



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



NATIONAL SAMPLE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 2019/20

ATLAS AUGUST 2021





The United Republic of Tanzania

National Sample Census of Agriculture 2019/20

Atlas



August 2021

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1.0 Introduction

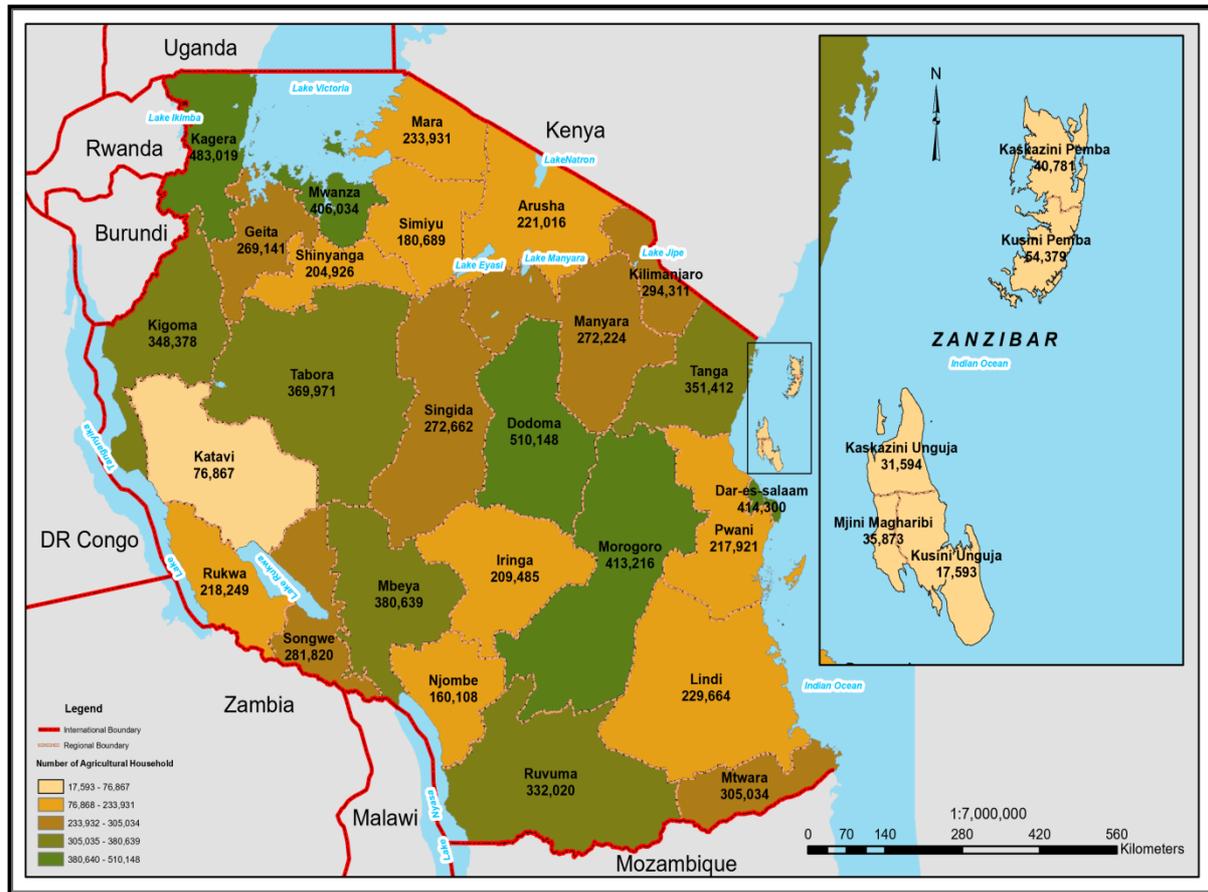
The 2019/20 National Sample Census of Agriculture (2019/20 NSCA) was implemented jointly by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar (OCGS), in collaboration with Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs). The Census was financially supported by the Government of Tanzania together with the European Union (EU) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), while Technical Assistance was provided by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

The 2019/20 NSCA is the fifth Agricultural Census to be carried out in Tanzania, the first one was conducted in 1971/72, the second in 1993/94 and 1994/95 (during 1993/94 data on household characteristics and livestock count were collected and data on crop area and production in 1994/95), the third was conducted in 2002/03 and the fourth 2007/08. The 2019/20 agriculture sample census collected detailed data on rural agricultural households, land ownership, land use, crops production, agroprocessing, irrigation use, use of inputs, crop extension, agriculture mechanization, access to credit, market information, agriculture constraints, poverty indicators, livestock population and production of livestock products, fish farming and beekeeping. The census covered smallholders farming households and commercial large-scale farms.

This Atlas presents key selected agricultural findings from the 2019/20 National Sample Census of Agriculture. A comprehensive analysis of the data is presented in a main report published in August 2021 which is available at National Bureau of Statistics website, www.nbs.go.tz

2.0 Agricultural Population

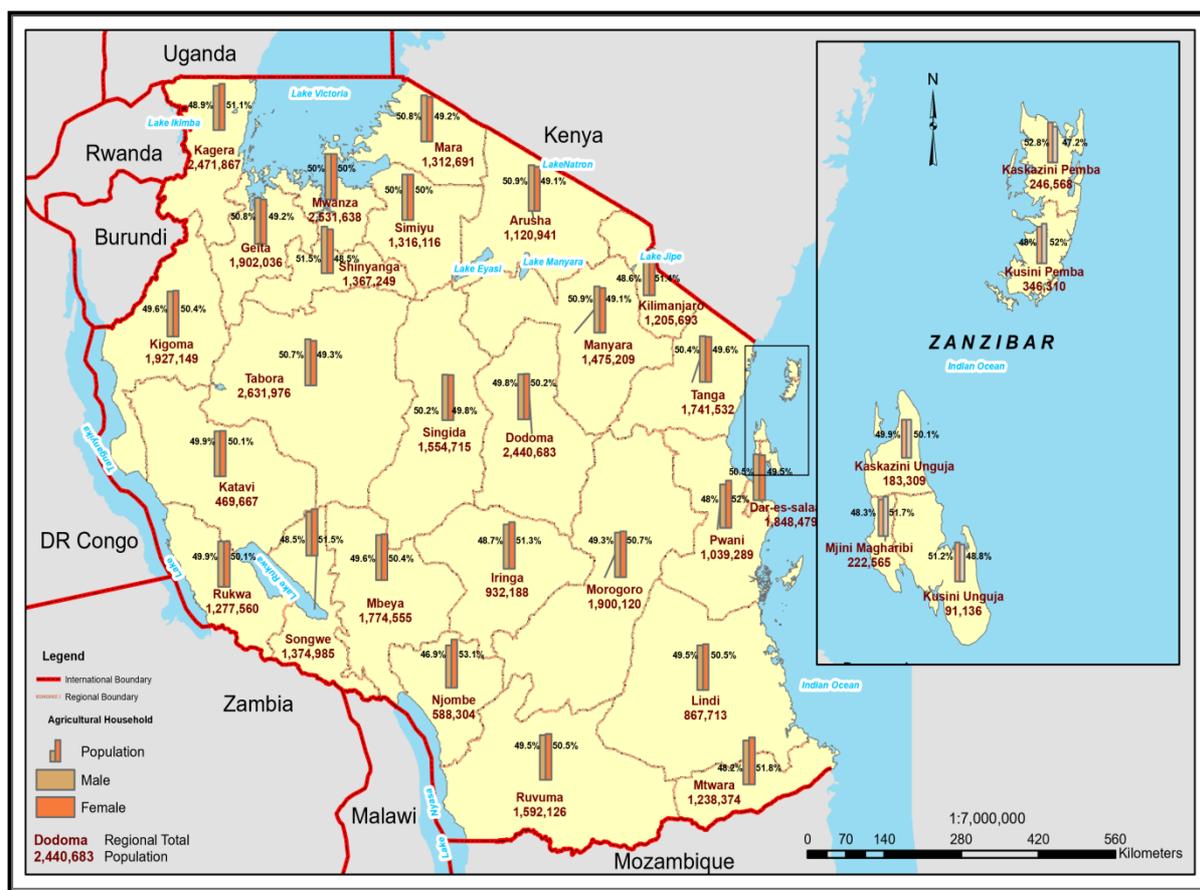
Map 2.1: Number of Agricultural Household by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



A total of 7,837,405 households were engaged in agriculture, out of which 7,657,184 were in Mainland Tanzania and 180,217 in Tanzania Zanzibar.

Dodoma was the leading region with the highest number of agricultural households (510,148; 6.7 percent), followed by Kagera region (483,019; 6.3 percent), while Katavi region had the smallest number of agricultural household (1.0 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, Kusini Pemba had the highest number of agricultural households (54,379; 30.2 percent) while Kusini Unguja had the lowest number of agricultural households (17,593; 9.8 percent).

Map 2.2: Population of Agriculture Household Members by Sex, Tanzania

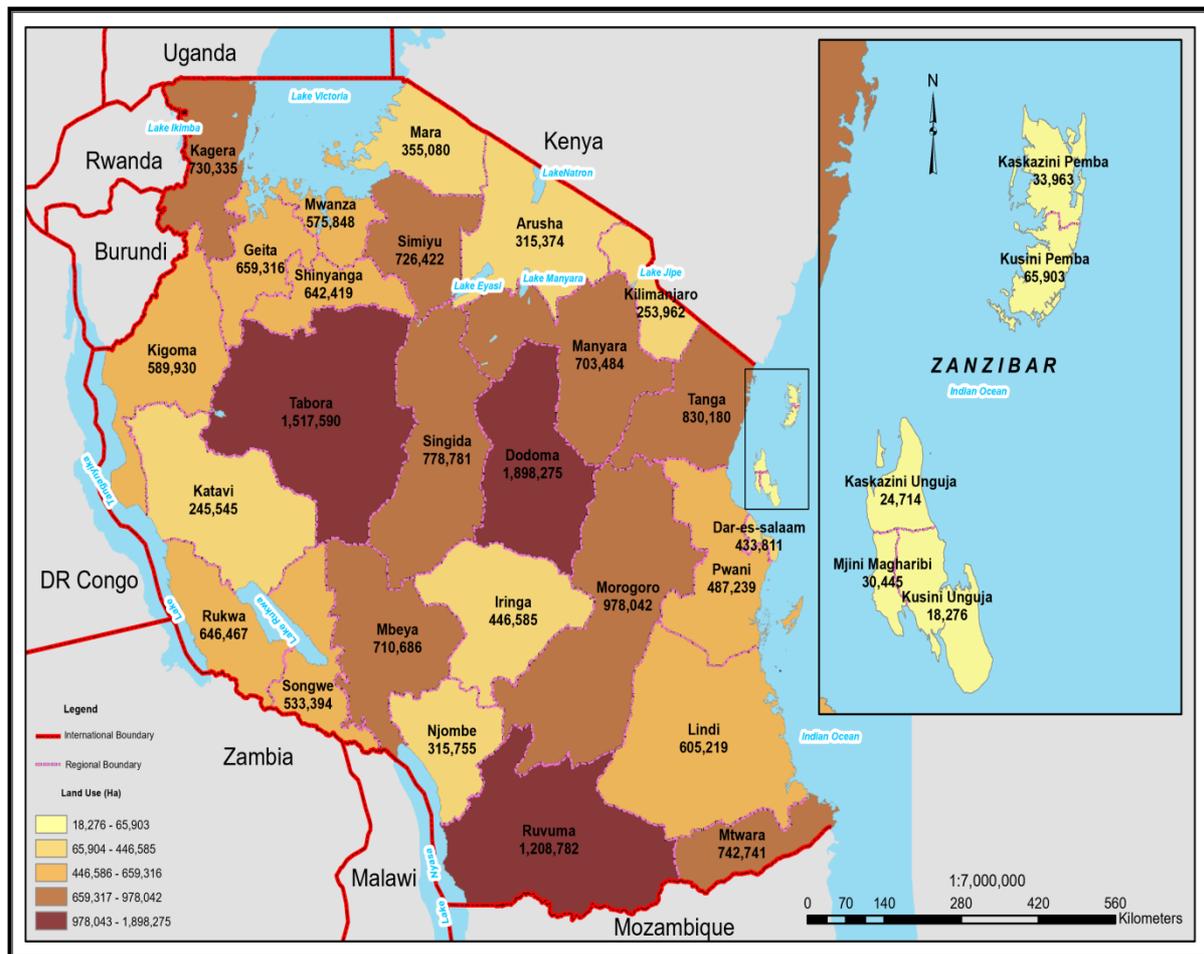


The Census results reveal that, the population of agricultural household members in Tanzania was 40,992,748 (39,902,860 in Mainland Tanzania and 1,089,888 in Tanzania Zanzibar), of which, 20,417,003 were males (19,874,879 Mainland Tanzania and 542,124 Tanzania Zanzibar) and 20,575,740 were females (20,027,976 in Mainland Tanzania and 547,764 in Tanzania Zanzibar).

In Mainland Tanzania, Mwanza region had the highest number of agricultural household members (2,531,638; 6.3 percent), followed by Kagera (2,471,868; 6.3 percent) while Katavi region, had the smallest number of agricultural household members (469,667; 1.2 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, Kusini Pemba region had 346,310 (31.8 percent) agricultural households' members, while the region with the lowest population was Kusini Unguja (91,136; 8.4 percent).

3.0 Land Use

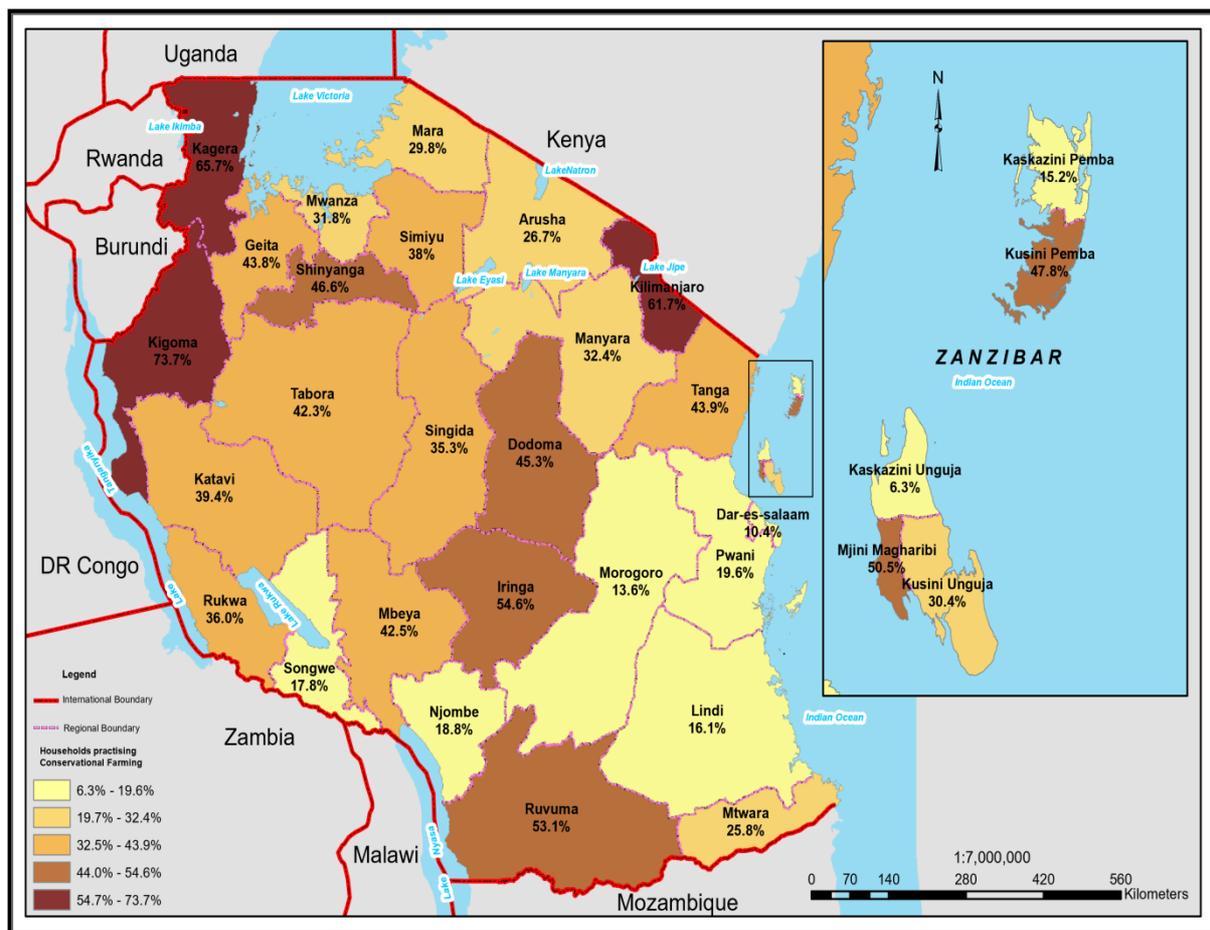
Map 3.1: Land Used for Agricultural Activities by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



The total usable land available to smallholder farmers was 20,774,267 ha (20,588,027 ha in Mainland Tanzania and 186,240 ha in Tanzania Zanzibar). The total area of utilized land was 16,717,287 ha, which is 80.5 percent of the total usable land available equivalent to 2.1 hectares per household.

