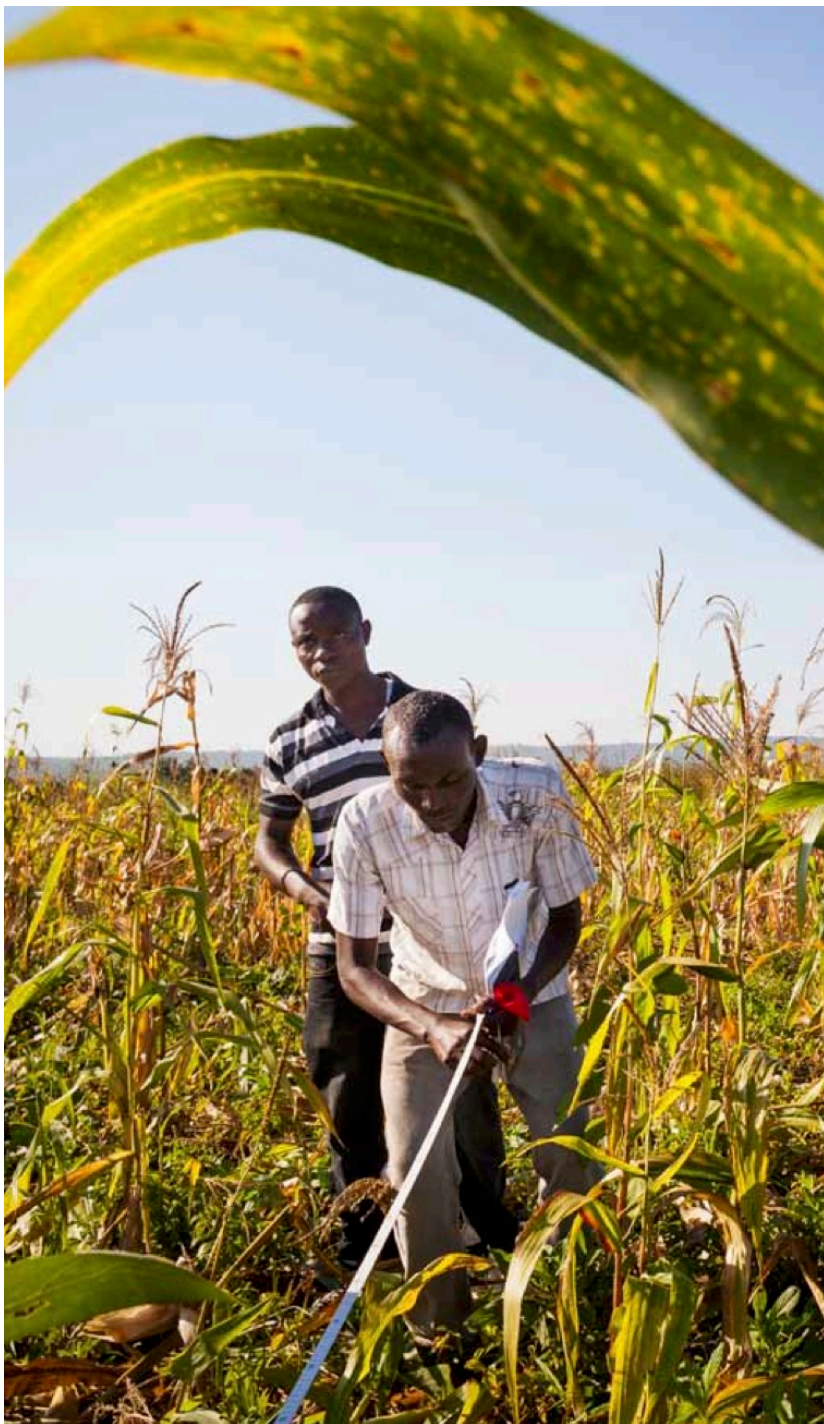
Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Regions



Districts



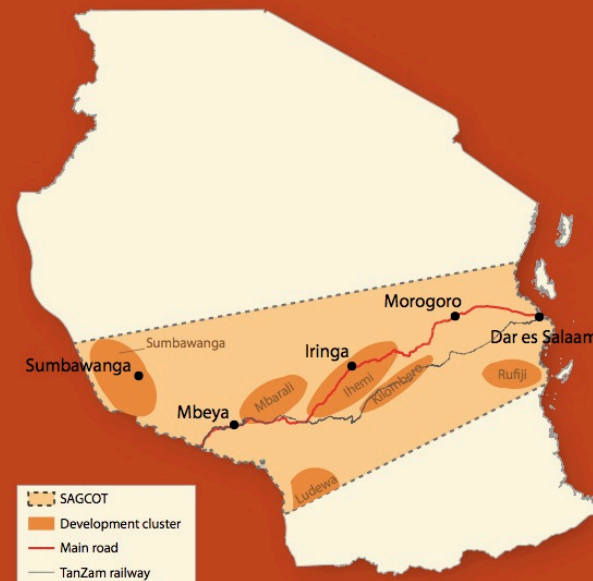


The Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor

The Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) is a multi-stakeholder partnership, including the Government of Tanzania, farmers, and the private sector. Launched in 2010, SAGCOT aims to attract some US\$3 billion of investment which will promote food security, reduce poverty, stimulate economic growth in the Corridor and develop Tanzania into a major exporter of food. Investments are expected from international and local businesses, international development partners and the Tanzanian government.

