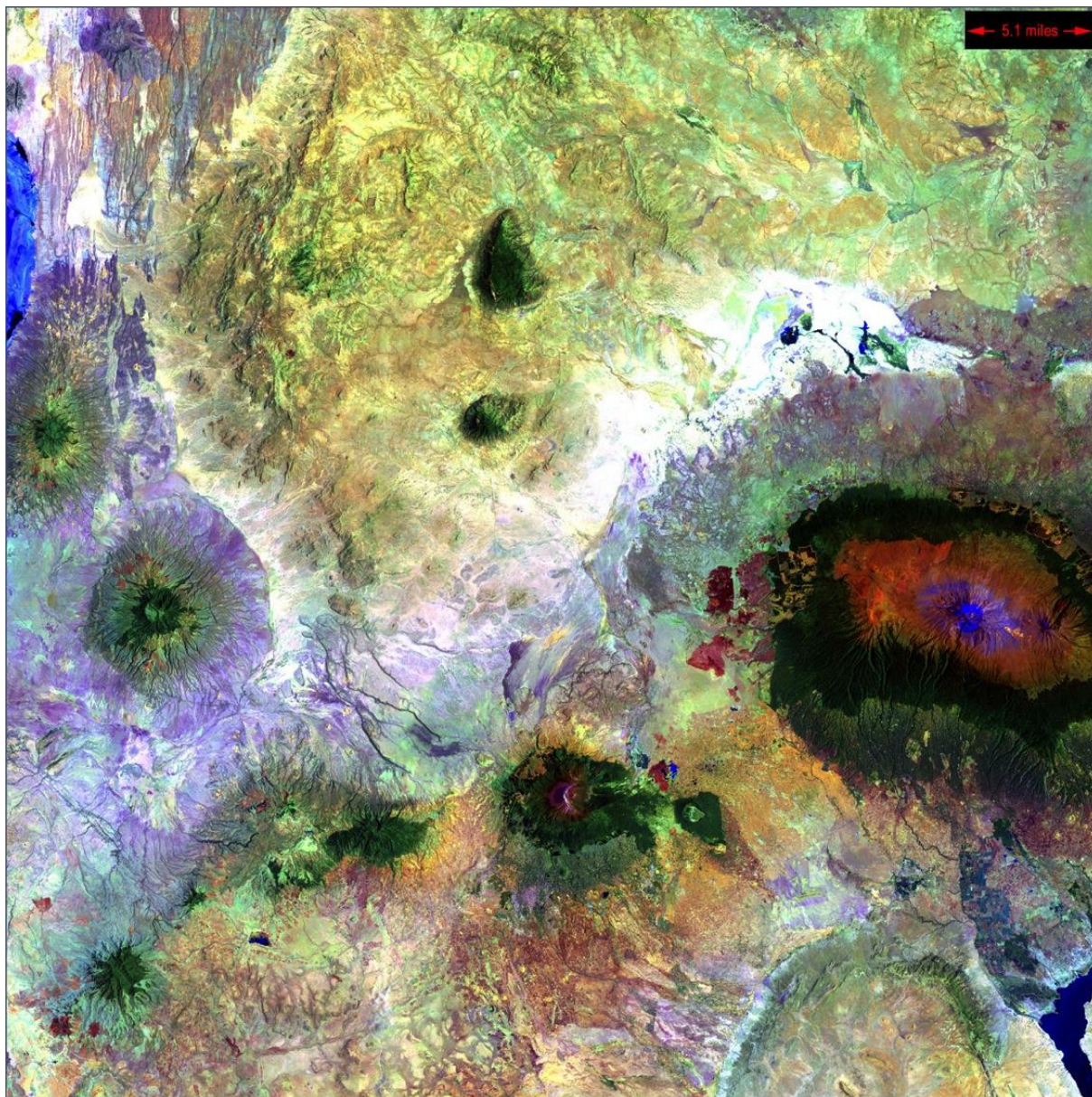
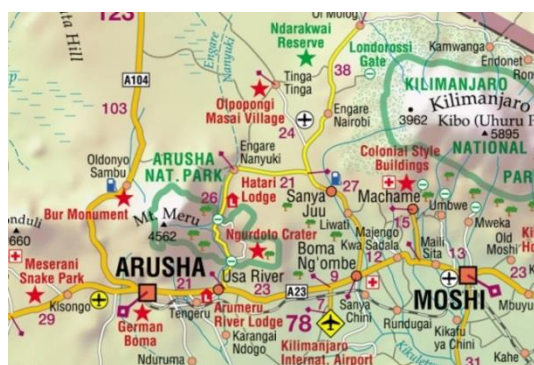


Commission de Géographie rurale du CNFG
JOURNEES RURALES NORD TANZANIE
30 mars -14 avril 2017
*Patrimoines, environnements
et développement rural*

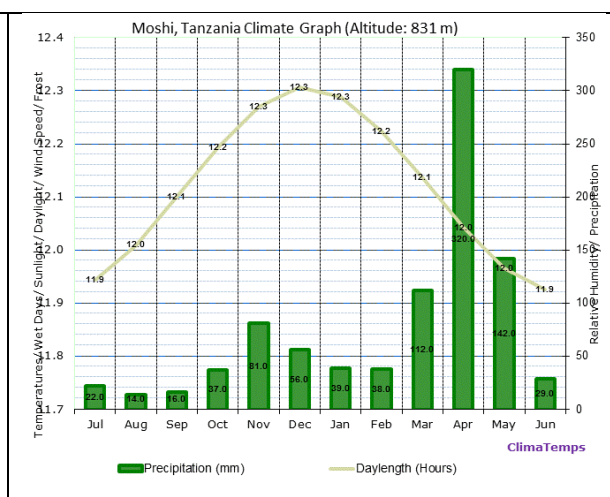
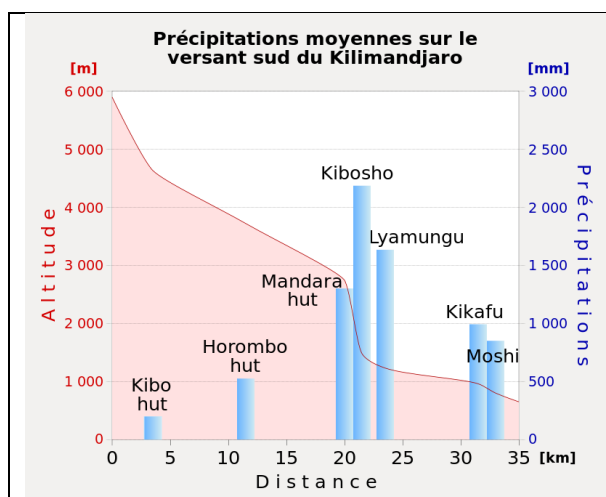
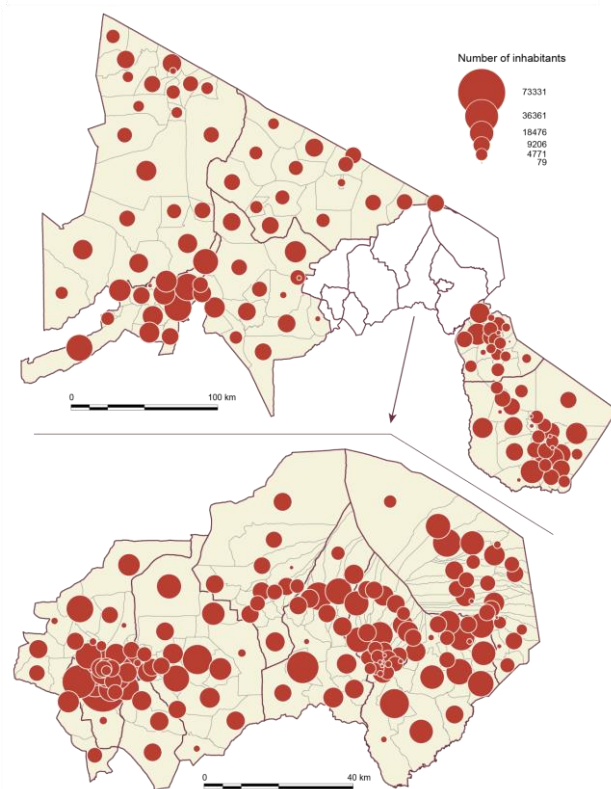
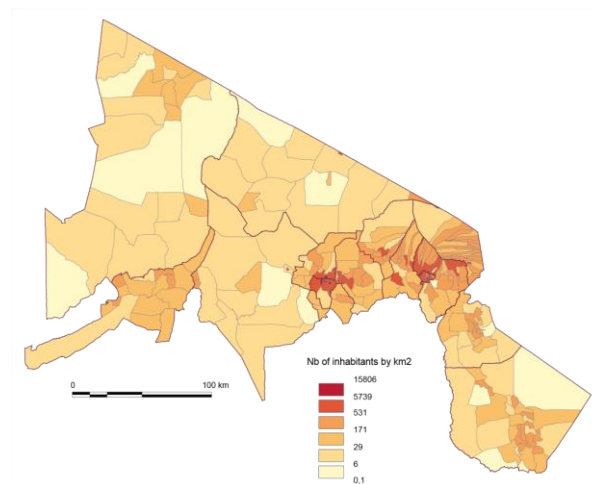
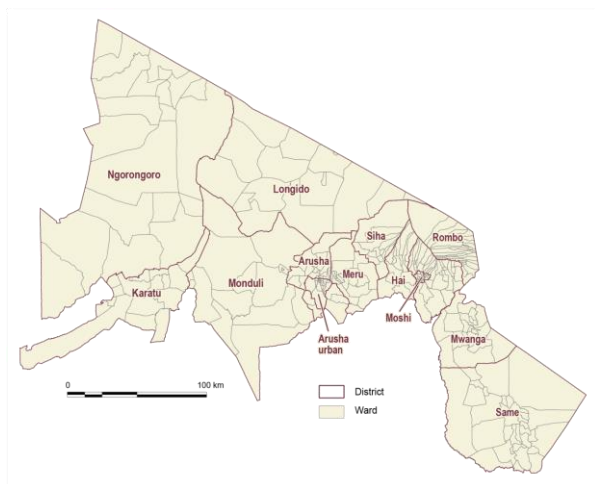


**Les cafés
géographiques
à Toulouse**

Quelques données générales



LA TANZANIE : QUELQUES STATISTIQUES NATIONALES		LA REGION KILIMANJARO	
Source : populationdata.net		Source : Atlas des données Knoema (knoema.fr)	
Population (estimation)	50 142 938 habitants (2016)	Capitale: Moshi	
Croissance démographique	2,77 % / an	Land area (sq.km): 13 250 (2012)	
Superficie	945 088 km ²	Total Agricultural Area (ha): 239 350 (2012)	
PIB	45,766 milliards \$USD (2015)	Agricultural Household Members: 1 142 285 (2008)	
PIB/habitant	967 \$USD (2015)	Industry: Gross Value Added (Tshs. Million):155 109 (2012)	
Croissance du PIB	7,00 % / an (2015)	Population (persons):1 640 087 (2012)	
Espérance de vie	62,20 ans (2016)	Population Density (person/sq.km): 124 (2012)	
Taux de natalité	36‰ (2016)	Urban Population (%):22,5 (2006)	
Indice de fécondité	4,83 enfants / femme (2016)	Employment (persons):108 224 (2013)	
Taux de mortalité	7,80 ‰ (2016)	Life Expectancy at Birth, Male:68 (2006)	
Taux de mortalité infantile	41,20 ‰ (2016)	Life Expectancy at Birth, Female:70 (2006)	
Taux d'alphabétisation	87,31 % (2015)	Total Fertility Rate (persons per woman):3,7 (2006)	
Monnaie	Shilling tanzanien (TZS)		