Among the regions in Mainland Tanzania, Dodoma had the largest used land (1,898,275 ha), followed by Tabora (1,517,591 ha) and Ruvuma region (1,208,782 ha). In Tanzania Zanzibar, Kusini Pemba region was leading (65,903 ha), followed by Kaskazini Pemba (33,963 ha), while Kusini Unguja region had lowest used land for agricultural activities (18,276 ha).

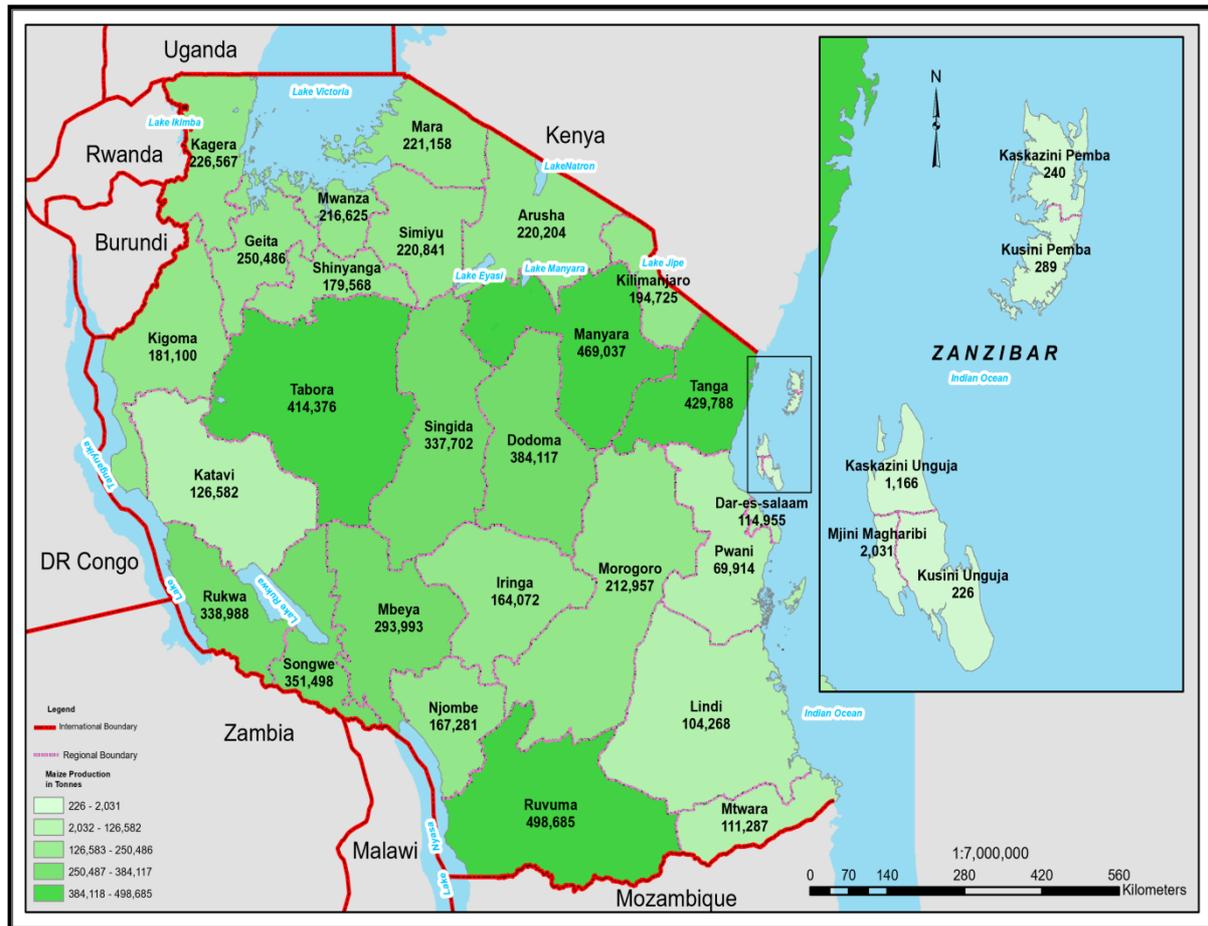
Map 3.2: Agricultural Households Practiced Conservational Farming, Tanzania



Conservational agriculture is the main preposition for agricultural production in Tanzania, it involves the use of applicable agronomic practices which perform duo functions of improving crop production and conserving soil fertility. In Tanzania, about 38 percent of the agricultural household, practiced conservational farming. In Mainland Tanzania, Kigoma region had the highest percent (73.7) of agricultural households practiced conservational farming, while Dar es Salaam had the least percent (10.0). In Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi had the highest percent (50.5) of agricultural households practiced conservation farming, while Kaskazini Unguja had the least percent (6.3).

4.0 Crop Production

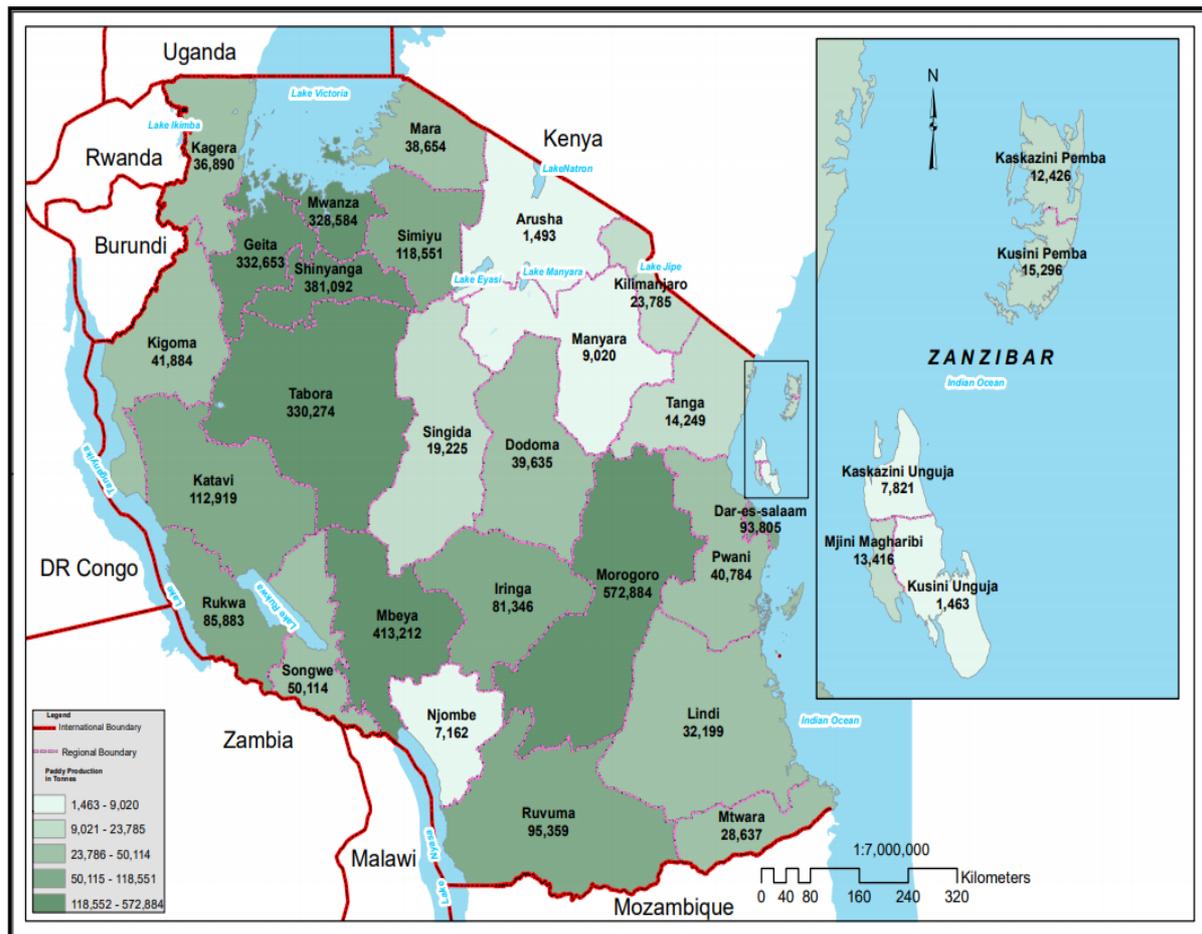
Map 4.1: Quantity of Maize Harvested by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



The total production of maize, produced by smallholder farmers in Tanzania was 6,504,725 tons, out of which, 6,500,773 tons were produced in Mainland Tanzania and 3,951 tons in Tanzania Zanzibar. In Mainland Tanzania, Ruvuma region had the highest maize production (498,685 tons; 7.7 percent), followed by Manyara (469,037 tons; 7.2 percent) and Tanga (429,788 tons; 6.6 percent), while, the lowest maize production was reported in Pwani region (69,914 tons; 1.1 percent).

In Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi region had the highest production of maize (2,031 tons; 51.4 percent), followed by Kaskazini Unguja (1,166 tons; 29.5 percent) and Kusini Pemba (289 tons; 7.3 percent). Kusini Unguja region reported the lowest maize production (226 tons; 5.7 percent).

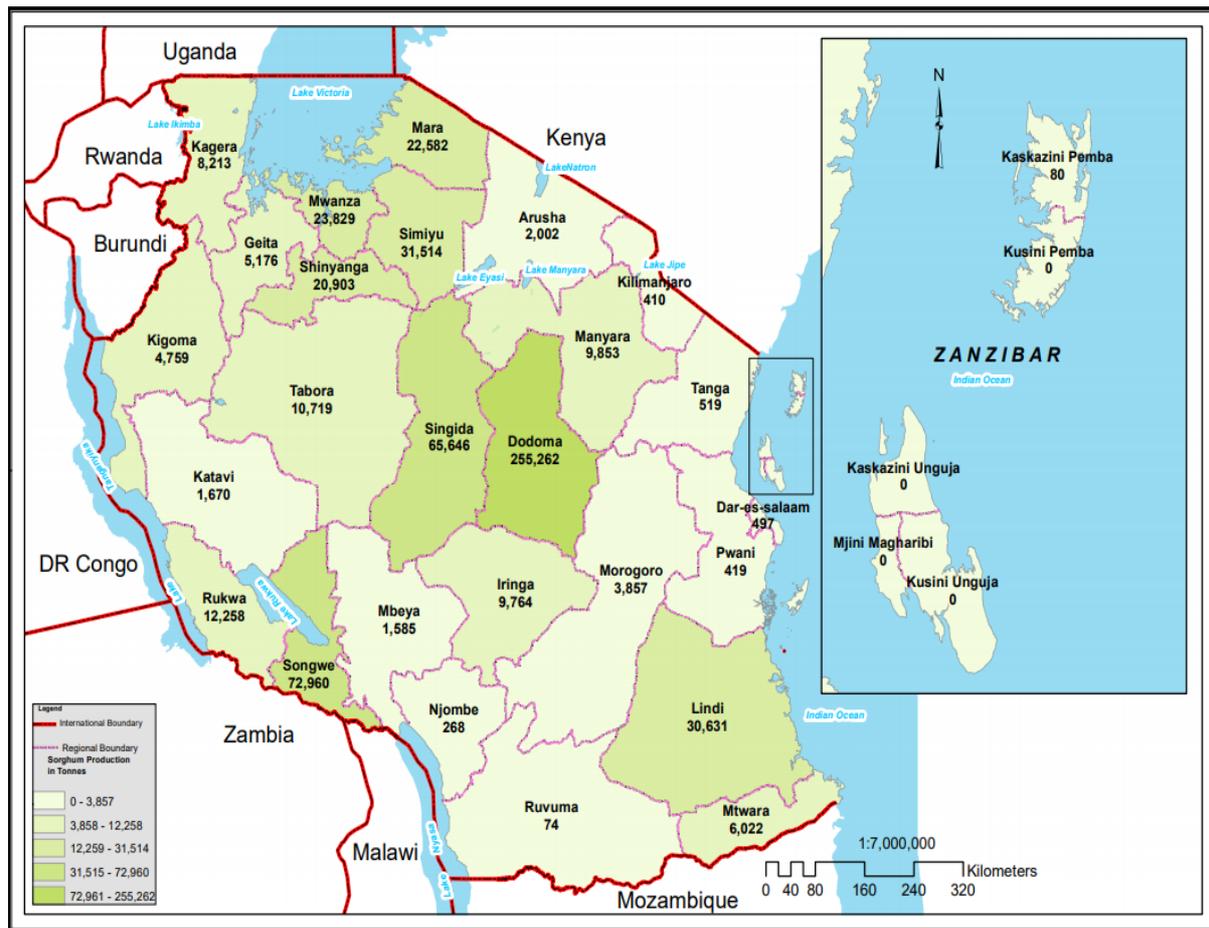
Map 4.2: Quantity of Paddy Harvested by Smallholder Farmers by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



The total production of paddy, produced by smallholder farmers in Tanzania was 3,443,606 tons, out of which 3,330,293 tons were produced in Mainland Tanzania and 50,421 tons in Tanzania Zanzibar. In Mainland Tanzania, Morogoro region had the highest production of paddy (572,884 tons; 17.2 percent), followed by Mbeya (413,212 tons; 12.4 percent) and Shinyanga (381,092 tons; 11.4 percent). The lowest paddy production was reported in Arusha region (1,493 tons, 0.04 percent), followed by Njombe (7,162 tons; 0.2 percent) and Manyara (9,020 tons; 0.3 percent).

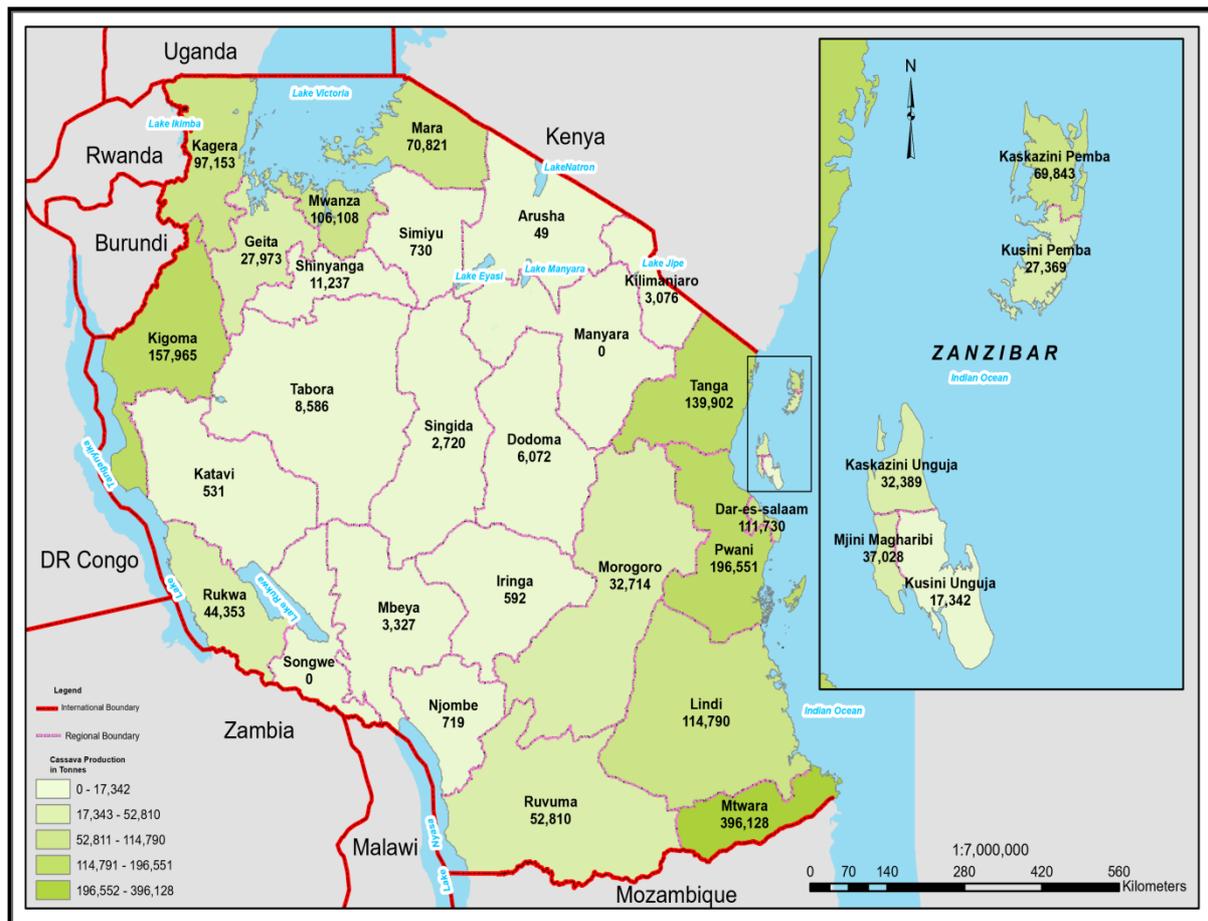
In Tanzania Zanzibar, Kusini Pemba region reported the highest production (15,296 tons; 30.3 percent) of paddy, followed by Mjini Magharibi (13,416 tons; 26.6 percent) and Kaskazini Pemba (12,426 tons; 24.6 percent), while Kusini Unguja had the lowest paddy production (1,463 tons; 2.9 percent).