The Corridor covers about 300,000 square kilometres, or close to one third of the country, and stretches between the Indian Ocean and the borders of Malawi, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Major centres in the Corridor include Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Iringa, Mbeya and Sumbawanga. The TanZam railway and main road between Dar es Salaam and the Zambian border are major assets to facilitate economic development, especially to transport food exports.

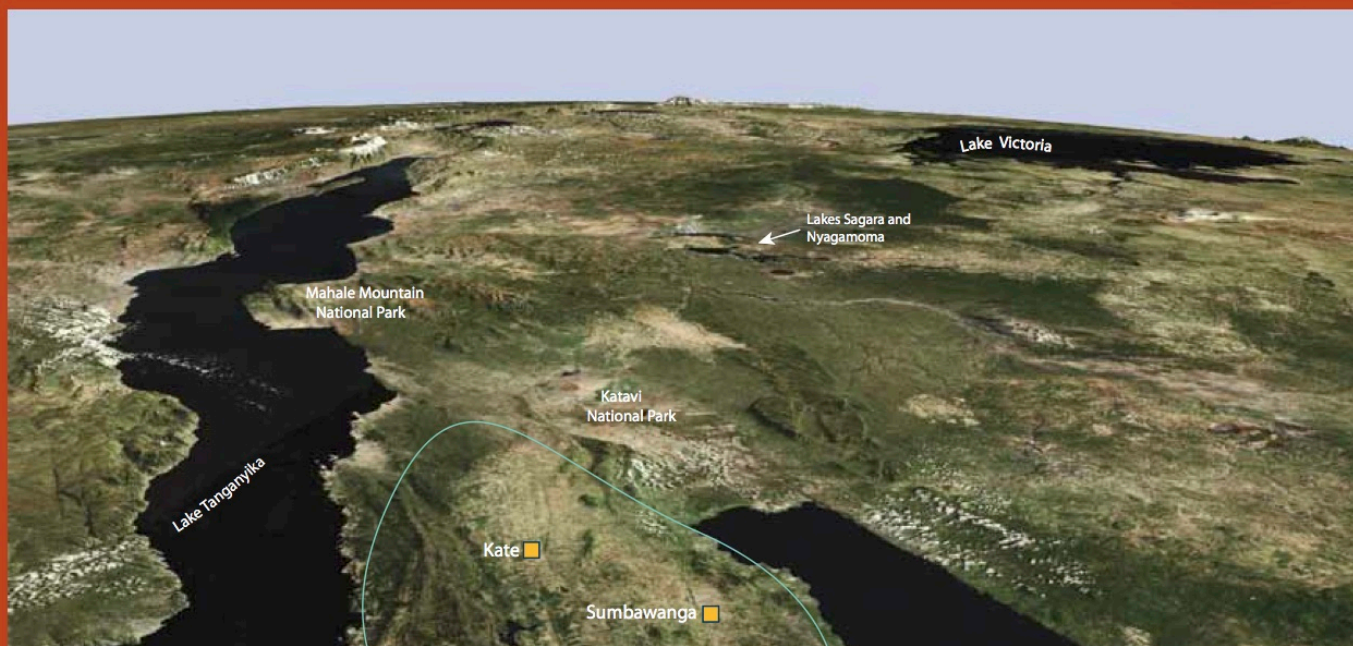
In addition to intensive commercial enterprises, small-scale farmers and the rural poor will be major beneficiaries of SAGCOT which aims to develop 350,000 hectares into productive farmland. Annual farming revenues are expected to increase by US\$1.2 billion. It is also hoped that the livelihoods of some two million people



in about 450,000 farming households will be improved and enriched. SAGCOT recognises the value of environmental conservation and natural resource management as critical to the Corridor's long-term economic development. Contributions made by Vital Signs are thus important for the success of SAGCOT.

SAGCOT activities and investments will be largely concentrated in six development clusters across the Corridor, which are described in the pages ahead.

Sumbawanga Cluster



Sumbawanga Cluster straddles the highlands that lie between Lake Rukwa in the east and Lake Tanganyika to the west. The only major commercial centre is the town of Sumbawanga, and most people in the area live in rural areas where they farm, predominantly with maize, sorghum and various legumes. Much of the cluster has soils that are well suited to crops (see page 28), and so large areas have been cleared of natural vegetation.

Annual rainfall is usually between 900 and 1,000 millimetres, and falls

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_16190