1^{er} jour MOSHI ville du café

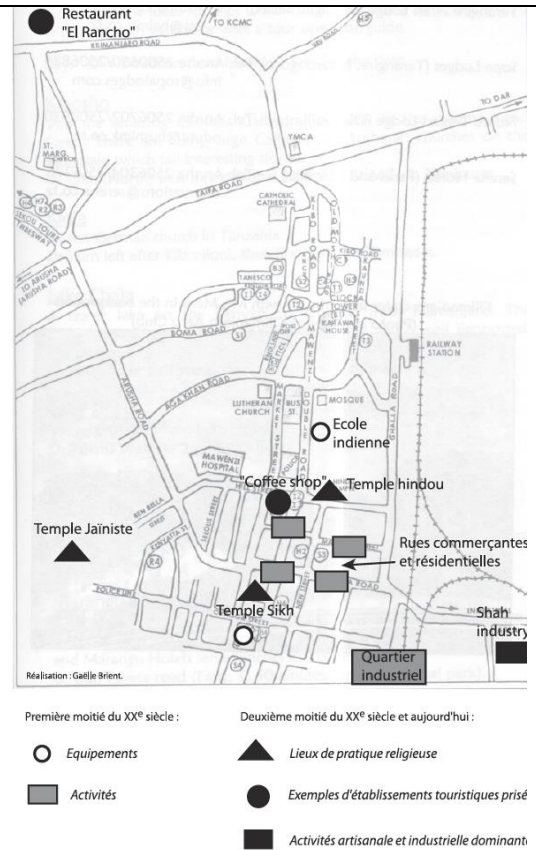
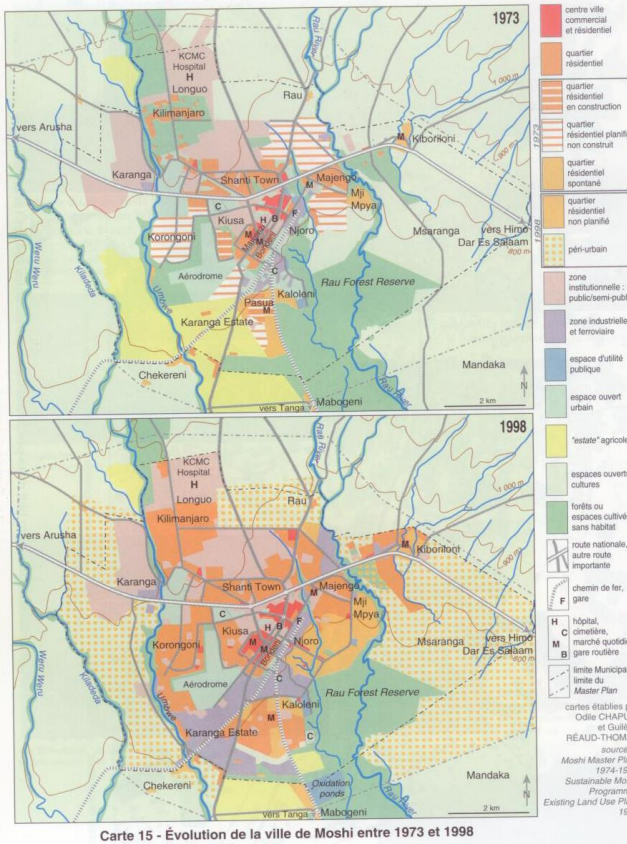
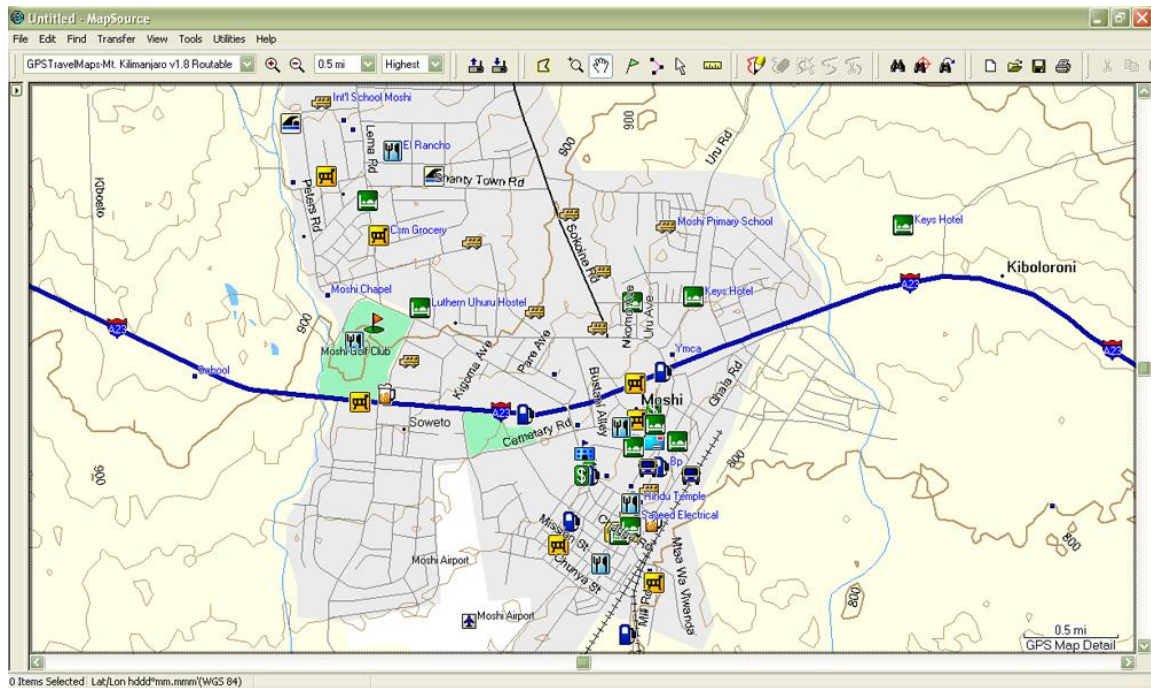
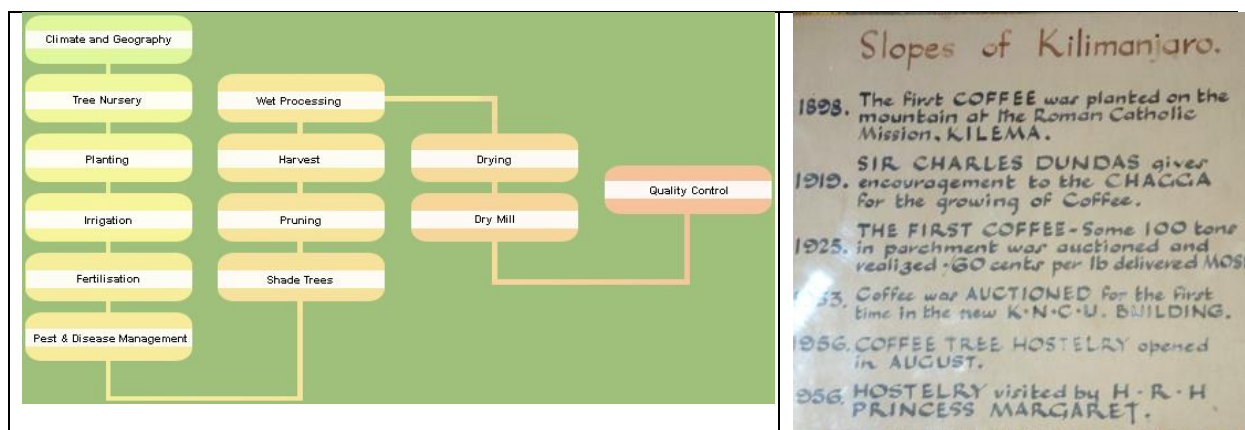
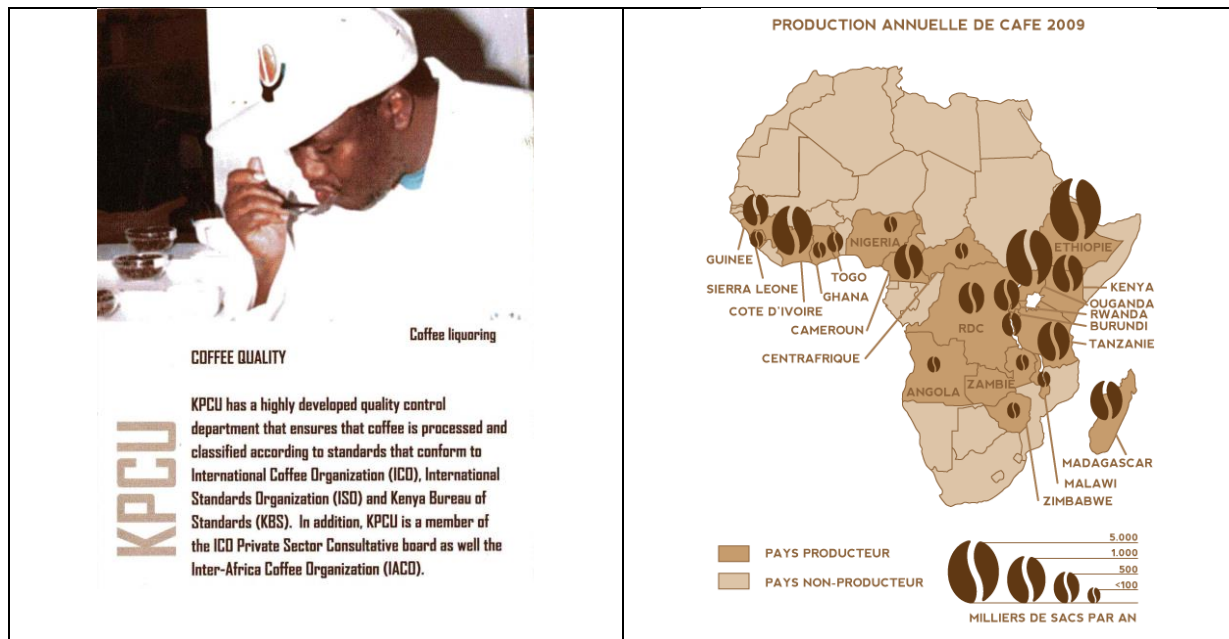
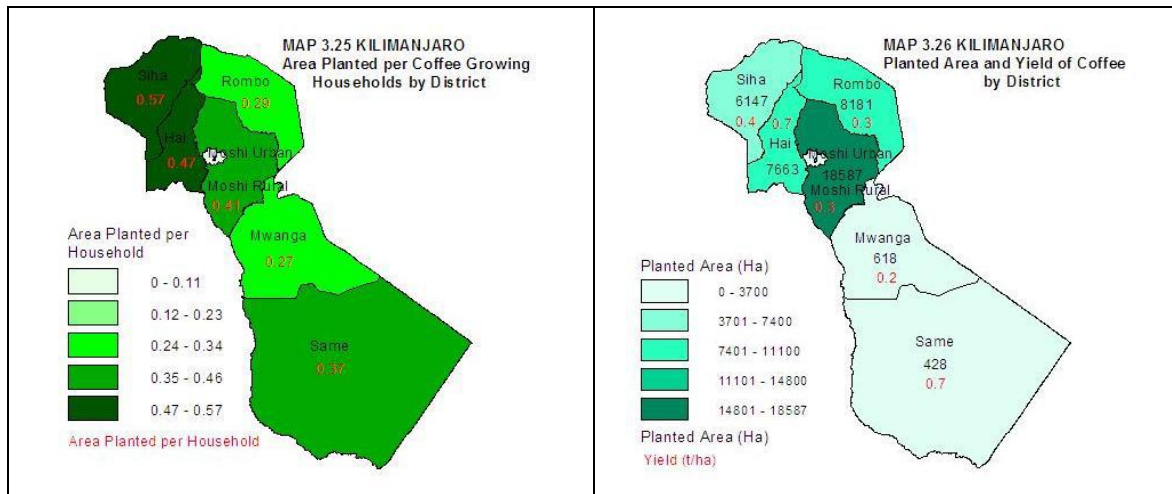