Map 4.3: Quantity of Sorghum Harvested by Smallholder Farmers by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



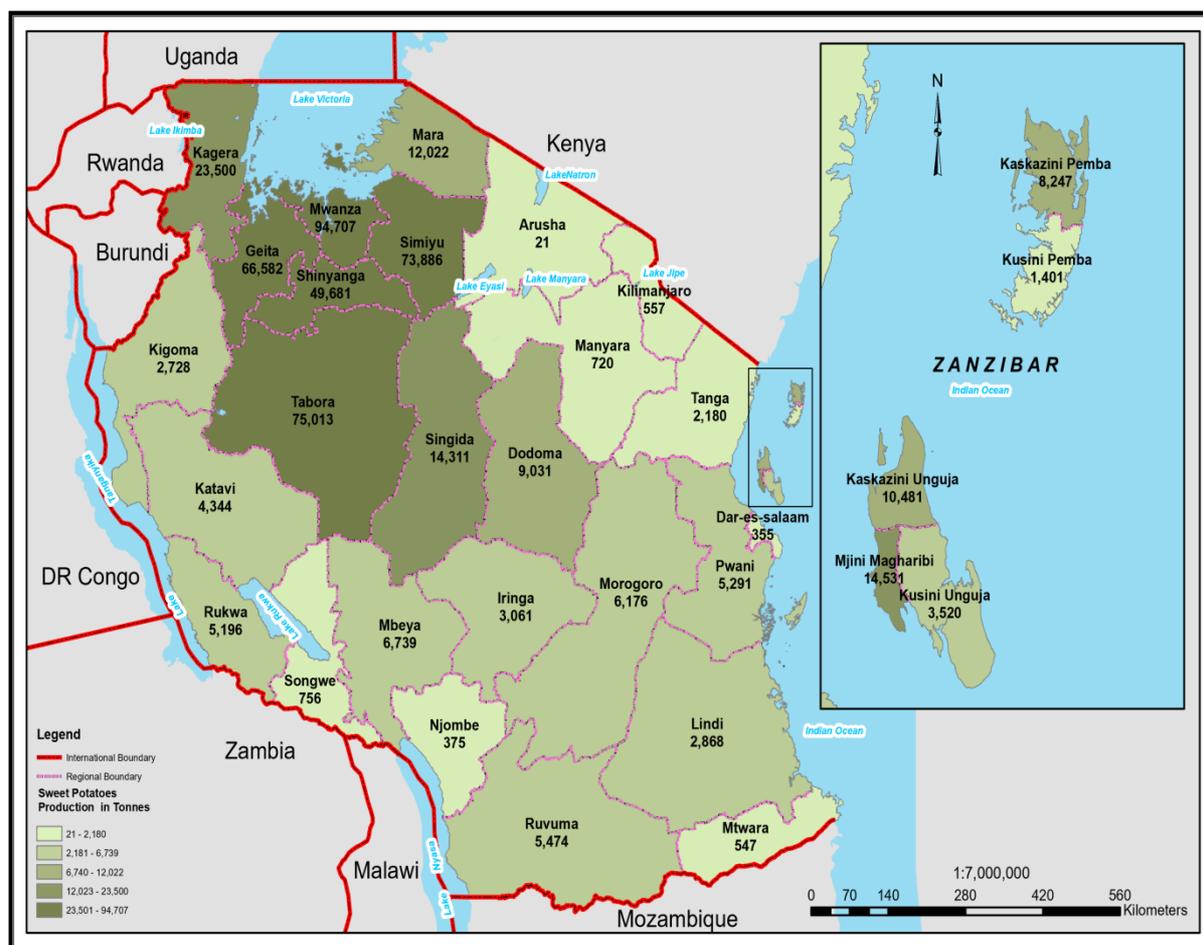
The total quantity of sorghum produced in Tanzania was 650,499 tons, out of which 601,470 tons was produced by smallholder farmers and 49,029 tons by large scale farms. However, out of the production of sorghum by smallholder farmers, 601,390 tons were produced in Mainland Tanzania and 80 tons in Tanzania Zanzibar. Among regions growing sorghum in Mainland Tanzania, Dodoma had the highest production (255,262 tons; 42.4 percent), followed by Songwe (72,960 tons; 12.1 percent) and Singida (65,646 tons; 10.9 percent), while the lowest production (74 tons; 0.01 percent) was reported in Ruvuma region. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the production of sorghum was reported in Kaskazini Pemba region only (80 tons).

Map 4.4: Quantity of Cassava Harvested by Smallholder Farmers by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



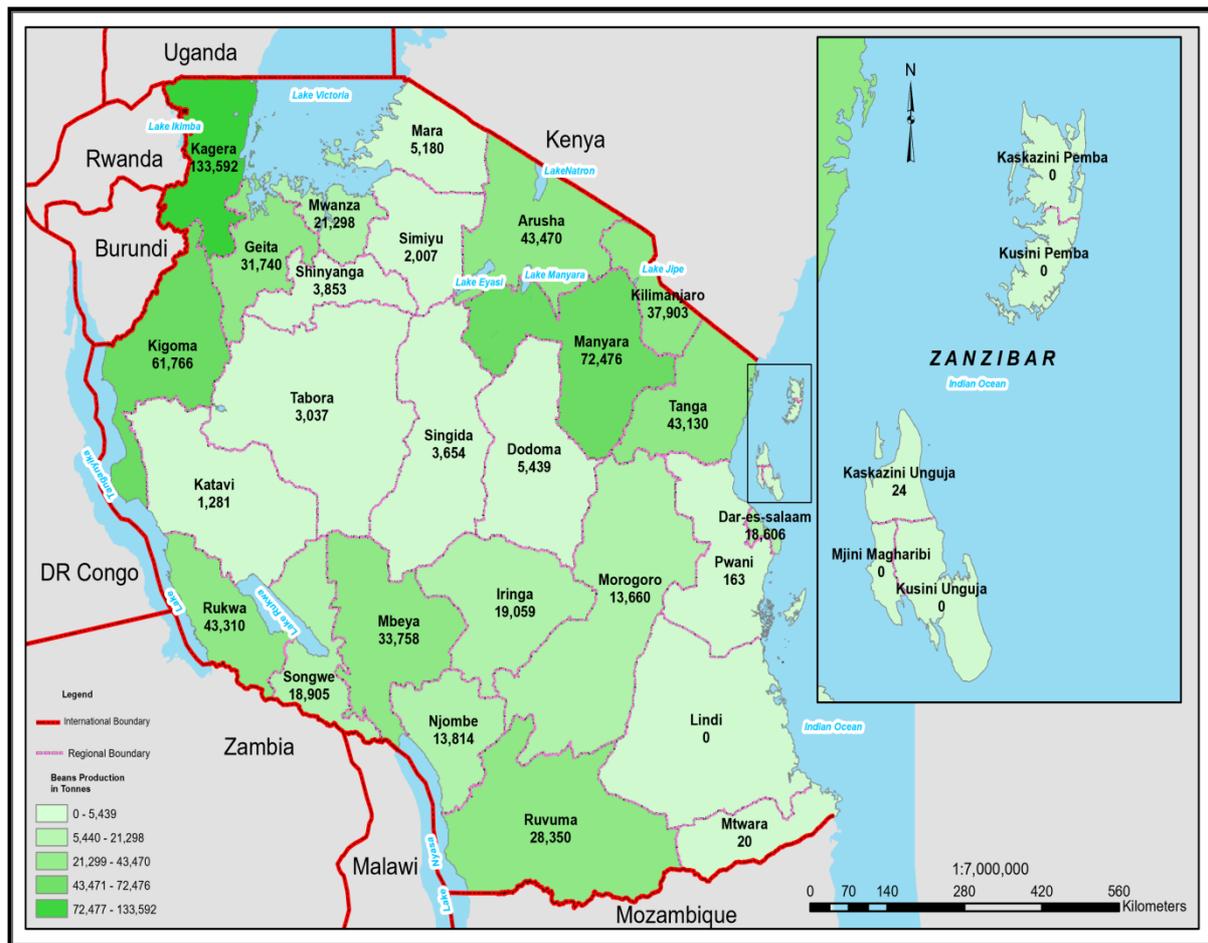
The total production of 1,770,813 tons of cassava, was produced in Tanzania, out of which 1,770,608 tons (99.99 percent) were produced by smallholder farmers and 205 tons (0.01 percent) by large scale farms. Out of the total production of cassava produced by smallholder farmers, 1,586,358 tons were produced in Mainland Tanzania and 184,250 tons in Tanzania Zanzibar. The highest production of cassava in the Mainland Tanzania, was reported in Mtwara region (396,128 tons; 25.0 percent), followed by Pwani (196,551 tons; 12.4 percent) and Kigoma (157,965 tons; 10.0 percent). On the other hand, Arusha region reported the lowest cassava production (49 tons; 0.003 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, the highest cassava production was reported in Kaskazini Pemba (69,843 tons; 38.0 percent), followed by Mjini Magharibi (37,028 tons; 20.1 percent), while the lowest cassava production was reported in Kusini Unguja (17,342 tons; 9.4 percent).

Map 4.5: Quantity of Sweet Potatoes Harvested by Smallholder Farmers by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



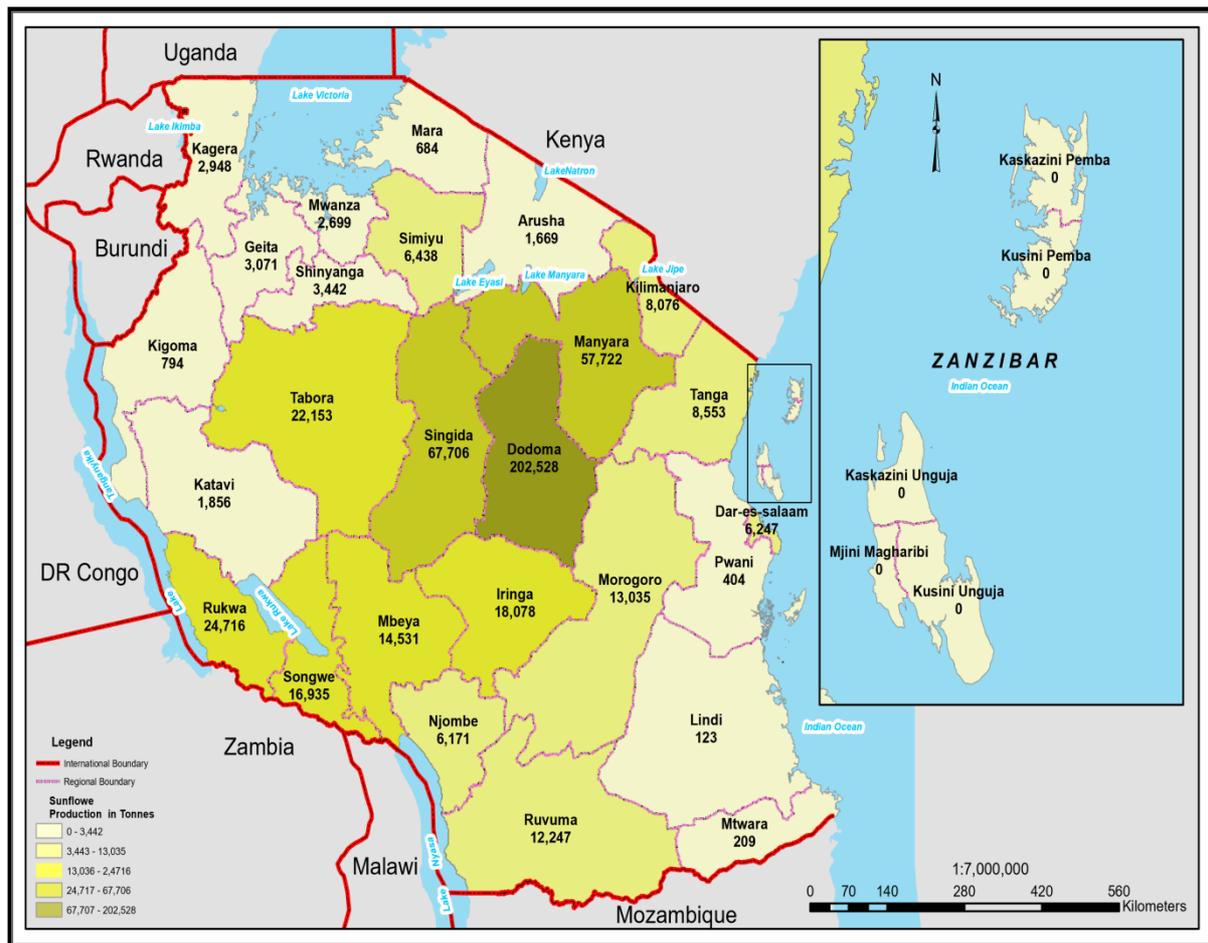
The total sweet potatoes’ production in Tanzania was 504,346 tons, out of which 504,302 tons (99.99 percent) were produced by smallholder farmers and 44 tons (0.01 percent) by large scale farms. The highest production of sweet potatoes in Mainland Tanzania was reported in Mwanza region (94,707 tons; 20.3 percent), followed by Tabora (75,013 tons; 16.1 percent) and Simiyu (73, 886 tons; 15.9 percent), while the lowest production was reported in Arusha region (21 tons; 0.005 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, the highest sweet potatoes production was reported in Mjini Magharibi region (14,531 tons; 38.1 percent), followed by Kaskazini Unguja (10,481 tons; 27.5 percent), while Kusini Pemba reported the lowest production (1,401 tons; 3.7 percent).

