

PROJECT COUNTRY:

TANZANIA



Capital:	Dodoma / government seat in Dar-es-Salaam
Size:	947,300km ² (23 x the size of Switzerland)
Inhabitants:	41 million (5.5 x the population of Switzerland)
Languages:	Kiswahili, English (official languages), Arabic, in total over 100 languages
Ethnicities:	African ethnicities 99% (of those 95% Bantu, with over 130 tribes), Arab, Asian or European 1%



Economic, social and political situation

Tanzania was founded in 1964 through the union of Tanganyika (mainland) and Zanzibar (island group in the Indian Ocean) and today carries the official name “United Republic of Tanzania”. Tanzania is known as a first class tourist destination for its spectacular national parks and as the home of the highest peak in Africa – Kilimanjaro. Economically, Tanzania belongs among the poorest 10% of the world with a net per capita income of \$1400 per year. Almost 90% of inhabitants live on less than \$1.25 per day and the country has the third highest number of AIDS-related deaths. Malaria also presents a great challenge for the country, being responsible for 10% of all deaths. Although the three largest lakes in Africa belong partly to Tanzania, access to clean water following increased pollution from industry and agriculture poses a serious problem.



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Despite all of these factors hindering development in the areas of health and the economy, Tanzania is relatively stable politically with a multiple party system..

Geography and agriculture

Tanzania can be roughly divided up into three geographical zones: the coastal level with tropical climate and vegetation, the Maasai savannah in the North, and the high plateau also in the North where a more moderate climate prevails. Parts of the three largest African lakes (Victoria, Tanganyika and Malawi) and the highest elevation in Africa (Mount Kilimanjaro) lie in Tanzania.

Although a small percentage of Tanzania’s area is used for agriculture (around 4%), this branch of the economy plays an important role. Circa



Large areas of the forests have already been cleared

80% of the population work in the agricultural sector, where two thirds of farmers own 5 hectares of land or less. These small farmers predominantly have to try to combat worsening soil fertility resulting from overuse of the land and unsuitable agricultural practices.

In past years large areas of Tanzania were placed under protection to conserve the remaining forests and ecosystems. It can also be said that Tanzania's natural resources (water, land and forests) are greatly threatened by exhaustive cultivation and overexploitation.

Biovision in Tanzania

In Tanzania Biovision is primarily concerned with the protection of biodiversity and conservational use of natural resources. Biovision has been active in Tanzania since 2006 and currently supports the following two projects:

1. Biodiversity Conservation
2. "Bustani ya Tushikamane" – Garden of Solidarity



In agricultural courses, small farmers learn how to produce sufficient food for themselves and their families without overexploiting natural resources.

Did you know?

More than 30% of the country is protected national park – more than in all other African countries.

A future for all, naturally