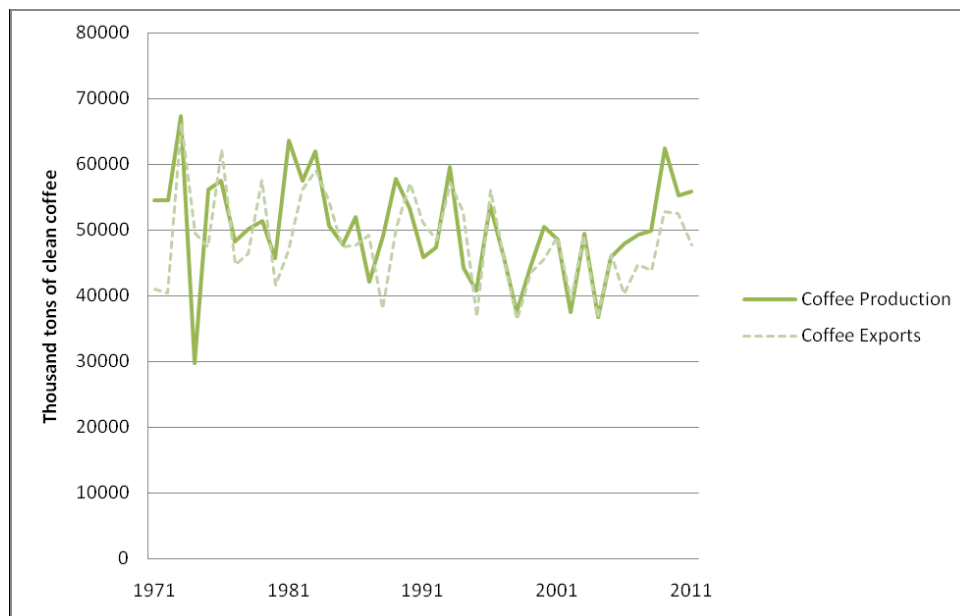
Figure 2 – Les lieux du territoire des Indiens à Moshi.



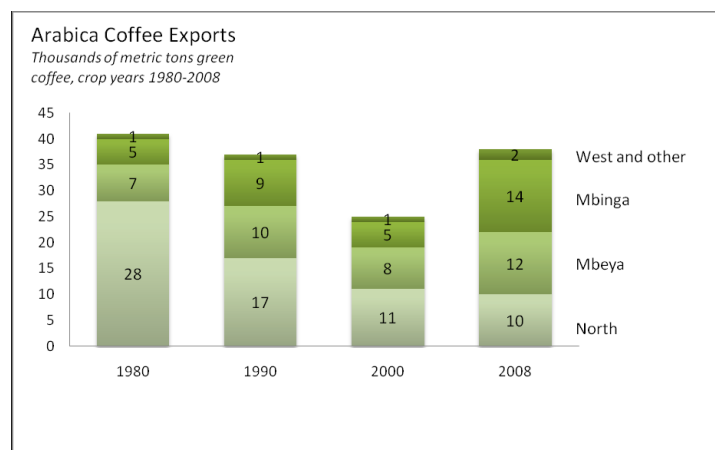
A unique position on Japanese markets thanks to the “Kilimanjaro” coffee appellation.

“Tanzania benefits from a unique position in Japan thanks to the existence of a “Kilimanjaro” appellation. According to a recent study from PROMAR, “Kilimanjaro” is a widely recognized and well liked type of coffee in the Japanese market, and the word “Kilimanjaro” has strong marketing power. While it initially referred to a Mild Arabica coffee from the Kilimanjaro region of Tanzania the All Japan Fair Trade Council decided that all mild Arabica coffee produced in Tanzania could be labelled as "Kilimanjaro" coffee, regardless of whether it is grown in Kilimanjaro or in the southern highlands (1991).

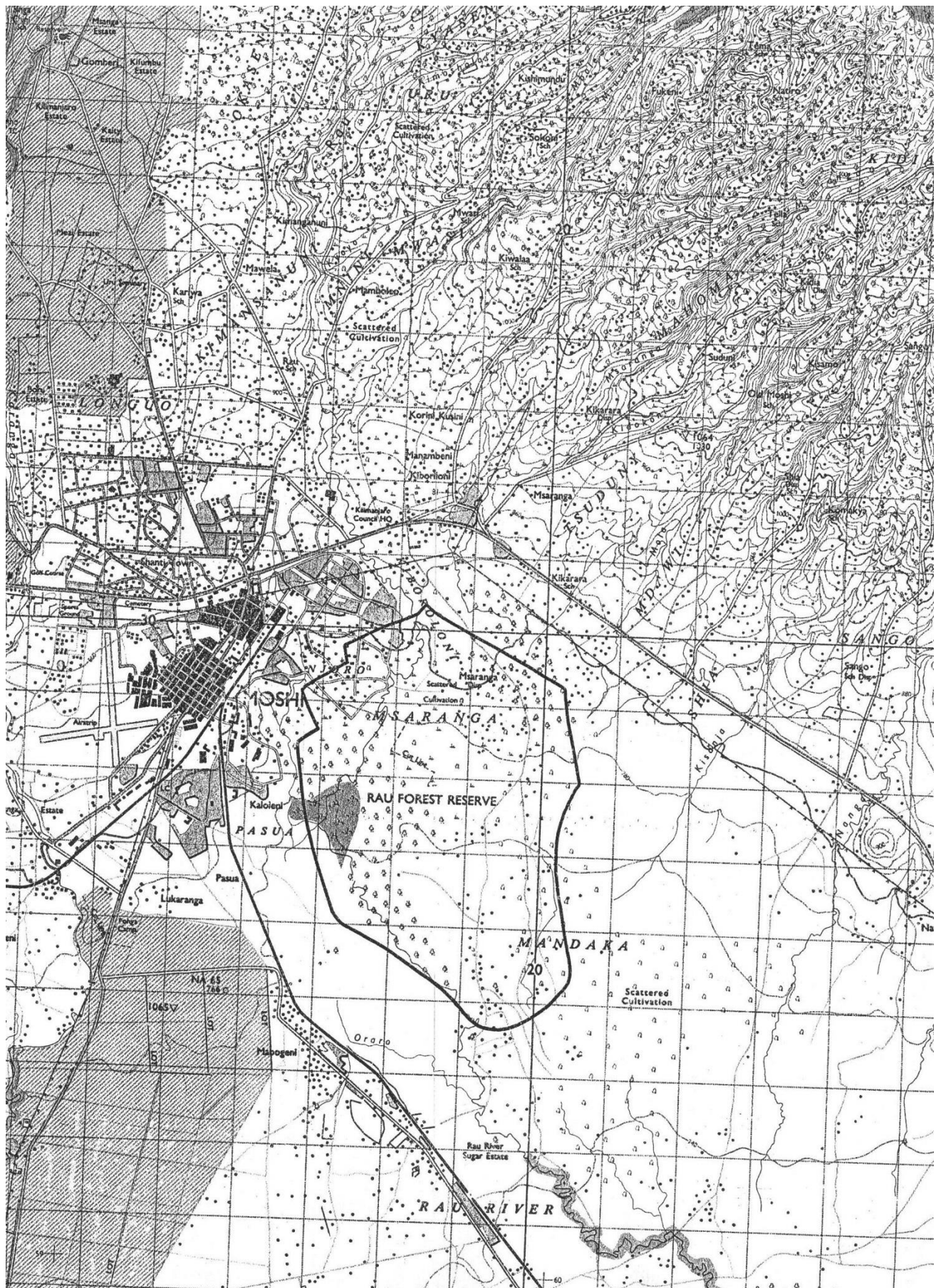
In addition, blended coffee comprised of 30% or more Tanzanian mild Arabica beans could equally be labeled as "Kilimanjaro". This decision also meant that coffee produced in other African countries could not be sold in Japan under the “Kilimanjaro” label. This has strongly contributed to an increase of Tanzania coffee exports towards Japan over the last twenty years.



Evolution of Tanzania Coffee Production/Exports (1971---2011) - Source: USDA



Source:TCB statistics 2009



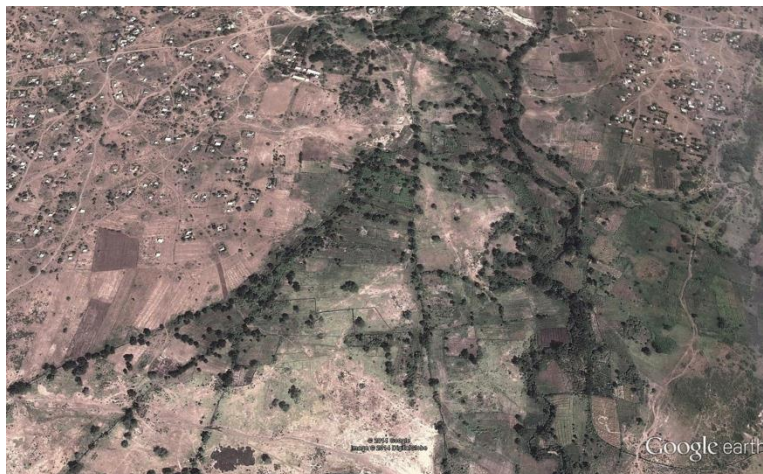
2° jour Transect Machame – Kwasadala – Rundugai