Map 4.6: Quantity of Beans Harvested by Smallholder Farmers by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



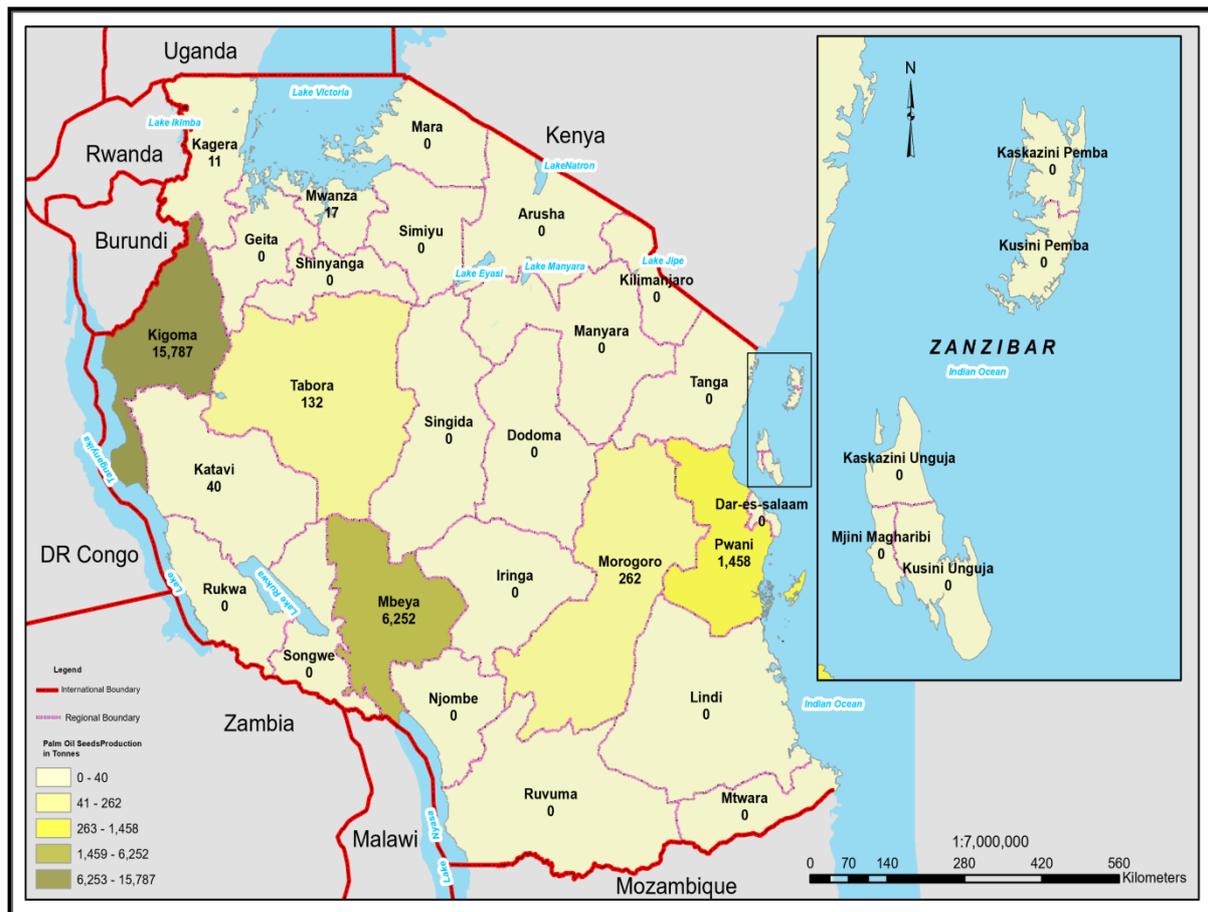
The production of beans in Tanzania was 661,699 tons, out of which 659,497 tons were produced by smallholder farmers and 2,202 tons by large scale farms. Out of the production of smallholder farmers, 659,473 tons were produced in Mainland Tanzania and 24 tons in Tanzania Zanzibar. In Mainland Tanzania, Kagera Region had the highest production (133,592 tons; 20.3 percent) of beans, followed by Manyara (72,476 tons; 11.0 percent) and Kigoma (61,766 tons; 9.4 percent), while, Mtwara region had the least production (20 tons; 0.003 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, production of beans was reported in Kaskazini Unguja region only (24 tons; 100 percent).

Map 4.8: Quantity of Sunflower Harvested by Smallholder Farmers by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



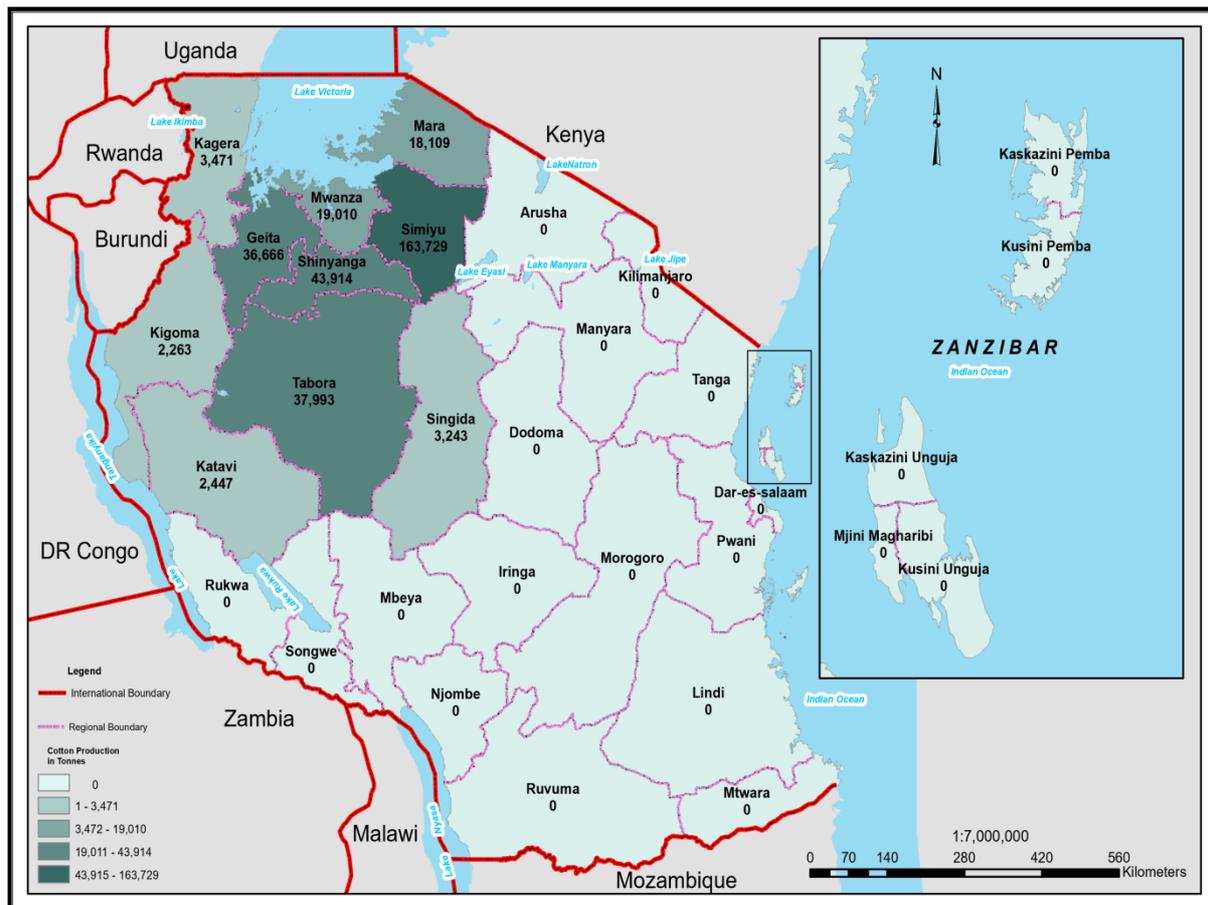
The production of sunflower in Tanzania was 504,422 tons, out of which 503,032 tons was produced by smallholder farmers and 1,390 tons were produced by large scale farms. The production of sunflower by smallholder farmers was reported in Mainland Tanzania only. Dodoma Region had the highest production of 202,528 tons (40.3 percent), followed by Singida (67,706 tons 13.5 percent) and Manyara (57,722 tons ;11.5 percent), while Lindi region had the least production (123 tons; 0.02 percent).

Map 4.9: Quantity of Oil Palm Nuts Harvested by Smallholder Farmers by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



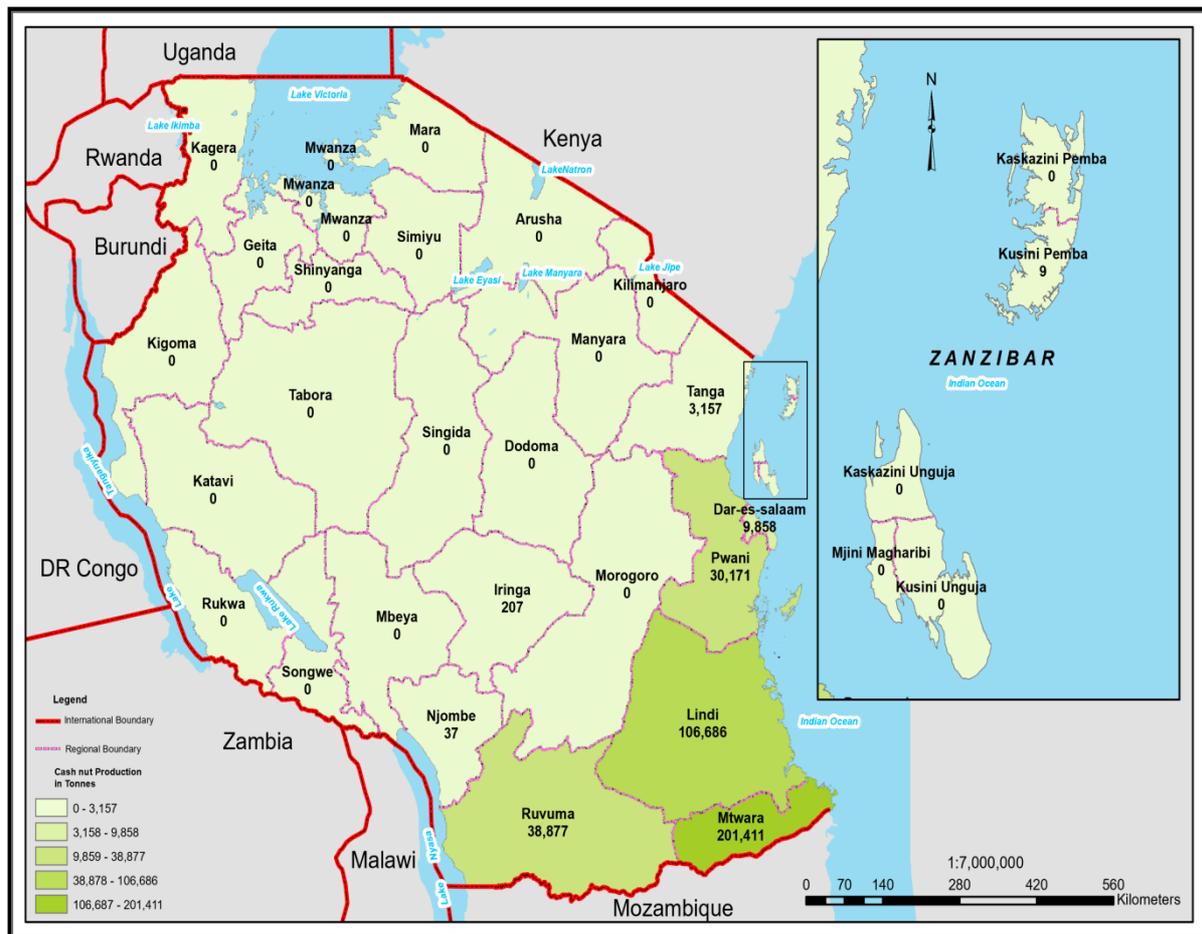
The production of oil palm seeds in Tanzania was 24,696 tons, out of which 24,640 tons produced by smallholder farmers and 56 tons produced by large scale farms. The production of oil palm seeds by smallholder farmers, was reported in Mainland Tanzania only. From the total production produced by smallholder farmers, Kigoma Region had the highest production of 17,987 tons (72.9 percent), followed by Mbeya (5,013 tons; 20.3 percent) and Pwani (1,262 tons; 5.1 percent).

Map 4.11: Quantity of Cotton Harvested by Smallholder Farmers by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



Cotton is one of the major traditional cash crops in Tanzania and is grown in Mainland Tanzania only. The total production of cotton was 331,524 tons, out of which 330,845 tons were produced by smallholder farmers and 679 tons was produced by large scale farms. From the total production produced by smallholder farmers, Simiyu region had the largest production of cotton (163,729 tons; 49.5 percent), followed by Shinyanga (43,914 tons; 13.3 percent) and Tabora (37,993 tons; 11.5 percent). Kigoma region had the least production (2,263 tons; 0.7 percent).

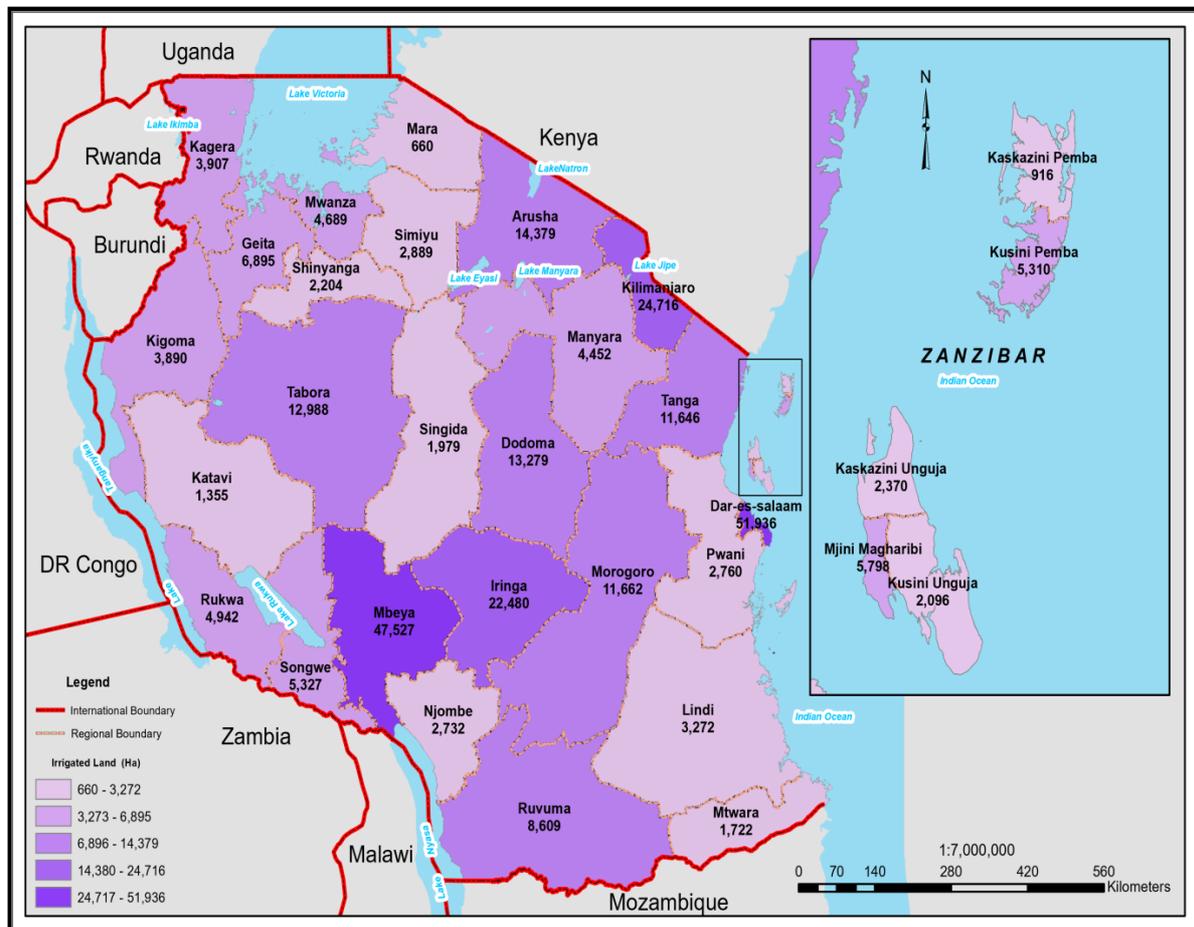
Map 4.12: Quantity of Cashewnuts Harvested by Smallholder Farmers by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



The total production of cashewnuts was 391,120 tons, out of which 390,413 tons were produced by smallholder farmers and 707 tons by large scale farms. Out of the total production produced by smallholder farmers, 390,404 tons were produced in Mainland Tanzania and 9 tons in Tanzania Zanzibar. In Mainland Tanzania, Mtwara Region had the highest cashewnuts production of 201,411 tons (51.6 percent), followed by Lindi with production of 106,686 tons (27.3 percent) and Ruvuma region with 38,877 tons (10.0 percent), while the least production was reported in Njombe region (37 tons; 0.01 percent).