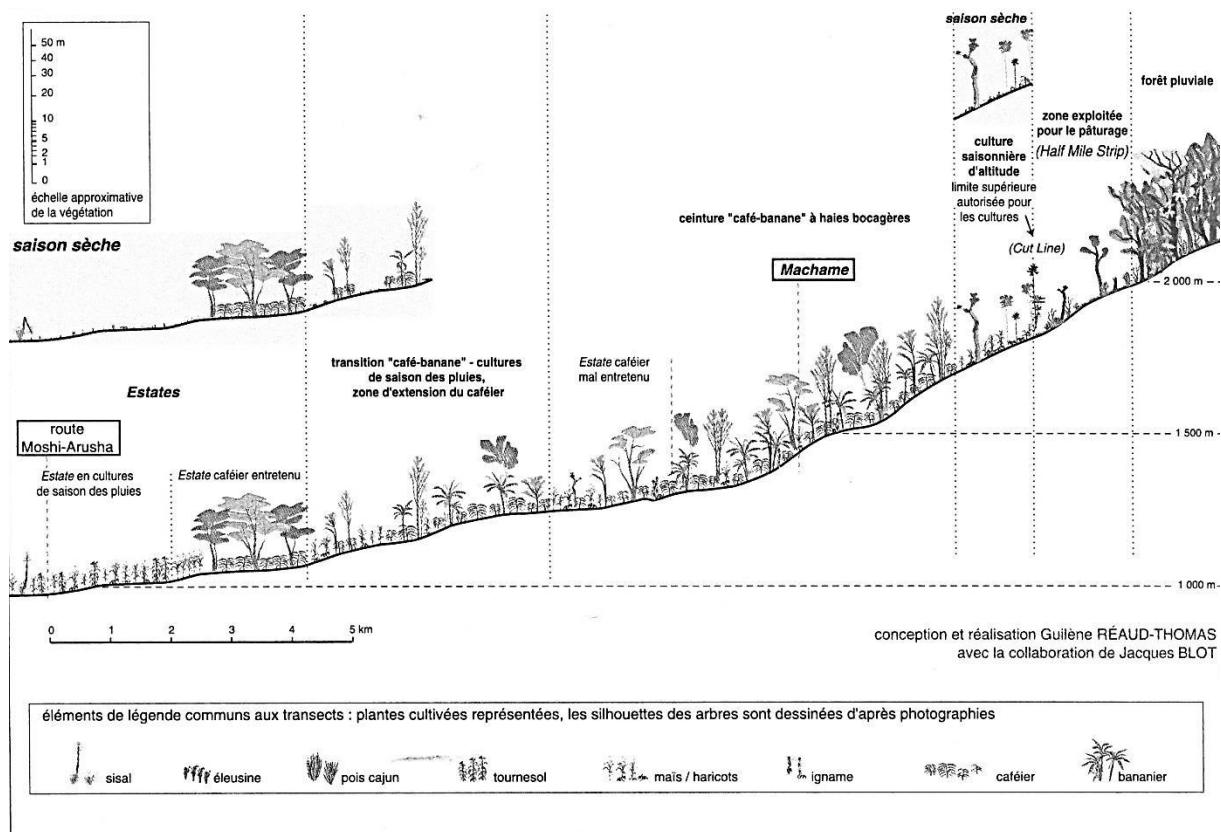
Machame route, Coffee Banana Belt



Kwa Sa Dala Market

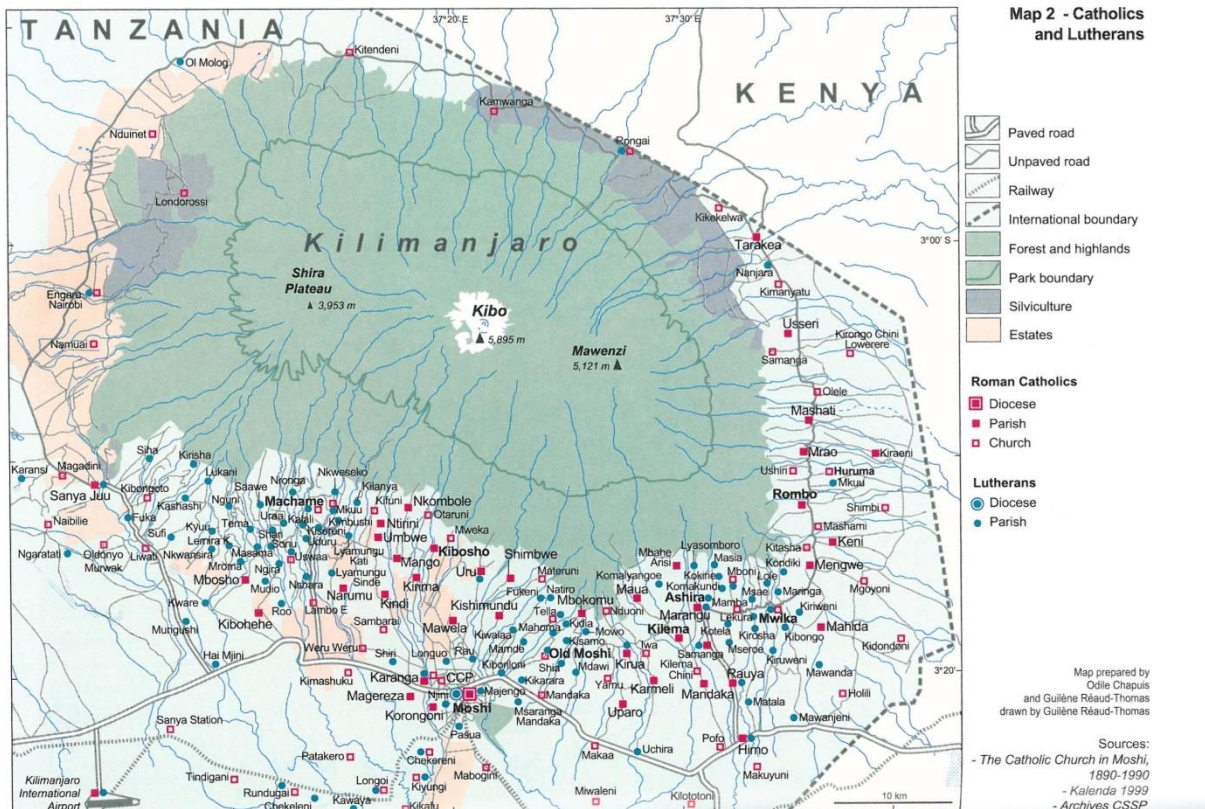
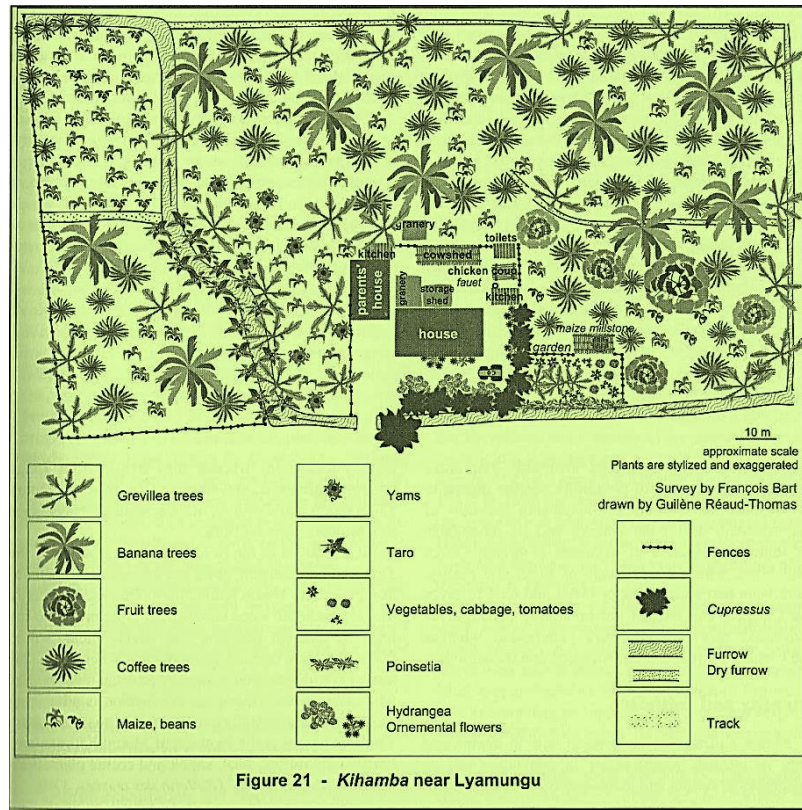


Rundugai



Rundugaï, terres « semi-arides »

3^e jour : Kilema



Depuis Old Moshi

epères

Depuis Old Mosh

- vers 50 ap. J.C. Diogène : Voyage en Afrique orientale. Evoque des montagnes neigeuses
- 2e siècle ap. J.C. : Ptolémée établit la carte d'Afrique avec 'Les Monts de la Lune'
- 1519 : première évocation du Kilimandjaro selon E. Reclus

Implantations

11 mai 1848 : Reichmann (CNS) voit le sommet et jette de nouveau
 1960 : Rome confie la *Préfecture apostolique*
 du Zanguebar aux séculiers qui s'installent
 à Pangumoni en 1968

- .1861-1862 : von der Decken, Kerssen et Thornton grimpent à près de 3500m d'altitude. Carte topographique
- .1875 : Stanley confirme la découverte des sources du Nil par Speke en 1862
- .1883 : Les tentatives d'escalade du sommet recommencent. Thompson échoue
- .1884 : Johnston, naturaliste, atteint 4500m
- .1885 : 1^{er} poste protestant à Chel Moshi
- .1886 : 1^{ère} école protestante
- .1887 : Meyer arrive à 5 650m
- .1888 : Ehlers atteint 5 740m
- .1889 : Meyer et Furttscheller réussissent l'ascension : ils baptisent le sommet *Kaiser Wilhelm Spitze*

.1891-1914 : Protectorat allemand

-1891 : 1^{ère} mission catholique d'élévation1893 : Myr Le Roy publie *Au Nulima Njoro*

Fondation de la mission protestante de

Mac name

1898 : Fondation de la mission de Bombo

1916 : Contrôle britannique

1926 : Reusch atteint le fond du cratère du Kibo et découvre le léopard gelé (Hemingway)

1931 : Fondation de Huruma (N.D. des Neiges)

et de l'ordre des Sœurs de N.D. du Saintmandjaro)

1952 : Premier pasteur africain

1942 : Premier prêtre africain

9 décembre 1961 : Le drapeau du Tanganyika est hissé sur le Kibo



Le pic du Nima-Wenzé (5 300m)
vu du Haut-Plateau (4 800m)

Je me retourne, et voilà qu'en bas, dans un trou,
m'apparaît la neige. La neige immaculée du Kilima-Ndjaru.
Alors, me rappelant que j'ai l'honneur d'être le premier prêtre catholique et le premier Français
névès, je plante entre les pierres une petite croix de buyeré. Je fais ma petite prière
au bon Dieu et, à travers l'espace, par-dessus les terres, par-dessus les mers,
l'envoie mon salut à la patrie lointaine.