5.0 Irrigation

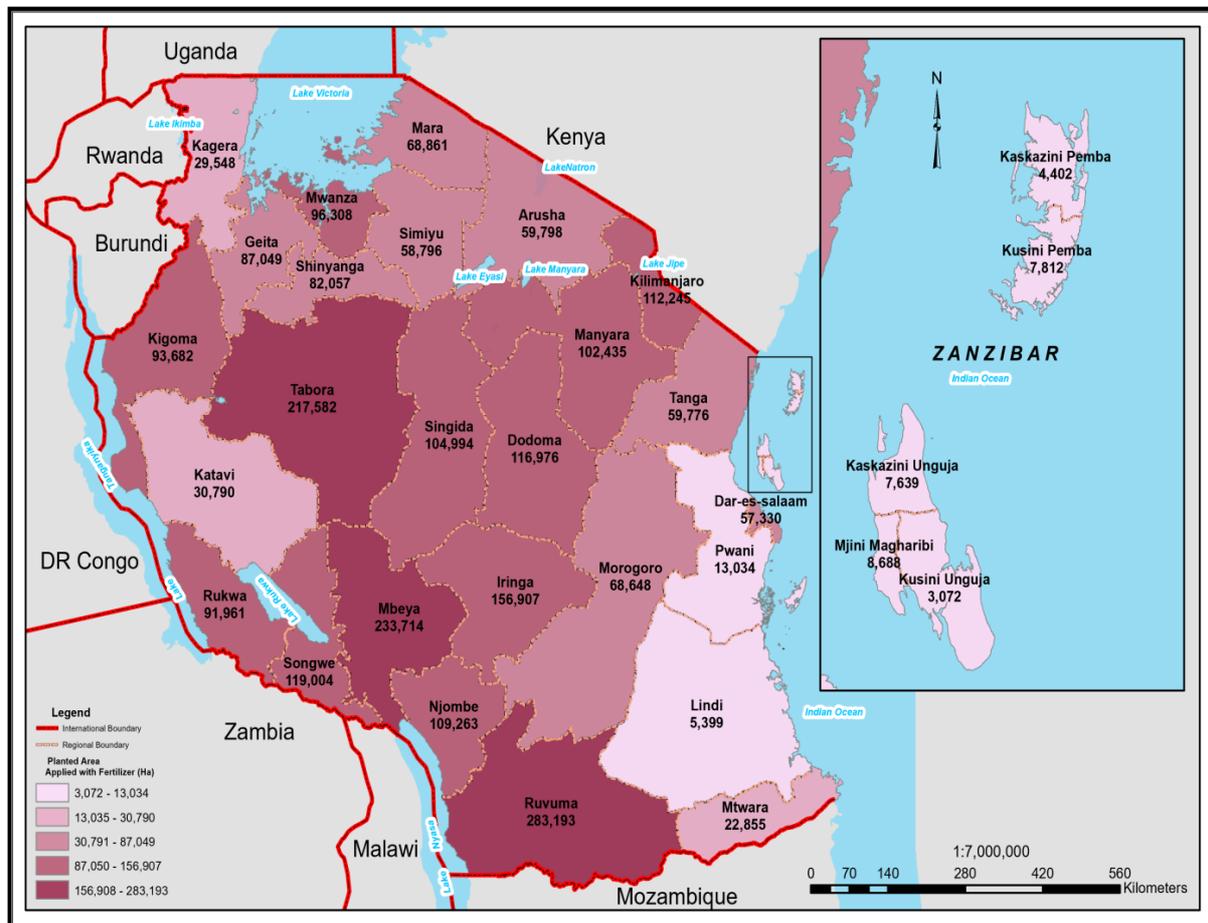
Map 5.1: Cultivated Area Under Irrigation by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



The total area under irrigation for annual crops was 289,386 ha, accounting for 2.5 percent of the total planted area. In Mainland Tanzania, area under irrigation for annual crops was 272,897 ha, equivalent to 2.3 percent of the total planted area, while in Tanzania Zanzibar, area under irrigation reported was 16,489 ha equivalent to 13.1 percent of the total planted area. In Tanzania, irrigation activities were mostly carried out in short rainy season. Amongst the regions in Mainland Tanzania, Dar es Salaam had the largest irrigated area (51,936 ha) for annual crops, followed by Mbeya (47,527 ha) and Kilimanjaro region (24,716 ha), while Mara region had the smallest area irrigated (660 ha). In Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi region had the largest irrigated area (5,798 ha) followed by Kusini Pemba (5,310 ha), while Kaskazini Pemba region had the least irrigated area (916 ha).

6.0 Input Use

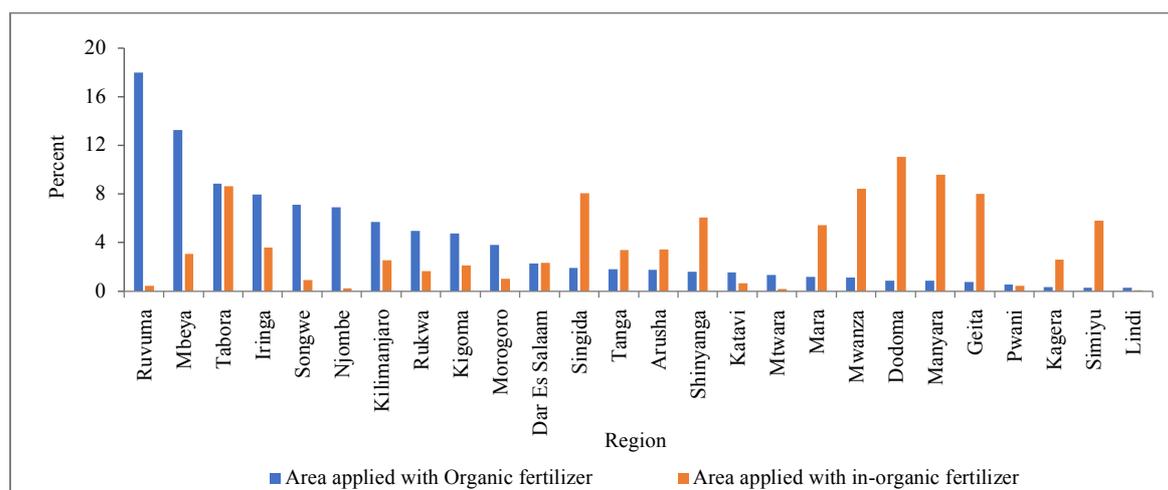
Map 6.1: Planted Area Applied with Fertilizer by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



The 2019/20 NSCA results show that, 2.5 million hectares, which is equivalent to 21.4 percent of total planted area, were applied with fertilizer, out of which 2.4 million hectares were in Mainland Tanzania and 31,612 hectares in Tanzania Zanzibar. Out of the total planted area, 13.3 percent was applied with organic fertilizers and 8.0 percent with inorganic fertilizers. In Mainland Tanzania, Ruvuma region had the largest area applied with fertilizer (283,193 ha; 11.4 percent), followed by Mbeya (233,714 ha; 9.4 percent), and Tabora (217,582 ha; 8.8 percent), while Lindi region had the least area applied with fertilizer (5,399 ha; 0.2 percent).

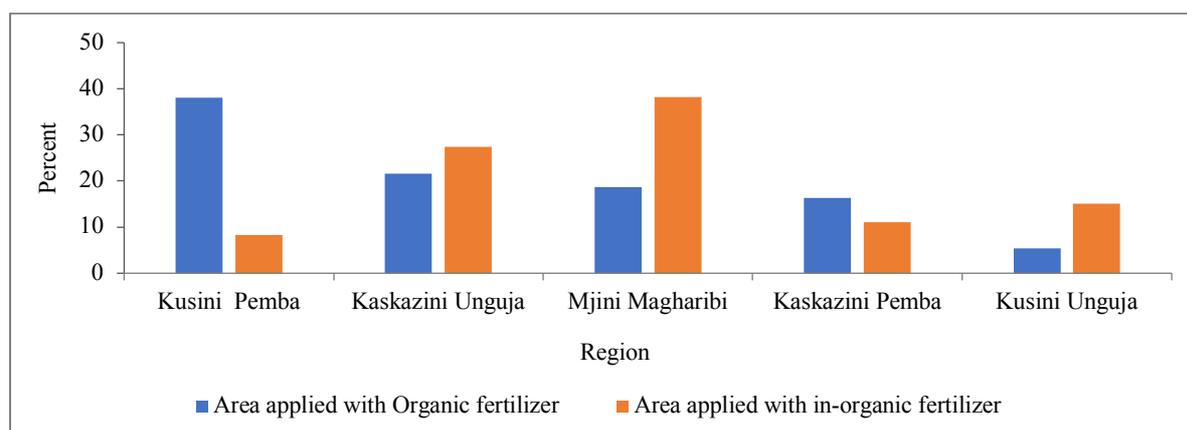
In Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi region had the largest area applied with fertilizer (8,688 ha; 27.5 percent), followed by Kusini Pemba (7,812 ha; 24.7 percent), while Kusini Unguja region had the least (3,072 ha; 9.7 percent).

Figure 6.1: Percentage of Area Planted with Fertilizer by Type of Fertilizer during 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Mainland Tanzania



The use of fertilizer greatly varies across regions. Organic fertilizer was mostly used in Ruvuma region (18.0 percent), followed by Mbeya region (13.2 percent) and Tabora (8.9 percent), while Lindi region had the least area applied with organic fertilizer (0.3 percent). On the other hand, Dodoma region had the largest area applied with inorganic fertilizer (11.1 percent), followed by Manyara (9.6 percent) and Tabora (8.6 percent), while Lindi region had the least area applied inorganic fertilizer (0.1 percent).

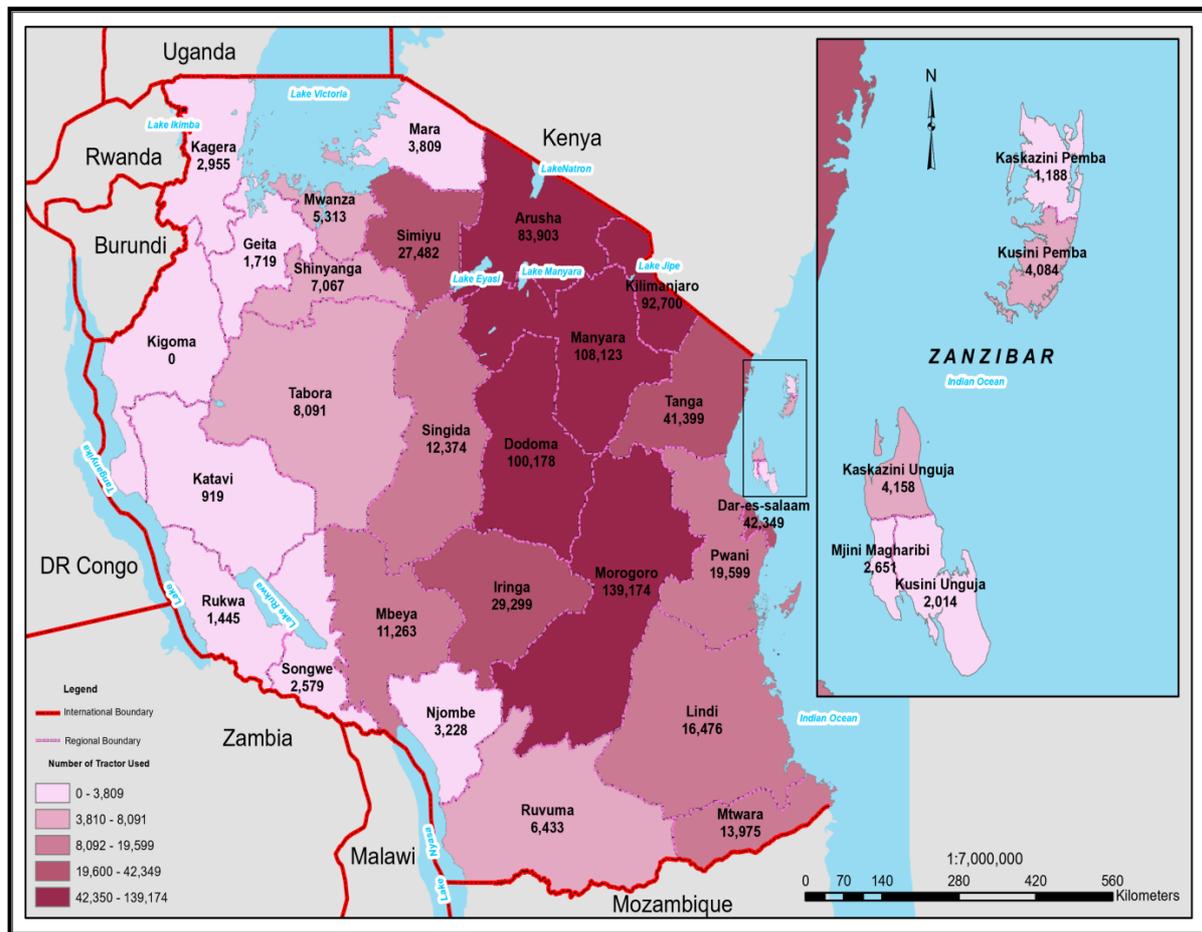
Figure 6.1: Percentage of Area Applied with Fertilizer by Type of Fertilizer during 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania Zanzibar



In Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi region had the largest area applied with inorganic fertilizer (38.3) percent), followed by Kaskazini Unguja (27.4 percent), while Kusini Pemba region reported the least area applied with inorganic fertilizer (8.3 percent) On the other hand, Kusini Pemba region had the largest area applied with organic fertilizer (38.1 percent), followed by Kaskazini Unguja (21.6 percent), while Kusini Unguja region had the least (5.1 percent).

7.0 Farm Implements

Map 7.1: Number of Agricultural Households Used Tractors for Cultivation by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

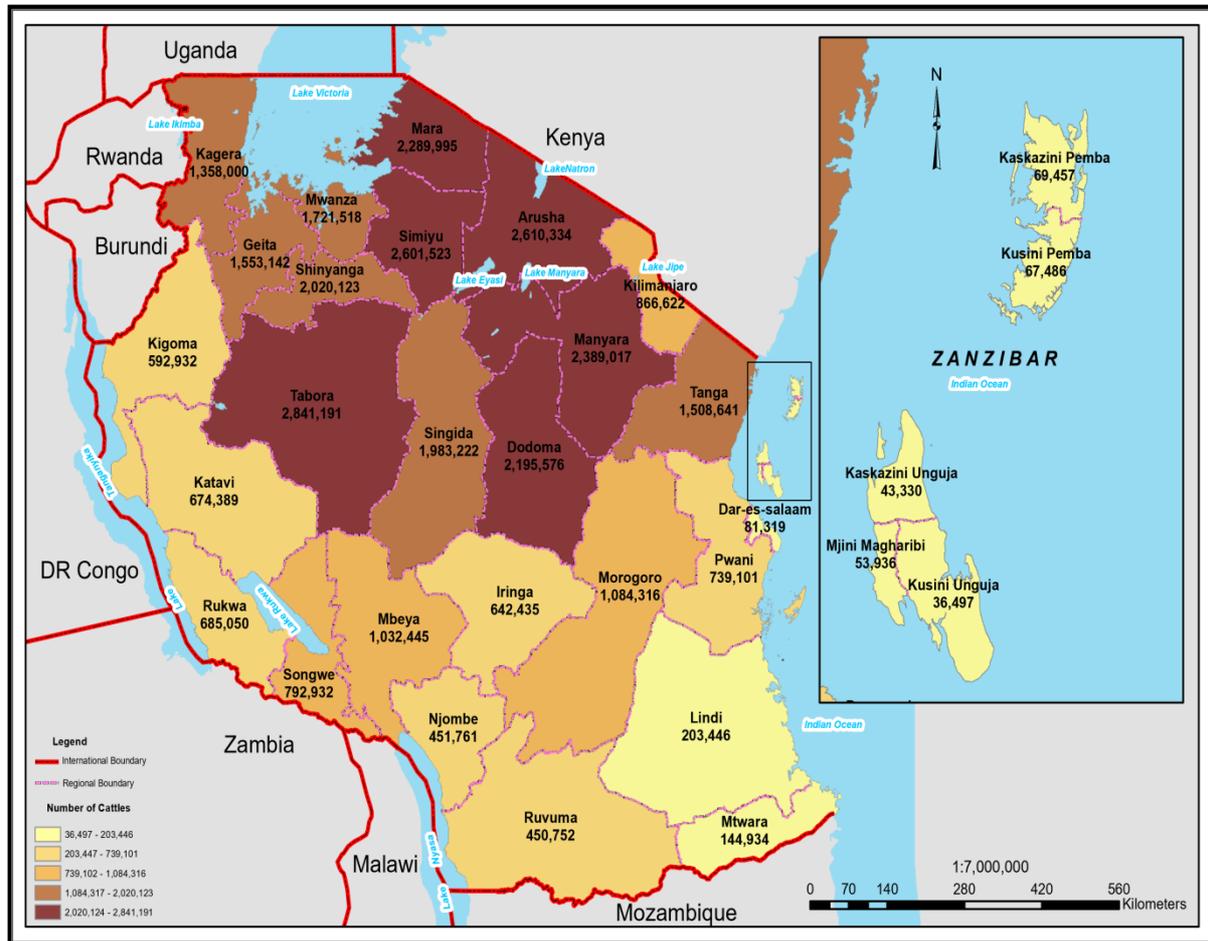


The 2019/20 NSCA results show that, in Tanzania 795,947 households (10.2 percent) used tractors to cultivate 1,500,654 ha, out of which, 781,852 households were in Mainland Tanzania and 14,095 in Tanzania Zanzibar.