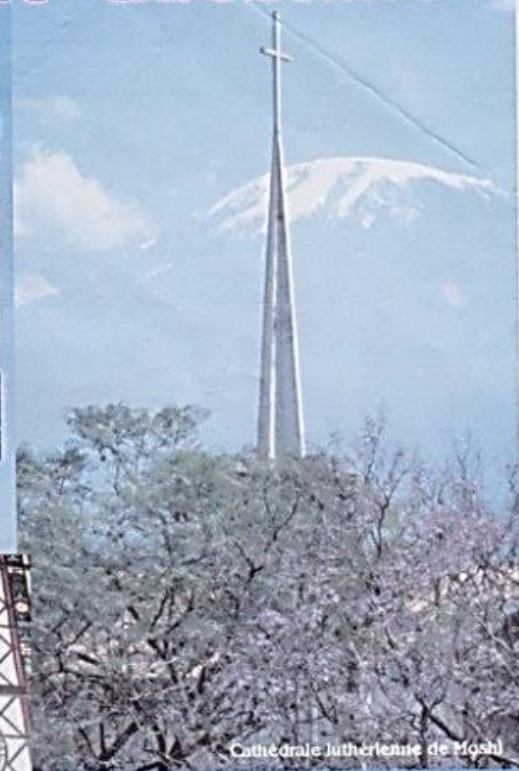
Mer Le Roy, *Au Kilima-Ndjaru*, p. 321



Bagamoyo : les spirituels en route vers le Kilimandjaro



Kilema



Cathédrale luthérienne de Mosh



Eglise orthodoxe grecque vendue depuis, aux baptistes (Moshi)

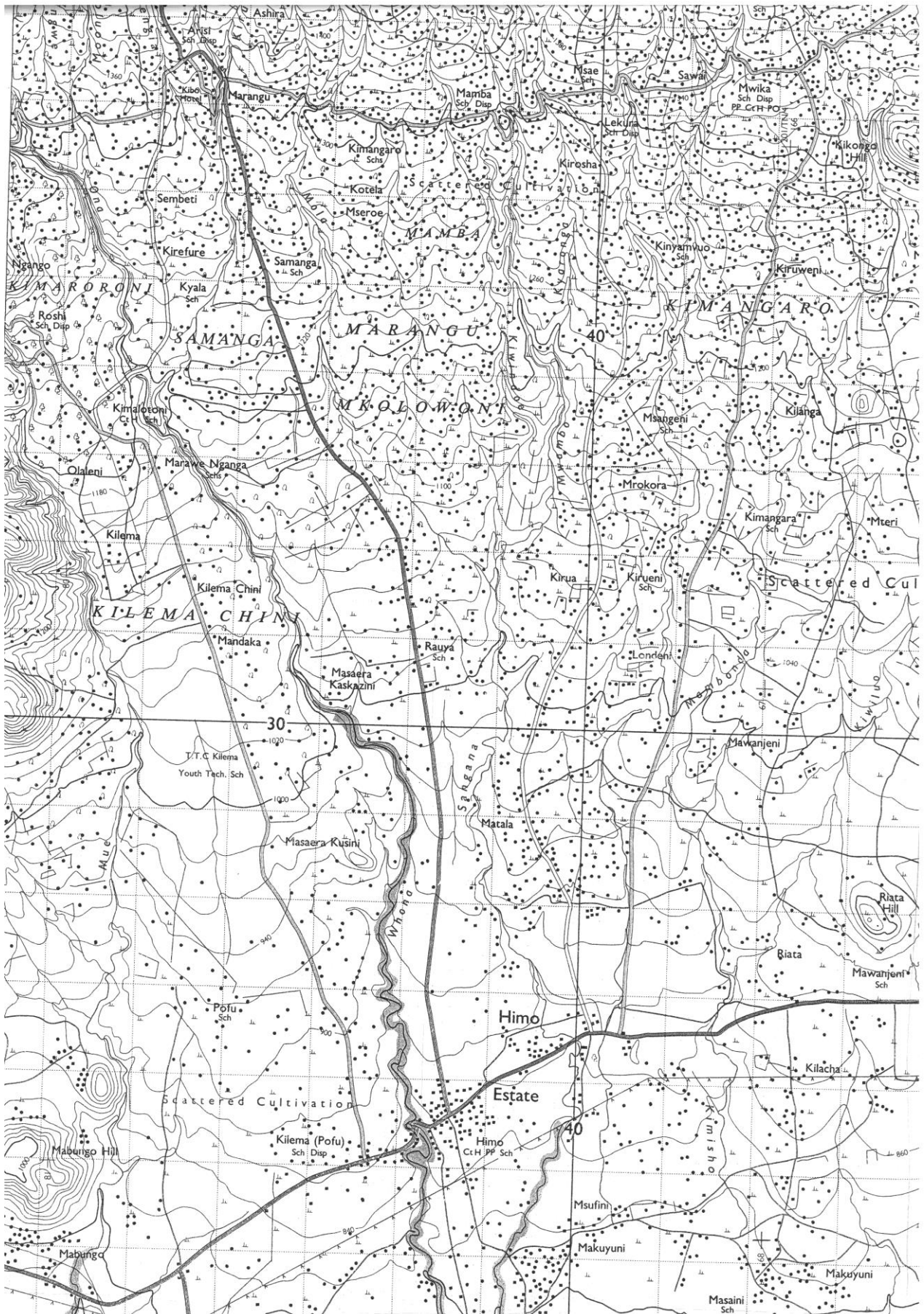


Mission catholique de Kibosho (1885)

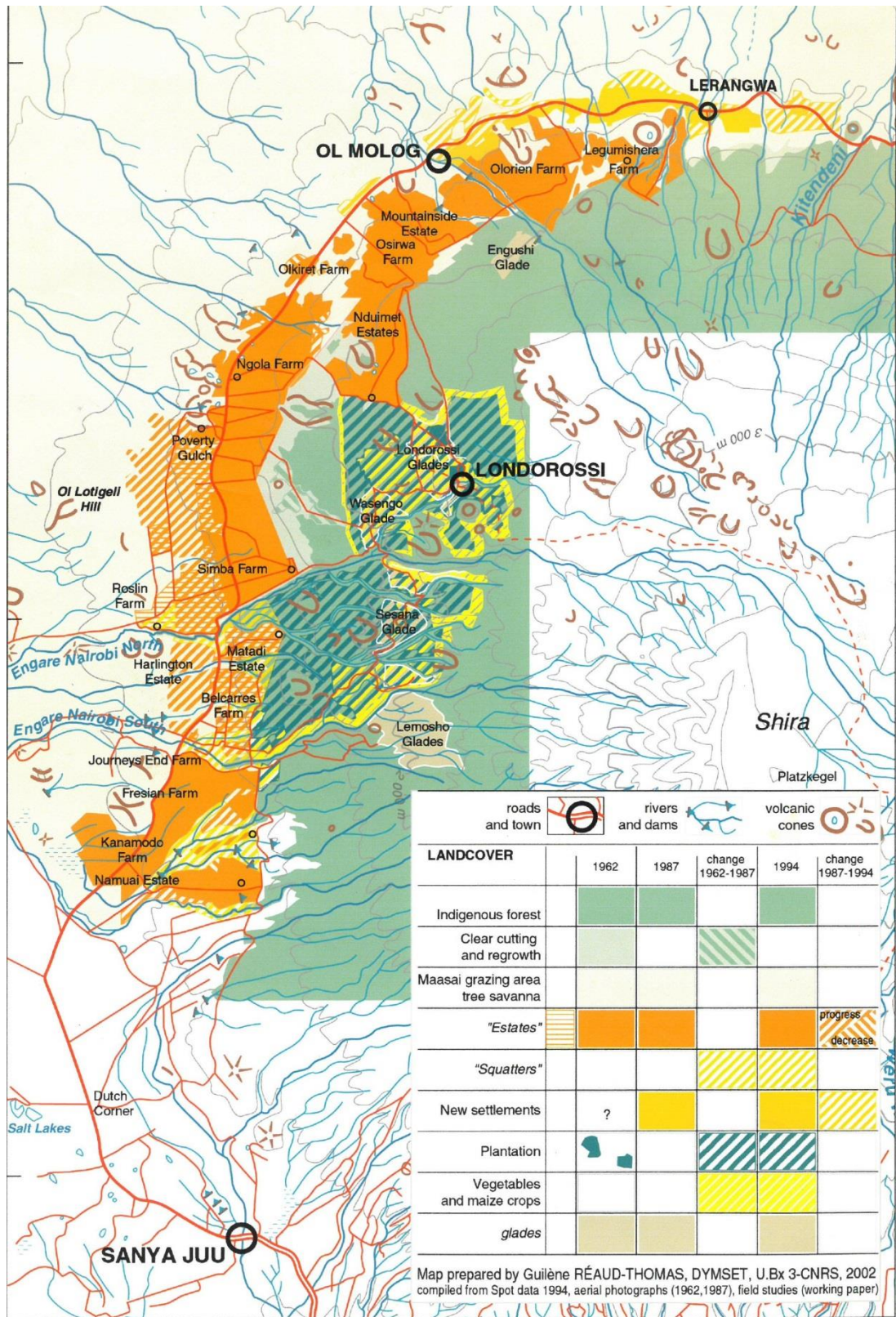
ADES DyMSET

**Aménagement, Développement
Environnement, Santé et Société**
Journal of Environment & Development
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jod.sagepub.com

Photos : A. et F. BART, B. CHARLERY
Conception : Annie LENOBLE-BART
Réalisation : Marie-Louise PENN



4° jour : Grandes fermes de l'Ouest



LANDCOVER CHANGE ON WEST KILIMANJARO, 1962-1994

5°/6° jour : Marangu – Kinapa / Mts Pare et Usambara

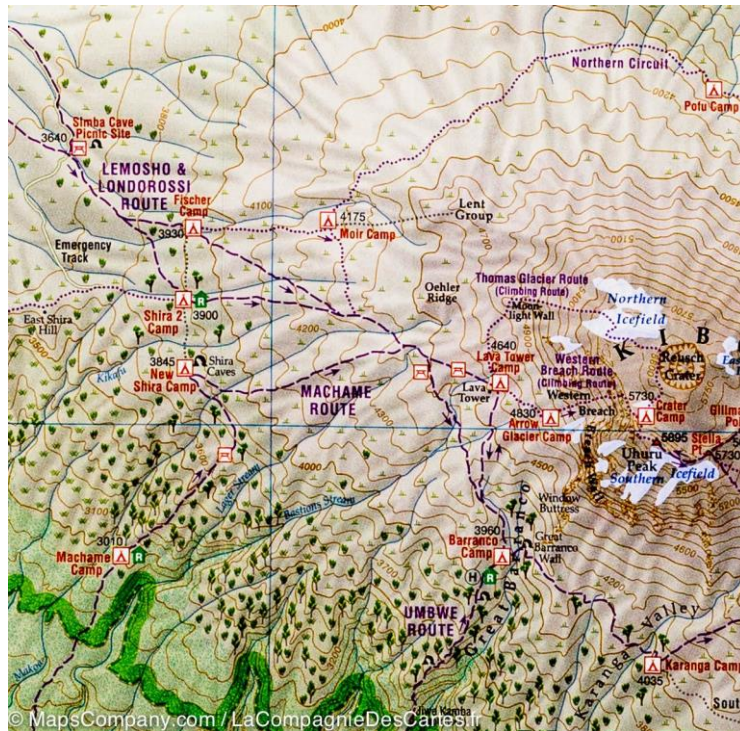
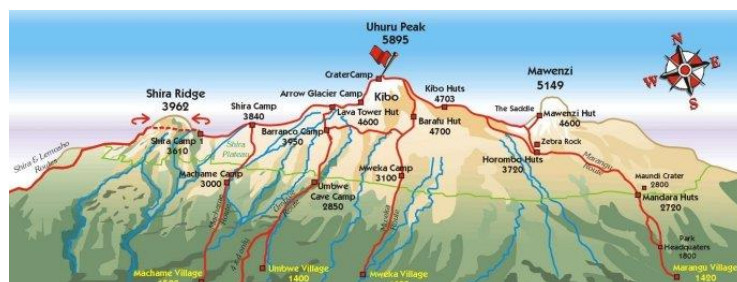
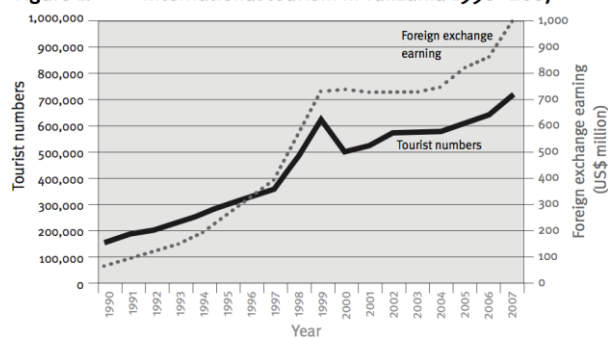
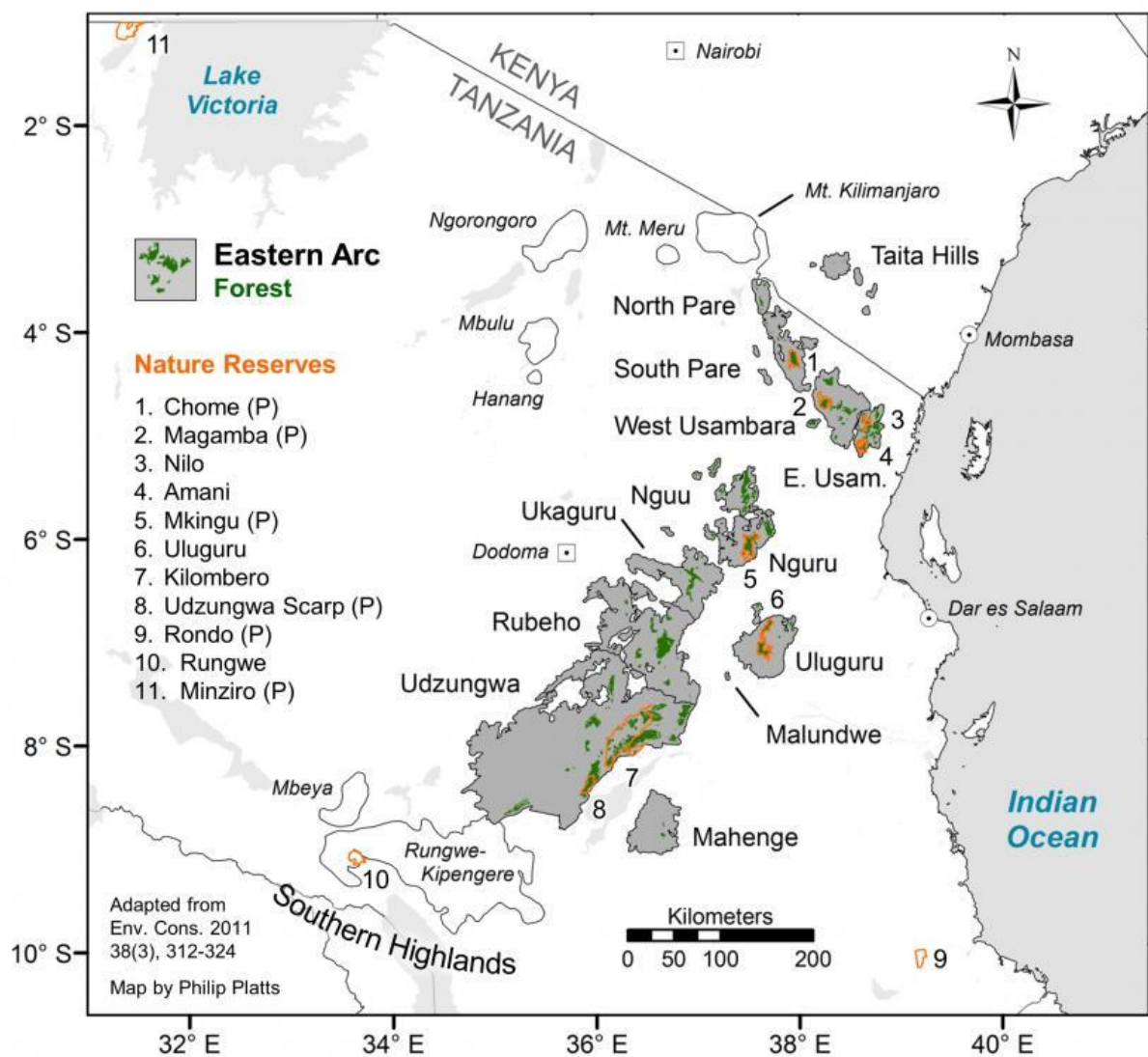


Table 1: Average Mount Kilimanjaro climbing staff pay (wages plus tips)

Staff	Daily wage (US\$)	Daily tip (US\$)	Pay / trip (US\$)	Trips / year	Staff annual income (US\$)
Guide	10.00	5.38	108	17	1,830
Porter	5.00	3.59	60	14	842
Cook	5.00	2.87	55	14	771

Figure 1: International tourism in Tanzania 1990–2007

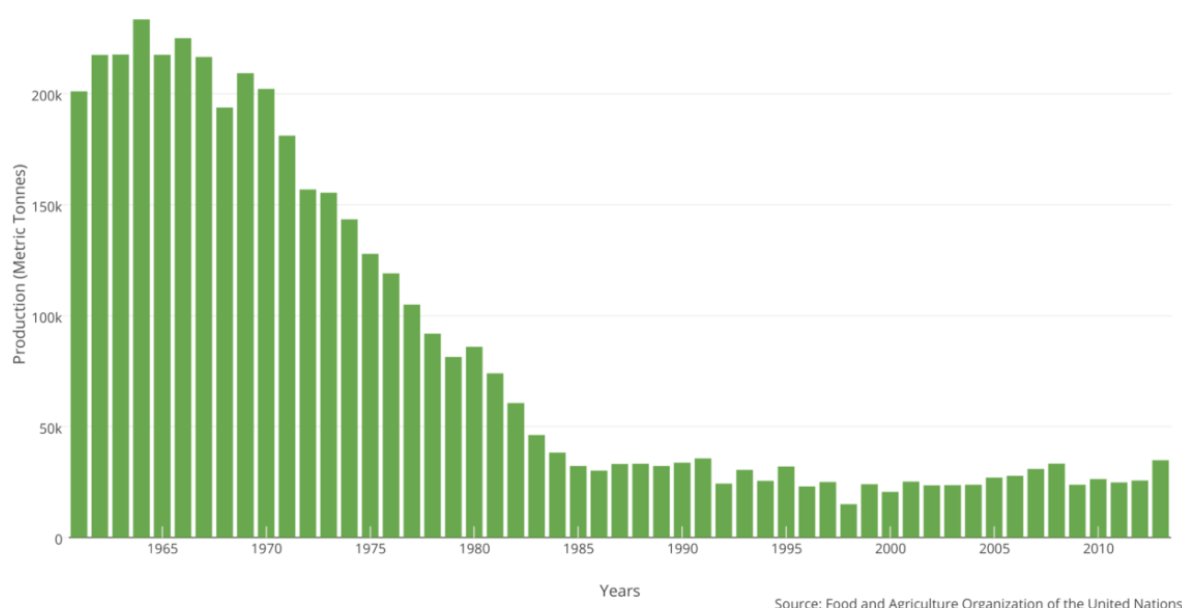






7° jour : Sisal

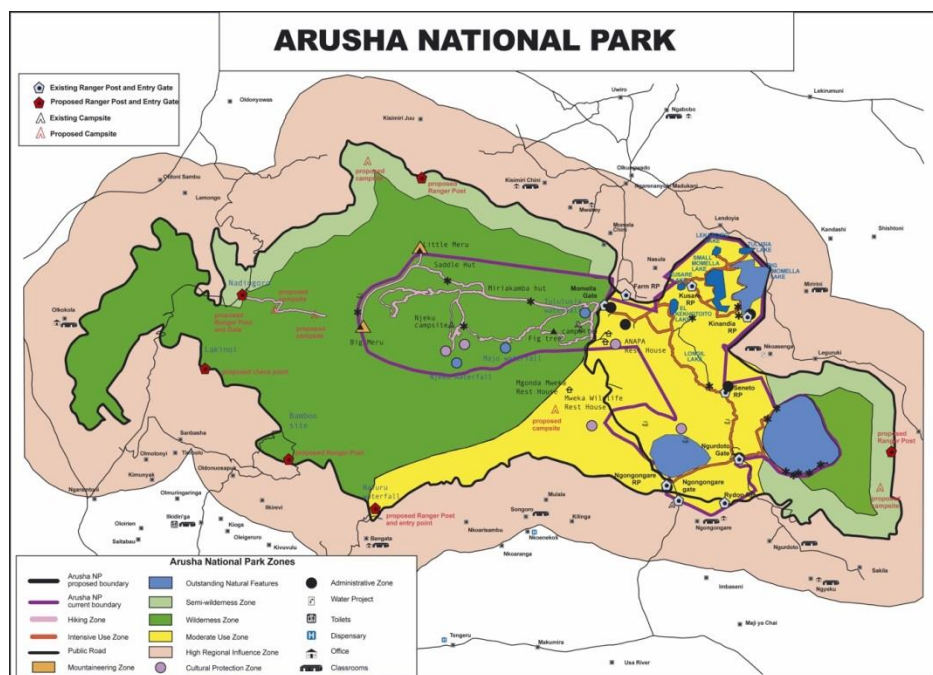
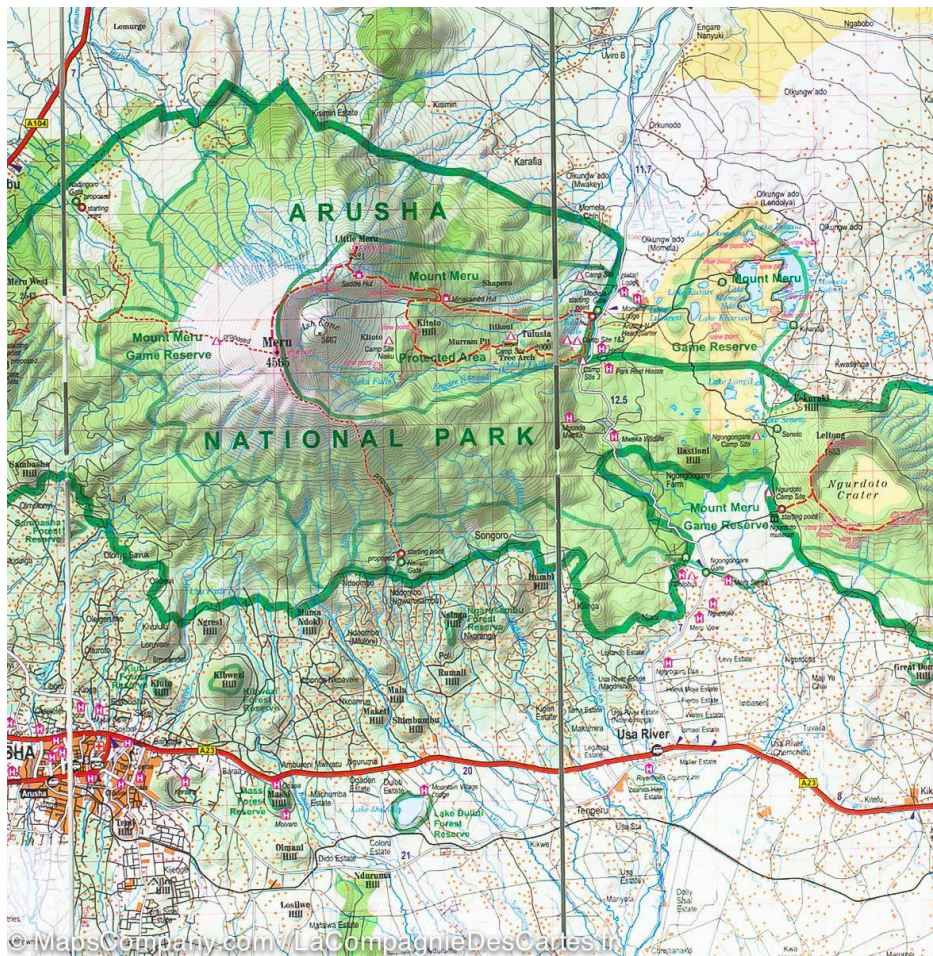
Sisal Production in Tanzania Since Independence