In Mainland Tanzania, Morogoro region had the largest number of households used tractors (139,174), followed by Manyara (108,123) and Dodoma (100,178), while Katavi region had the least number of households used tractors (919). In Tanzania Zanzibar, Kaskazini Unguja had the largest number agricultural households used tractors (4,158), followed by Kusini Pemba (4,084), while Kaskazini Pemba had the least number of households (1,188).

8.0 Livestock Keeping

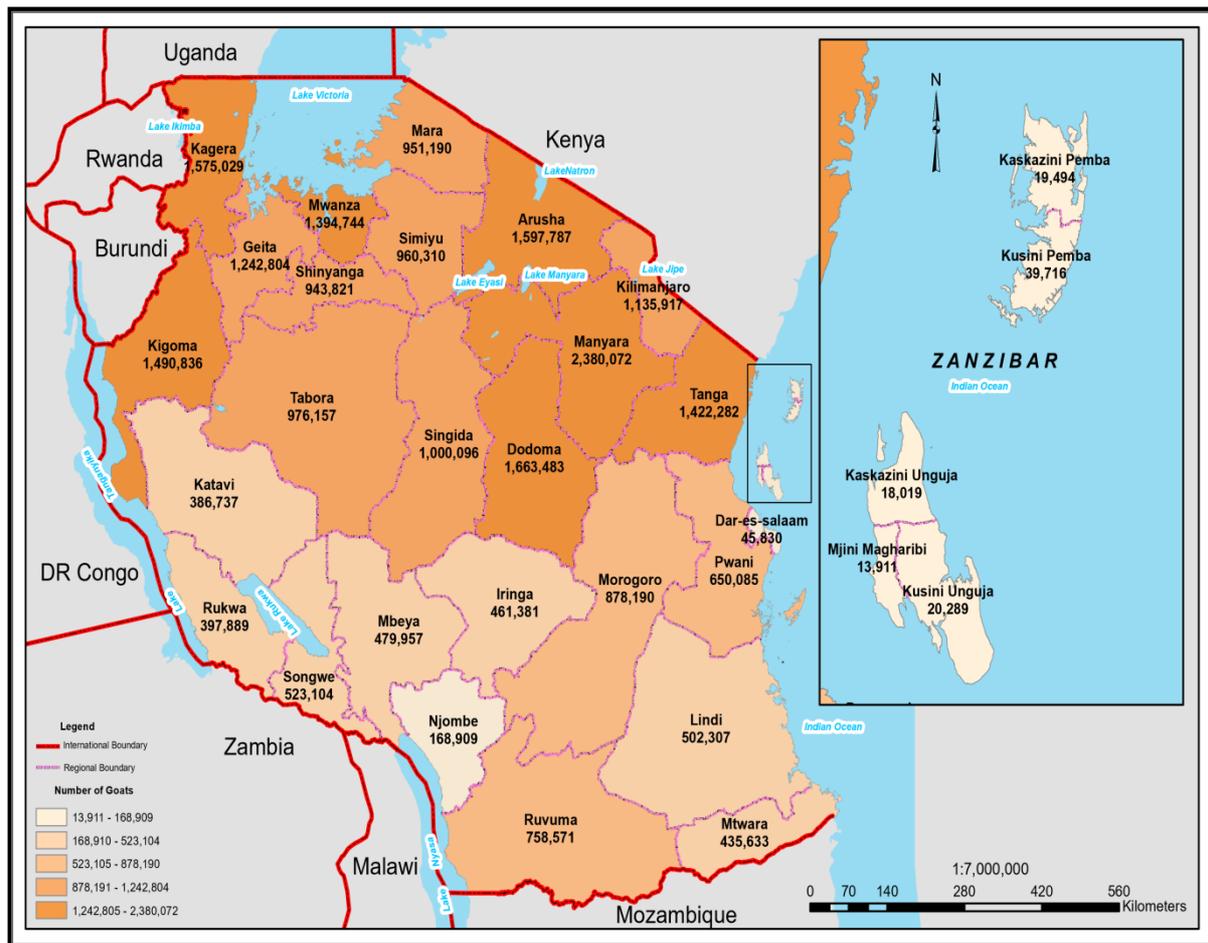
Map 8.1: Cattle Population Reported by Smallholders Farmers by Region as of 1st August 2020, Tanzania



The total number of cattle in Tanzania was 33,928,391 out of which, 33,785,423 (99.6 percent) were raised by smallholder farmers and 142,968 (0.4 percent) raised in large scale farms. The number of cattle raised by smallholder farmers in Mainland Tanzania was 33,514,716 and 270,707 in Tanzania Zanzibar.

In Mainland Tanzania, regions with largest number of cattle raised by smallholder farmers were Tabora (2,841,191 heads; 8.5 percent), followed by Arusha (2,610,334; 7.79 percent) and Simiyu (2,601,523; 7.8 percent), while Dar es Salaam region had the least number of cattle (81,319 heads; 0.2 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, Kaskazini Pemba region had the largest number of cattle (69,457 heads; 25.7 percent), followed by Kusini Pemba (67,486; 24.9 percent), while Kusini Unguja region had the least number of cattle (36,497 heads; 13.5 percent).

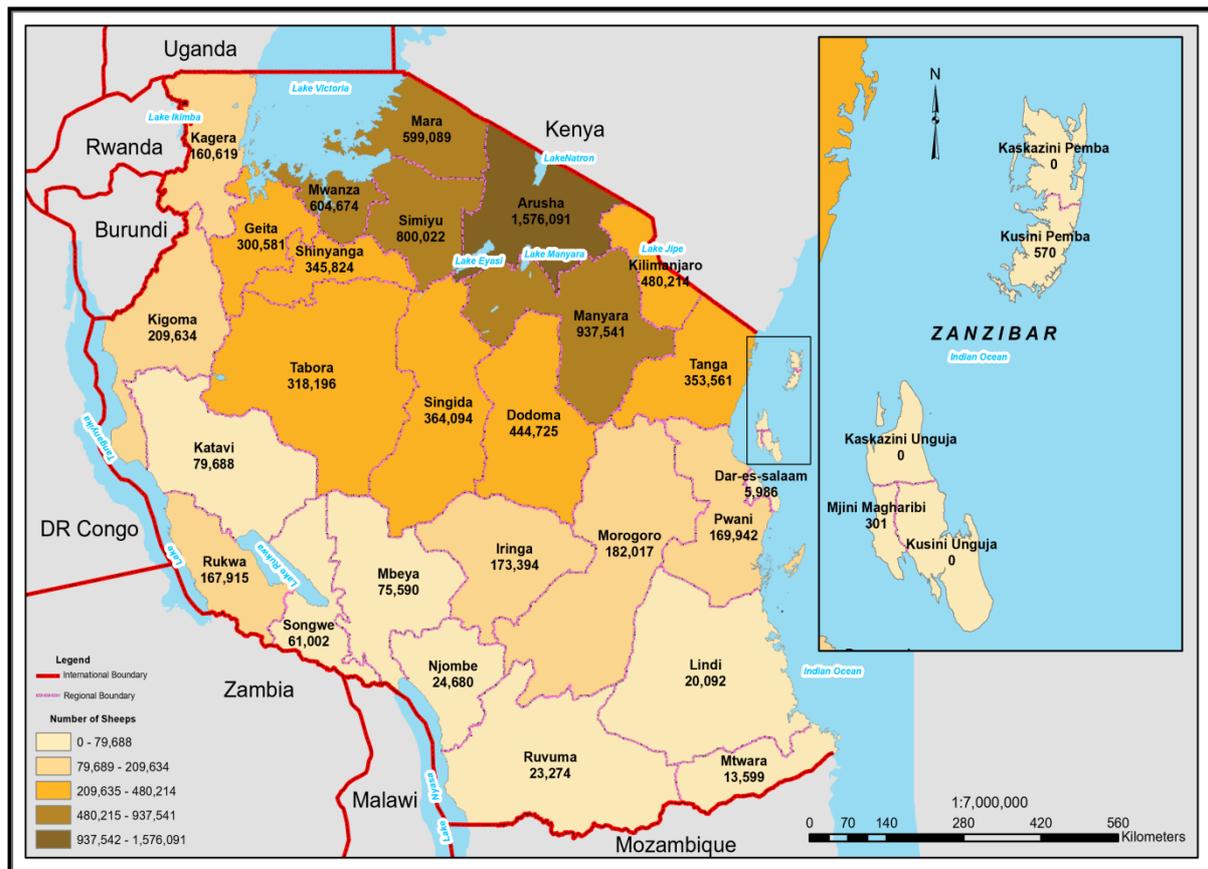
Map 8.2: Goat Population Reported by Smallholders Farmers by Region as of 1st August 2020, Tanzania



The total number of goats raised in Tanzania was 24,568,396, out of which 24,534,549 were raised by smallholder farmers and 33,847 by large scale farms. Out of the total goats raised by smallholder farmers, 24,423,120 goats were raised in Mainland Tanzania and 111,429 goats in Tanzania Zanzibar.

In Mainland Tanzania, Manyara region had the largest number of goats (2,380,072 heads; 9.7 percent), followed by Dodoma (1,663,483; 6.8 percent) and Arusha (1,597,787; 6.5 percent), while Dar es Salaam region had the least number of goats (45,830 heads; 0.2 percent). In Zanzibar, Kusini Pemba region had the largest number of goats (39,716 heads; 35.6 percent), followed by Kusini Unguja (20,289; 18.2 percent), while Mjini Magharibi had the lowest number (13,911 heads 12.5 percent).

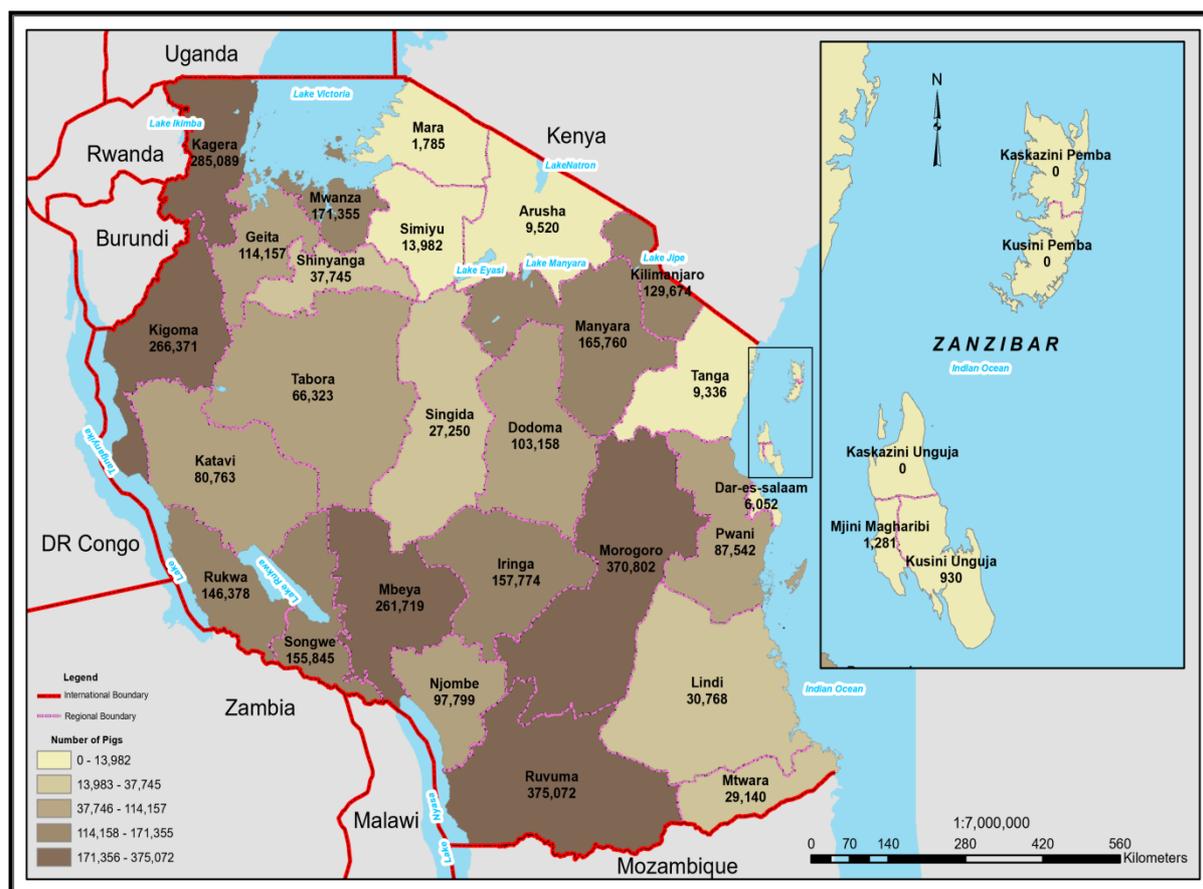
Map 8.3: Sheep Population Reported by Smallholders Farmers by Region as of 1st August 2020, Tanzania



The total number of sheep raised in Tanzania was 8,516,989, out of which 8,492,914 were raised by smallholder farmers and 24,075 by large scale farms. Out of the total sheep raised by smallholder farmers; 8,492,044 were in Mainland Tanzania and 871 in Tanzania Zanzibar.

In Mainland Tanzania, Arusha region had the largest number of sheep (1,576,091 heads; 18.6 percent), followed by Manyara (937,541; 11.0 percent) and Mwanza (604,674 heads; 7.1 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, Kusini Pemba region had the largest number of indigenous sheep (570 heads; 65.4 percent), while Mjini Magharibi region had the lowest number (301 heads; 34.6 percent).

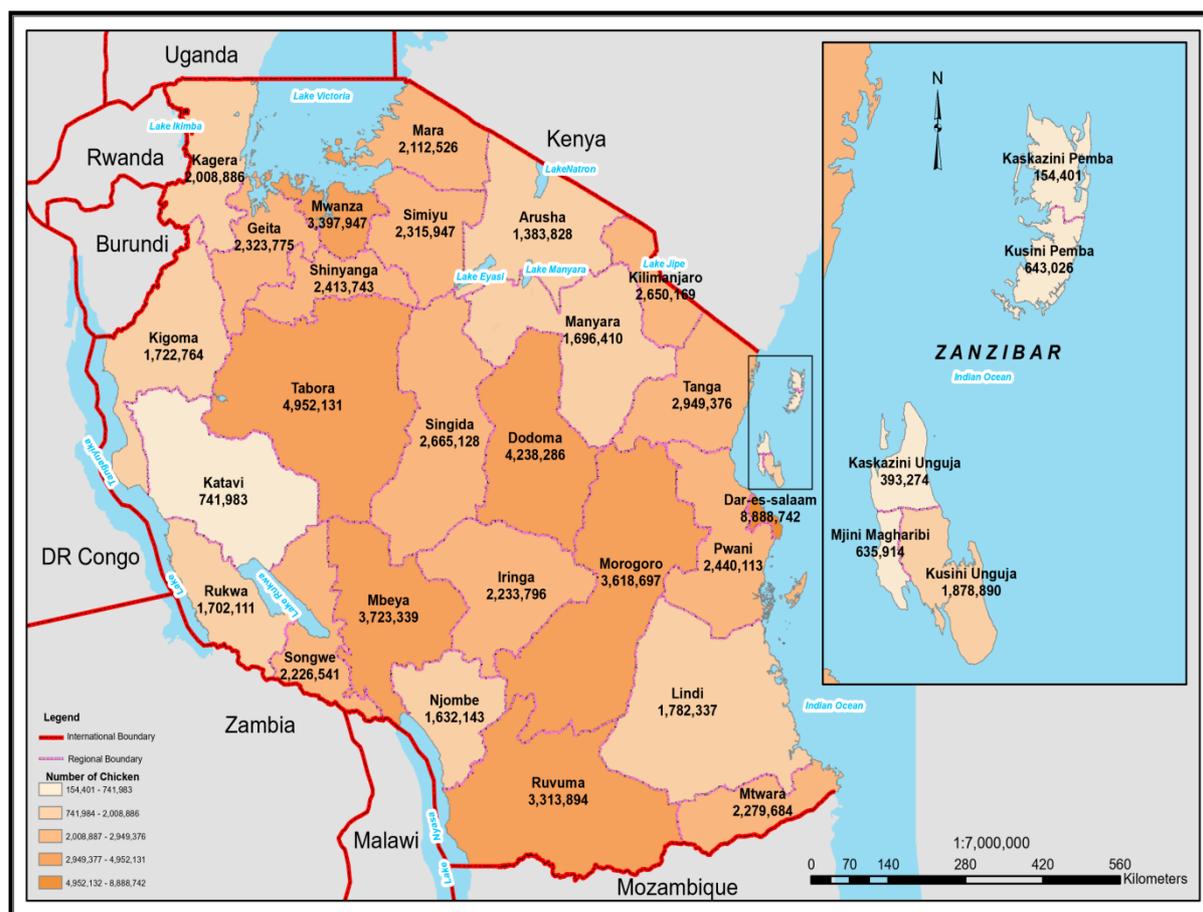
Map 8.4: Pig Population Reported by Smallholders Farmers by Region as of 1st August 2020, Tanzania



Total number of pigs raised in Tanzania was 3,208,495, out of which 3,203,372 were raised by smallholder farmers and 5,123 by large scale farms. Out of those raised by smallholder farmers; 3,201,163 pigs were in Mainland Tanzania and 2,209 pigs in Tanzania Zanzibar.