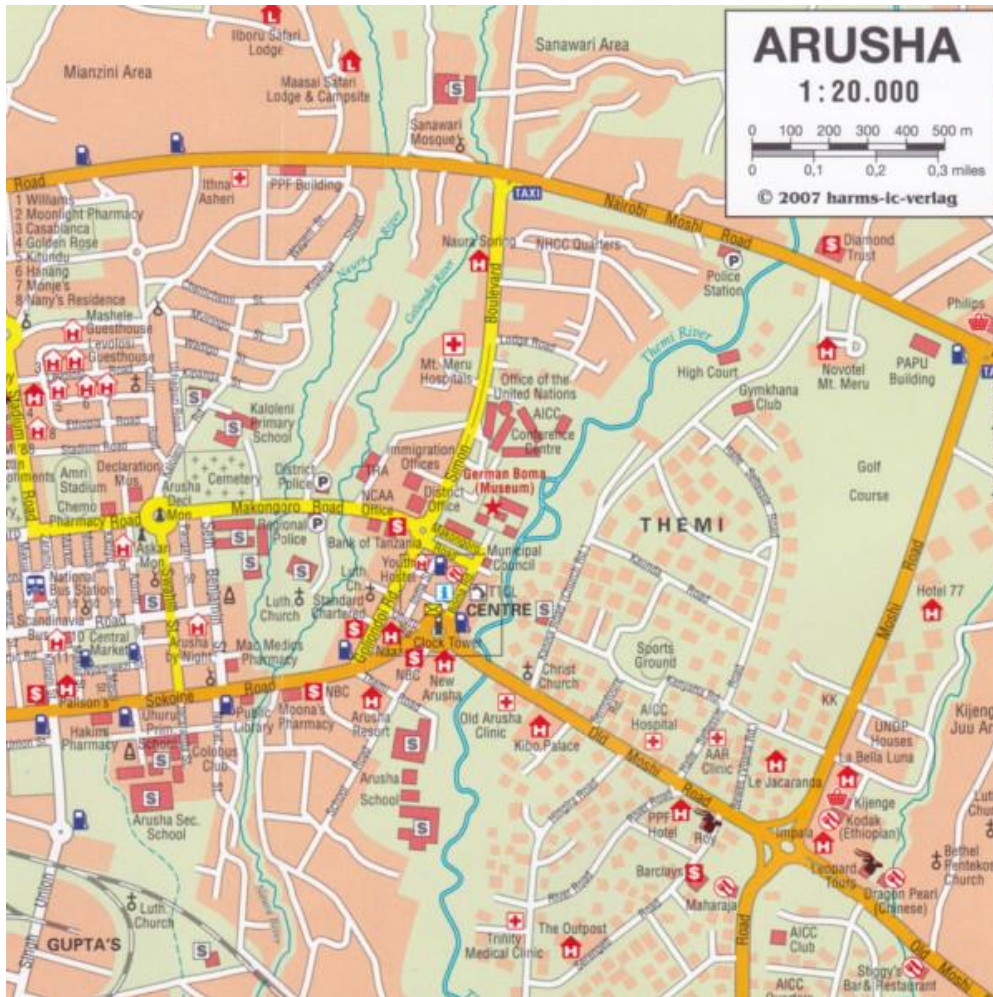
Yunus Mssika, Senior Quality Assurance Officer at the Tanzania Sisal Board (TSB), announced that the country is **increasing its sisal production with the objective to reach 100,000 metric tons by 2021**. According to Mssika, Tanzania's sisal output could increase to 43,000 tons in 2016 from 40,000 tons in 2015 as farmers start to harvest a new crop planted three years ago. Tanzania has been implementing a 10-year Sisal Crop Development Plan in FY 2012-13. Its objectives include to increase production of various sisal products, to increase utilization of the sisal plant, to increase the country's export market share, to undertake research and development of products and markets and to increase the participation of smallholder and out grower farmers in the industry. The plan also envisages putting in place a total of 14 biogas plants that will produce biogas for electricity generation to run a total of 14 estates. According to the latest available statistics from the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in 2013 the global production of sisal reached 281,000 tons. Of these, 150,584 or 53% were produced by Brazil, 34,875 tons or 12% were produced by Tanzania, 28,000 tons or 9% were produced by Kenya, 18,950 tons or 6% were produced by Madagascar and 16,500 tons or 5% by China. Currently a ton of sisal trades between USD 1,900 and USD 2,200. According to Mssika prices have stabilized since 2010, resulting increased investments in the crop in Tanzania. According to the latest Bank of Tanzania (BOT) Monthly Economic Review, in January 2016, Tanzania's sisal total export reached USD 20.6 mln, against USD 16.8 mln in January 2015 (+22.6%). The same report indicates that the price of sisal reached USD 1,980 per ton, owing to low supply from Madagascar, China and Brazil. Sisal is a species of agave native to southern Mexico but widely cultivated and naturalized in many other countries. It yields a stiff fibre used in making rope and twine, and has many other uses, including paper, cloth, wall coverings, carpets, and dartboards.

<http://www.tanzaniainvest.com/agriculture/tanzania-aim-to-increase-its-sisal-production-to-100000-tons-by-2021>

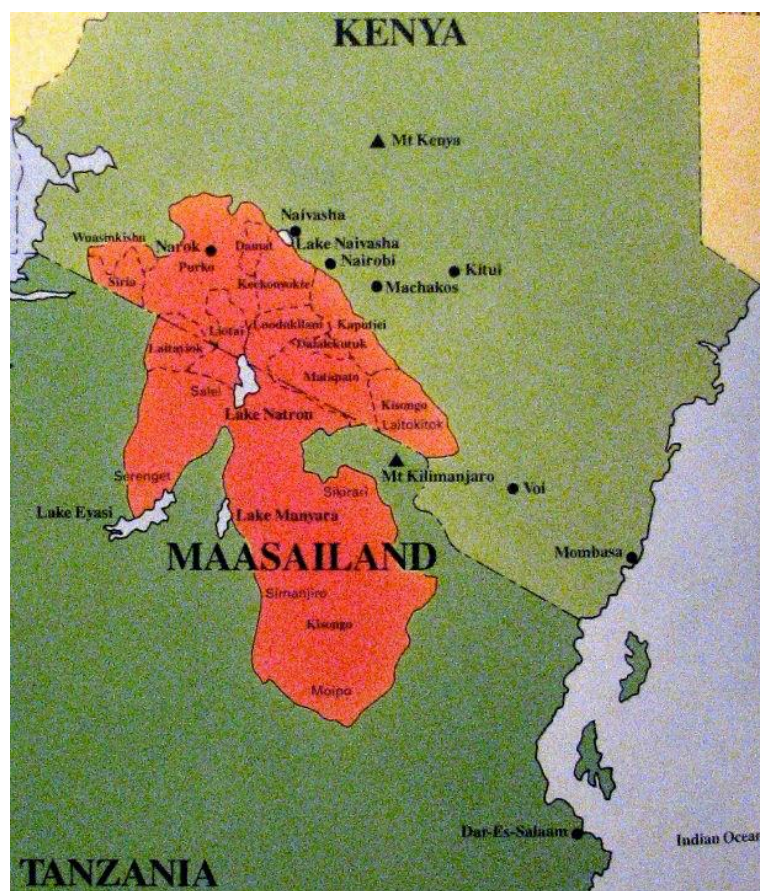
8° jour: Arusha National Park



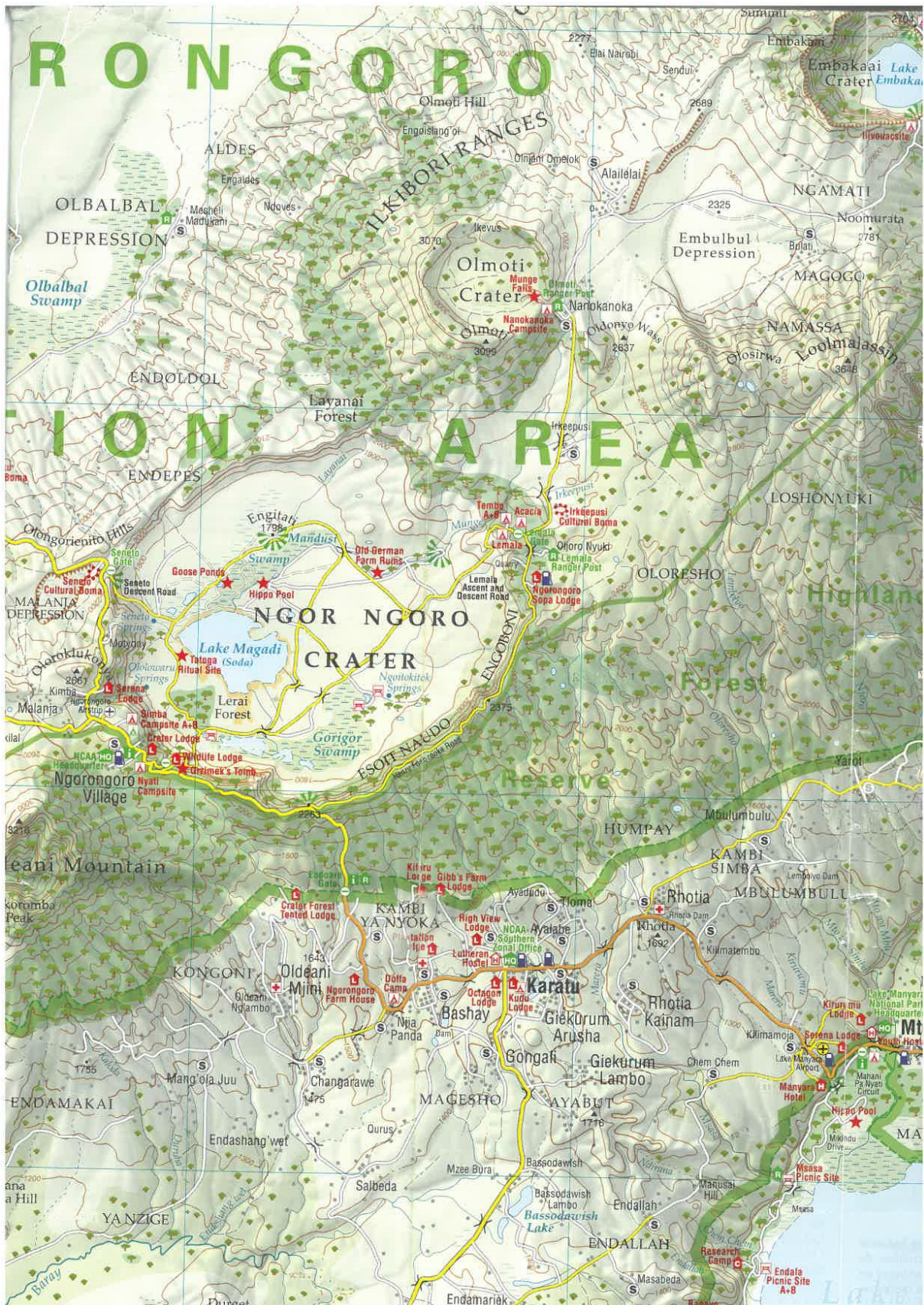
9° jour : ARUSHA TOWN

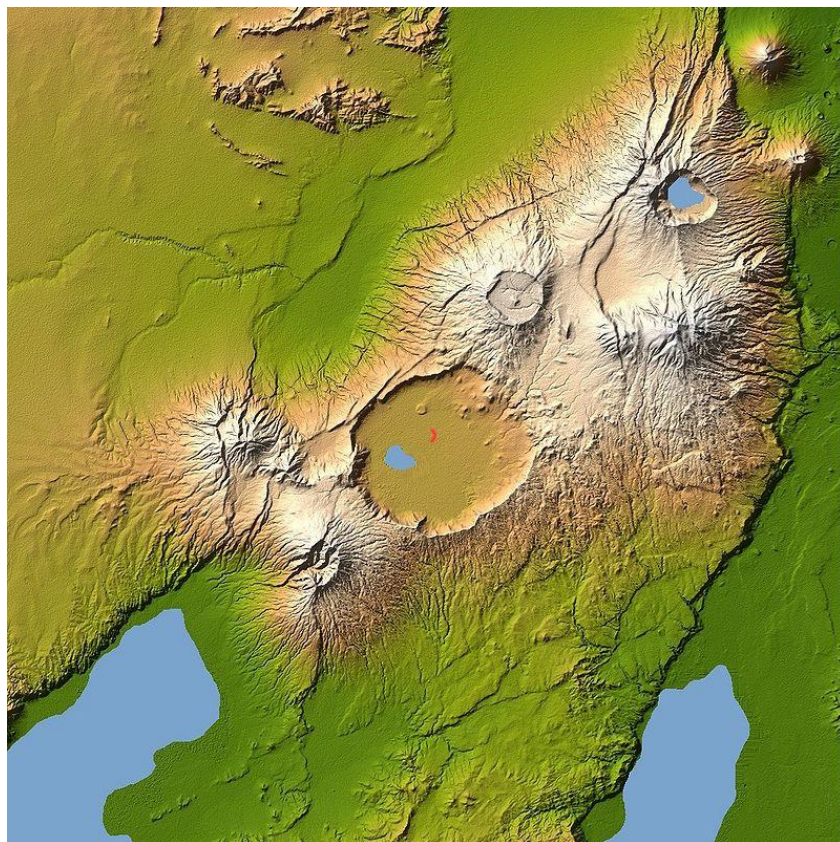
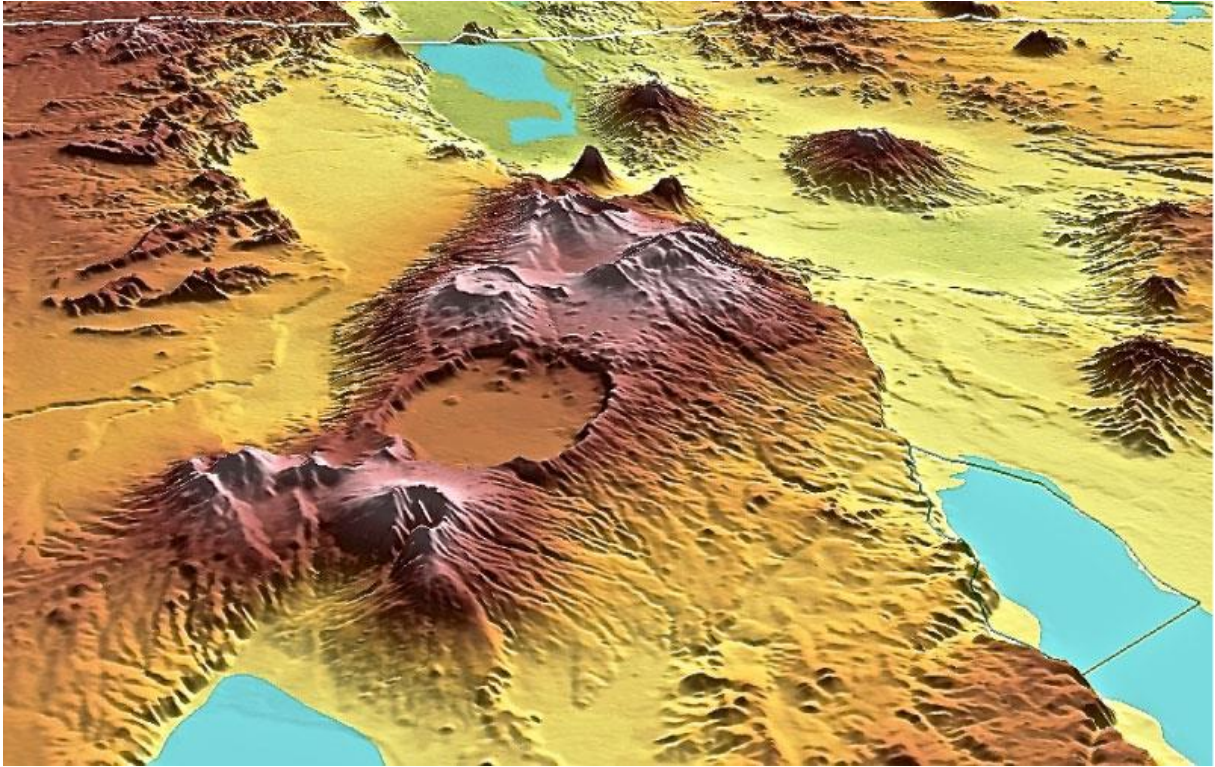


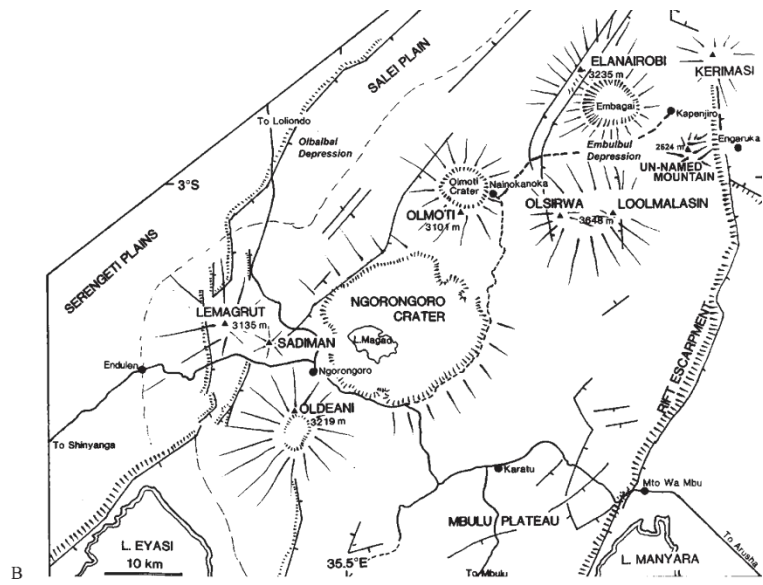
10° jour : Pays maasaï



11^e jour : Norongoro














13° jour: Monduli

Monduli

Grazing Conditions

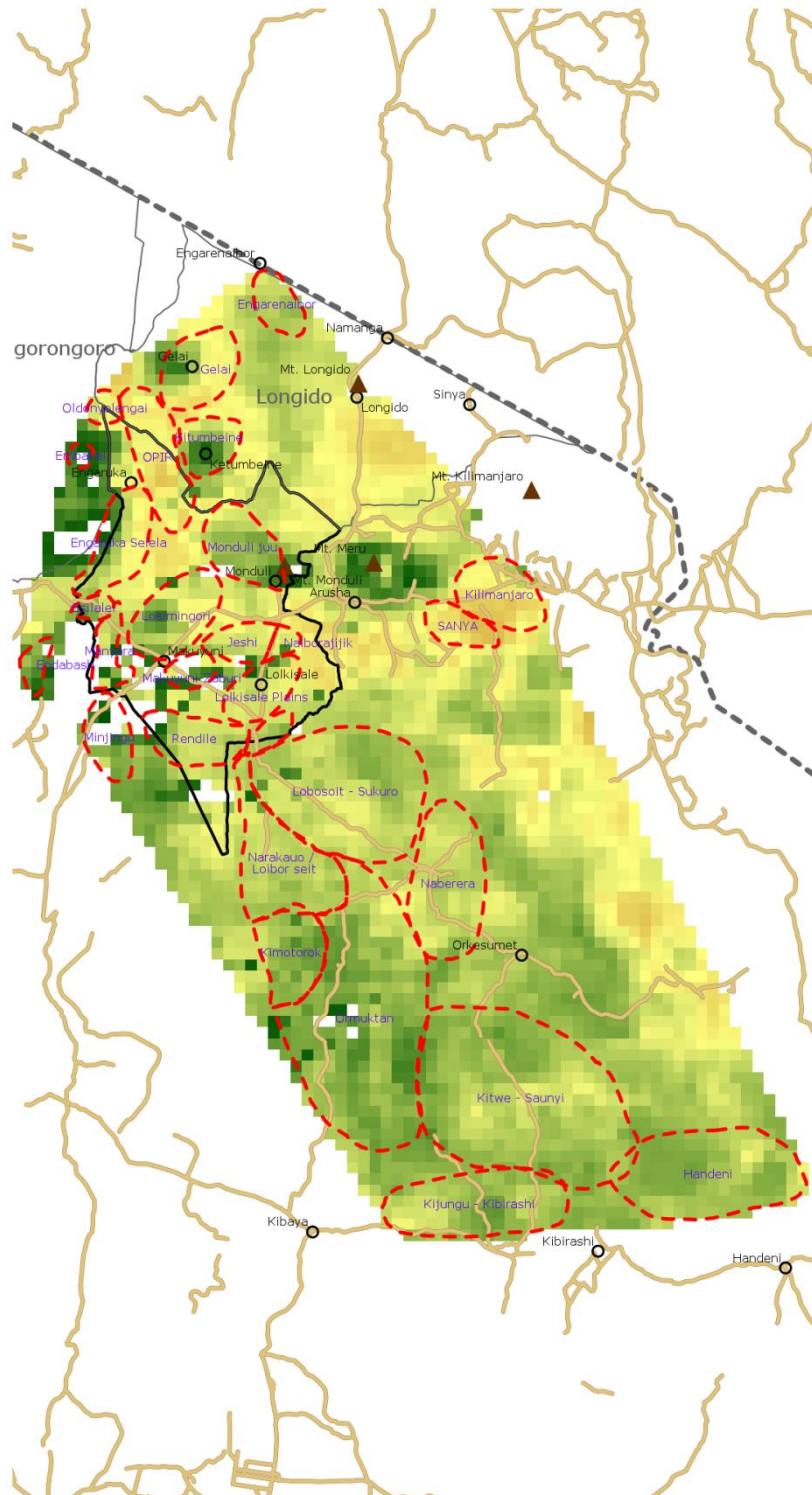
March 10, 2017

Legend / Ufunguo

-  Bad - Mbaya
 Average - Wastani
 Good - Nzuri
-  Road - Barabara
 District borders - Mipaka ya wilaya
 Grazing Areas - Maeneo ya Malisho
 Rivers - Mito

Satellite Assisted Pastoral Resource Management (SAPARM)

Created with LEAP software and disseminated every 10 days. Based on METEOSAT NDVI combined with information on grazing areas provided by local livestock farmers



World Food Programme



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