In Mainland Tanzania, Ruvuma region had the largest number of pigs (375,072 heads; 11.7 percent), followed by Morogoro (370,802; 11.6 percent) and Kagera (285,089 heads; 8.9 percent), while Mara region had the lowest number (1,785 heads; 0.1 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, only Mjini Magharibi and Kusini Unguja regions reported to raise pigs (1,281 and 930 heads respectively).

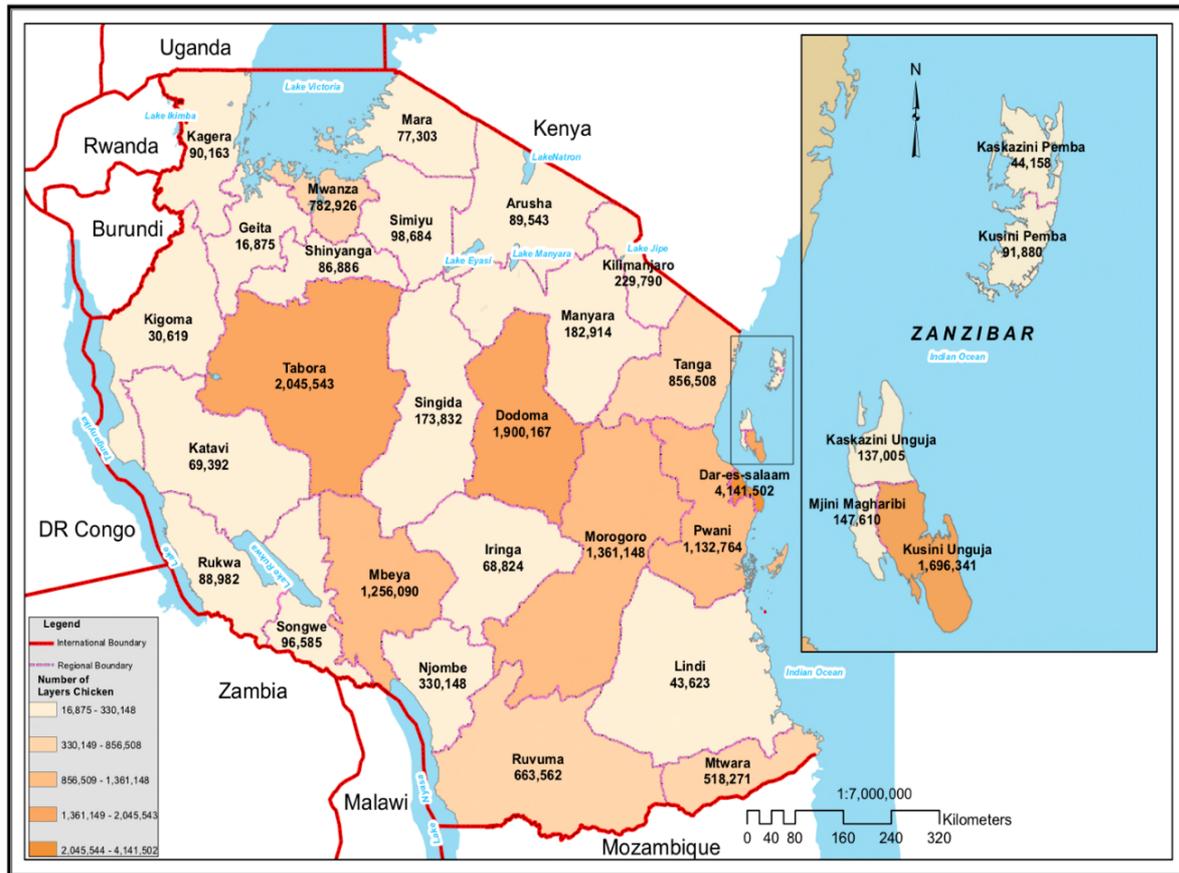
Map 8.5: Chicken Population Reported by Smallholders by Region as of 1st August 2020, Tanzania



The total number of chicken raised in Tanzania was 87,659,580, out of which 75,119,802 chicken were raised by smallholder farmers and 12,539,778 by large scale farms. Out of the total chicken from smallholder farmers, 71,414,297 chicken were from Mainland Tanzania and 3,705,505 from Tanzania Zanzibar.

In Mainland Tanzania, Dar es salaam region had the largest number of chicken (8.9 million; 12.4 percent), followed by Tabora (5.0 million; 6.9 percent) and Dodoma (4.2 million; 5.9 percent), whereas, the lowest number of chicken were reported in Katavi region (0.7 million; 1.0 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, Kusini Unguja region had the largest number of chicken (1.9 million; 50.7 percent), followed by Kusini Pemba (0.6 million; 17.4 percent). The lowest number of chicken was observed in Kaskazini Pemba (0.2 million; 4.2 percent).

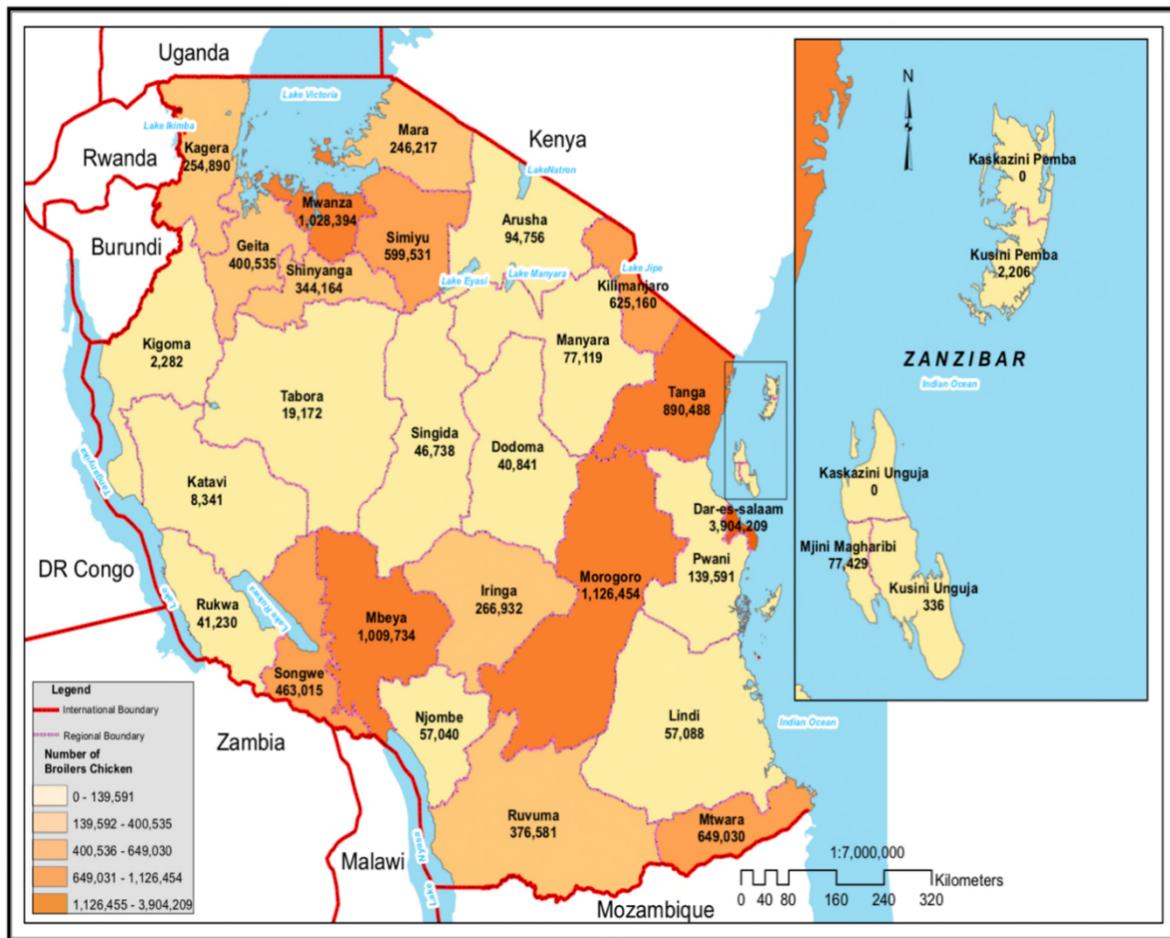
Map 8.6: Layers Population Reported by Smallholders by Region as of 1st August 2020, Tanzania



Most of the layers in Mainland Tanzania were raised in Dar es Salaam region (4,141,502; 25.2 percent). Other regions with larger number of layers were in Tabora (2,045,543; 12.4 percent) and Dodoma (1,900,167; 11.6 percent) while, the least number of layers were reported in Geita (16,875; 0.1 percent).

In Tanzania Zanzibar, the largest population of layers was reported in Kusini Unguja region (1,696,341 chicken, 80.1 percent), followed by Mjini Magharibi (147,610 chicken; 7.0 percent), and the least layers population was found in Kaskazini Pemba region (44,158 chicken, 2.1 percent).

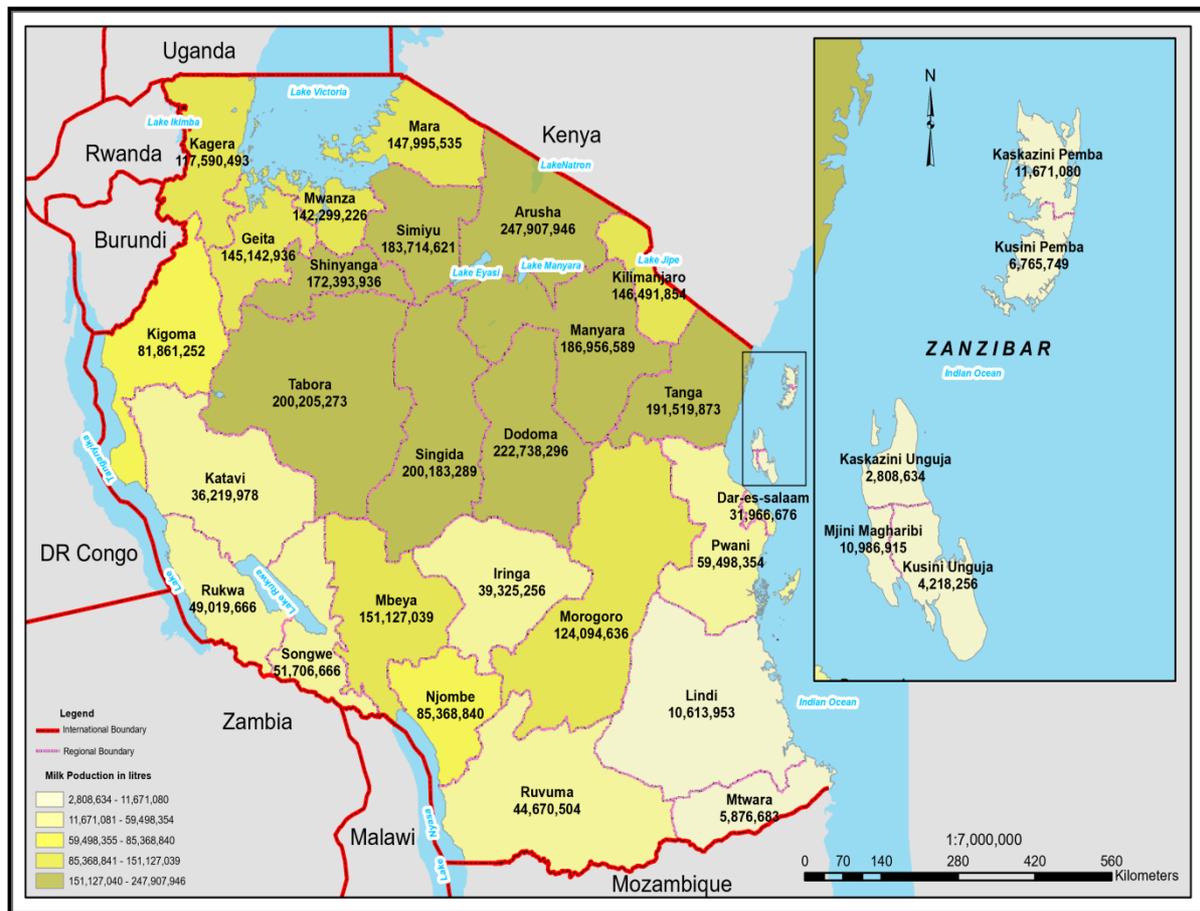
Map 8.7: Broilers Population Reported by Smallholders by Region as of 1st August 2020, Tanzania



Most of the broilers in Mainland Tanzania were raised in Dar es salaam region (3,904,209 chicken; 30.6 percent), followed by Morogoro (1,126,454; 8.8 percent) and Mwanza (1,028,394 chicken; 8.1 percent). The least broilers population was reported in Kigoma region (2,282; 0.02 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, the largest population of broilers was reported in Mjini Magharibi (77,429 chicken, 96.8 percent), while the least number of broilers was reported in Kusini Unguja (336; 0.4 percent).

9.0 Livestock and Poultry Products

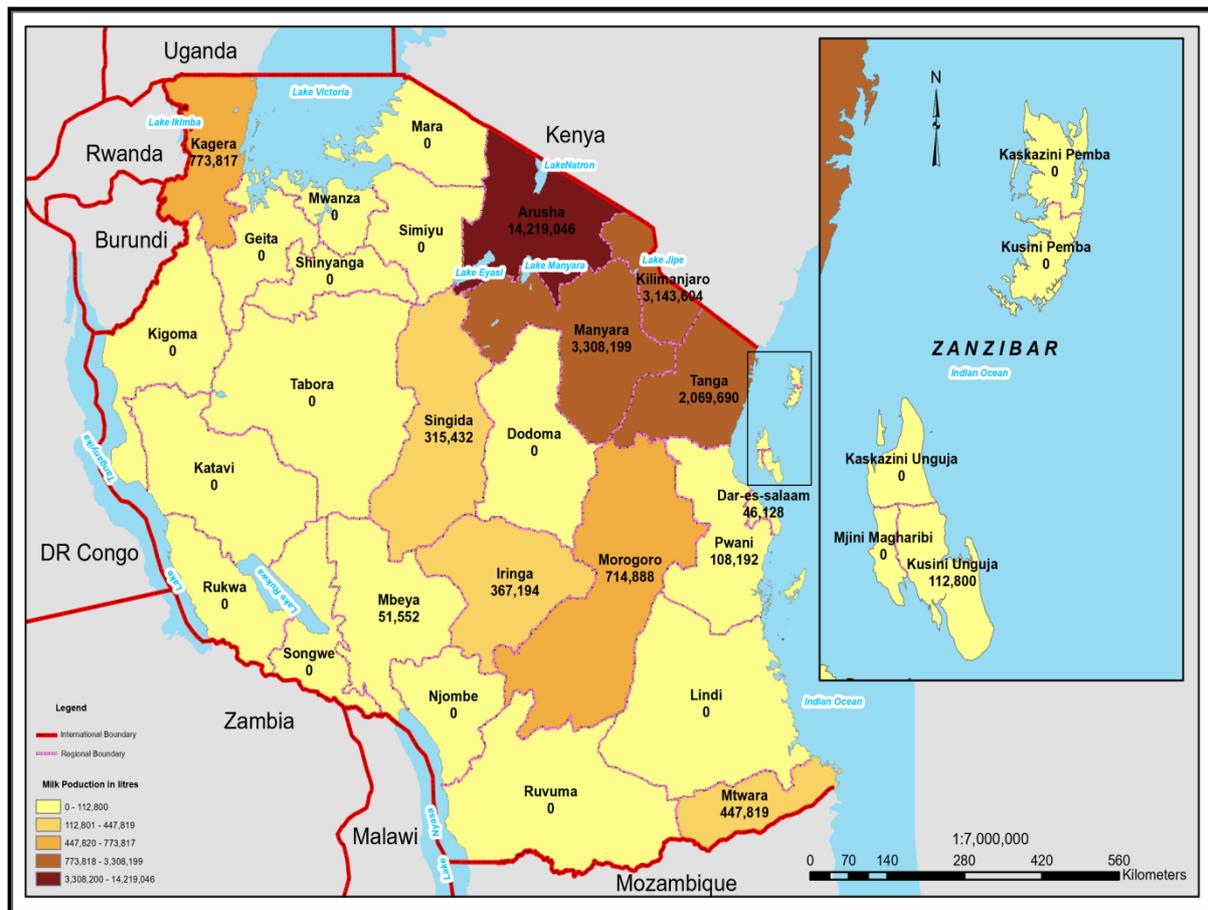
Map 9.1: Cow Milk Production Reported by Smallholder Farmers by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



The total cow milk produced by smallholder farmers was 3,112,940,008 litres, of which 3,076,489,371 litres were produced in Mainland Tanzania and 36,450,637 litres in Tanzania Zanzibar.

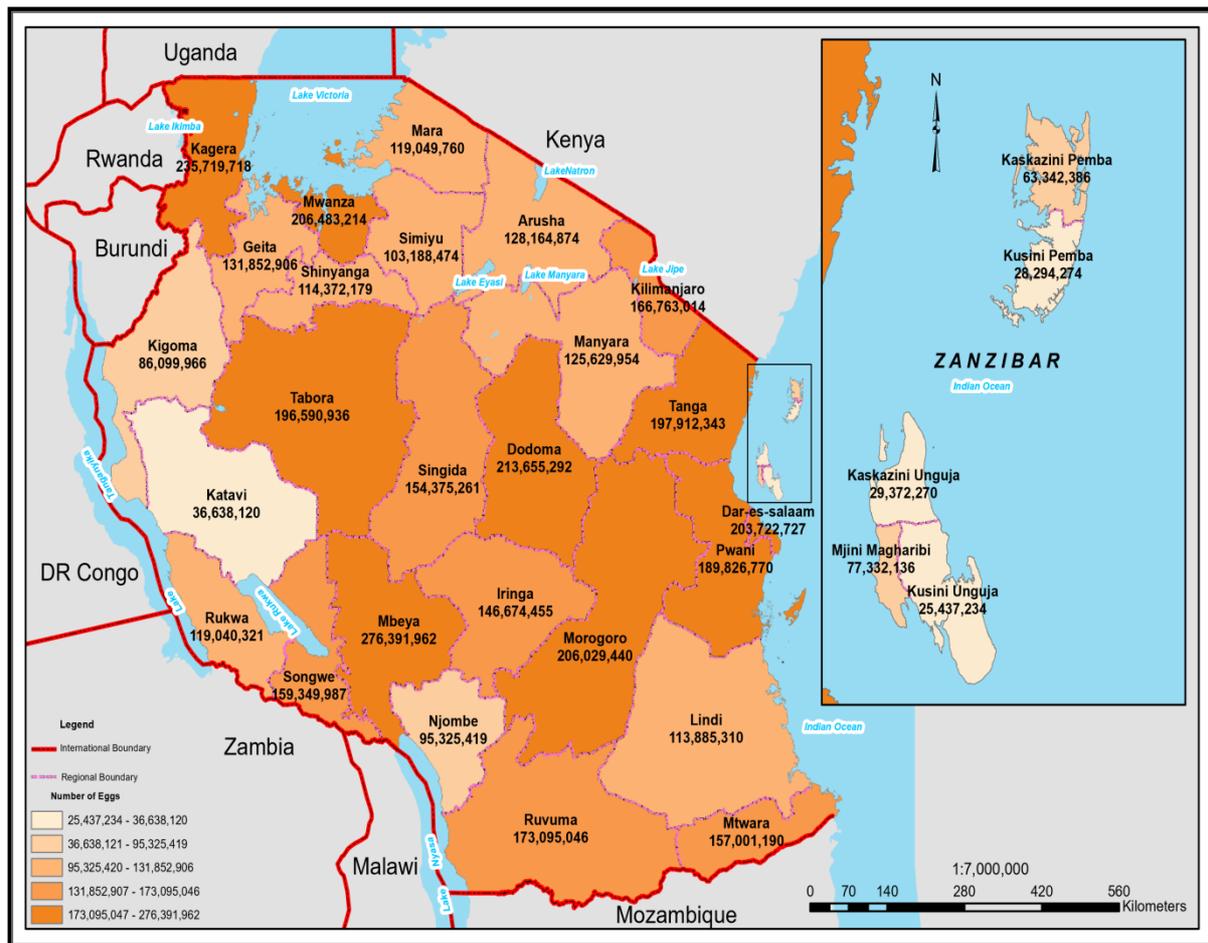
In Mainland Tanzania, Arusha region reported the highest production of cow milk (247,907,946 litres; 8.1 percent), followed by Dodoma (222,738,296 litres; 7.2 percent) and Tabora (200,205,273 litres; 6.5 percent). The least production of cow milk was reported in Mtwara region (5,876,683 litres; 0.2 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, Kaskazini Unguja region had the highest production of cow milk (11,671,080 litres; 32 percent), followed by Kusini Unguja (10,986,916 litres; 30.1 percent) and the least production was reported in Kusini Pemba (2,809,505 litres; 7.7 percent).

Map 9.2: Goat Milk Production Reported by Smallholder Farmers by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



From smallholder farmers, the total goat milk produced was 25,678,361 litres, of which 25,565,561 litres were produced in Mainland Tanzania and 112,800 litres in Tanzania Zanzibar. In Mainland Tanzania, Arusha region had the highest production of goat milk (14,219,046 litres; 55.6 percent), followed by Manyara (3,308,199 litres; 12.9 percent) and Kilimanjaro (3,143,604 litres; 12.3 percent). The least production was reported in Dar es salaam region (46,128 litres; 0.2 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar the production of goat milk was reported in Kusini Unguja region only (112,800 litres).

Map 9.3: Chicken Eggs Production by Smallholders by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

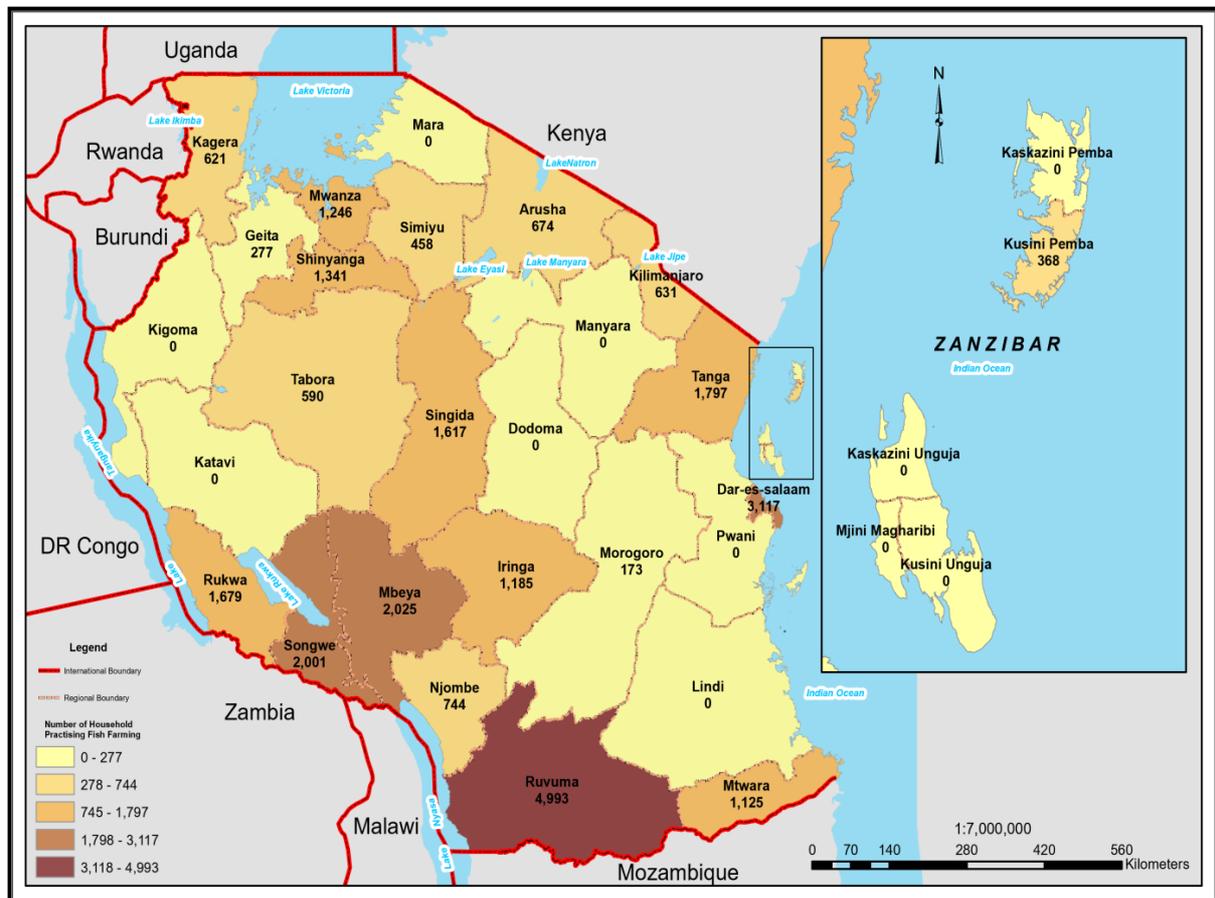


The total eggs production from smallholder farmers was 4,280,616,938 (4,056,838,638 eggs were produced in Mainland Tanzania and 223,778,300 in Tanzania Zanzibar). In Mainland Tanzania, Mbeya region had the highest production of eggs (276 million; 6.7 percent), followed by Kagera (235 million; 5.8 percent) and Dodoma (214 million; 5.3 percent). The least production of eggs was reported in Katavi region (36 million; 0.9 percent).

In Tanzania Zanzibar, the production of eggs was higher in Mjini Magharibi region (77 million eggs; 34.6 percent), followed by Kaskazini Pemba (64 million eggs; 28.4 percent) and Kaskazini Unguja (29 million eggs; 13.1 percent). The least production was reported in Kusini Unguja region (25 million eggs; 11.3 percent).

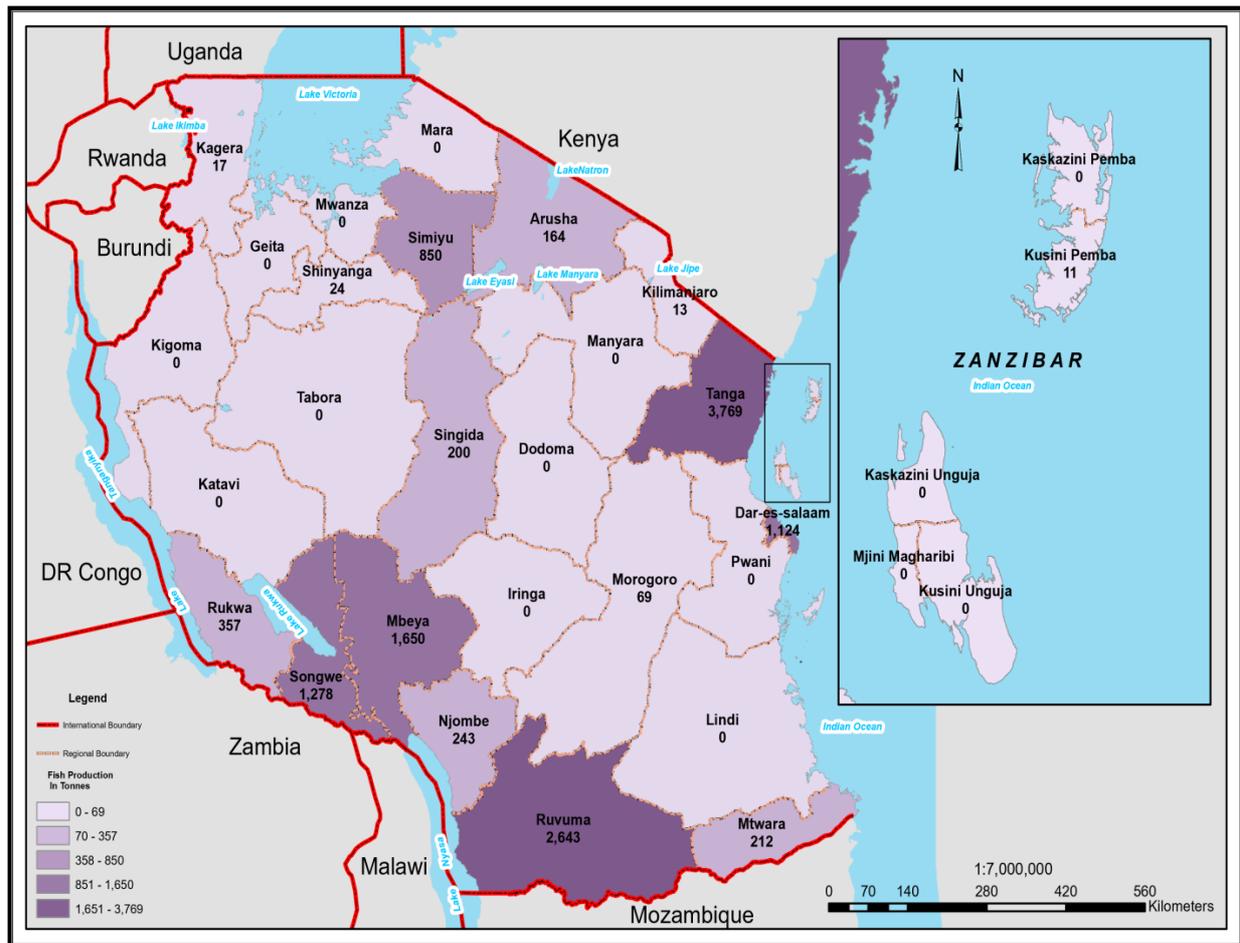
10.0 Fish Farming

Map 10.1: Number of Agricultural Households Practiced Fish Farming by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



The total number of households reported to practice fish farming in Tanzania was 26,662 (26,294 were in Mainland Tanzania and 368 in Tanzania Zanzibar). In Mainland Tanzania, Ruvuma region had the largest number of households practiced fish farming (4,993; 19.0 percent), followed by Dar es Salaam (3,117; 11.9 percent) and Mbeya (2,025; 7.7 percent). The region with the lowest number of households practiced fish farming was Morogoro (173; 0.7 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, only Kusini Pemba region had 368 households reported to practice fish farming.

Map 10.2: Quantity of Fish Harvested by Region During 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



The total production of fish from smallholder farmers was 12,626 tons, whereby 12,615 tons were produced from Mainland Tanzania and 11 tons in Tanzania Zanzibar. In Mainland Tanzania, Tanga region had the largest quantity of harvested fish (3,769 tons; 29.9 percent), followed by Ruvuma (2,643 tons; 21.0 percent) and Mbeya (1,650 tons; 13.1 percent). Tabora region reported the least quantity of fish harvested (1 ton; 0.004 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, only Kusini Pemba region reported to harvest a total of 11 tons of fish during 2019/20 agricultural year.

