

NATIONAL SAMPLE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 2019/20

ATLAS



2021



The United Republic of Tanzania

National Sample Census of Agriculture - 2019/20

Atlas

August 2021

1.0 Introduction

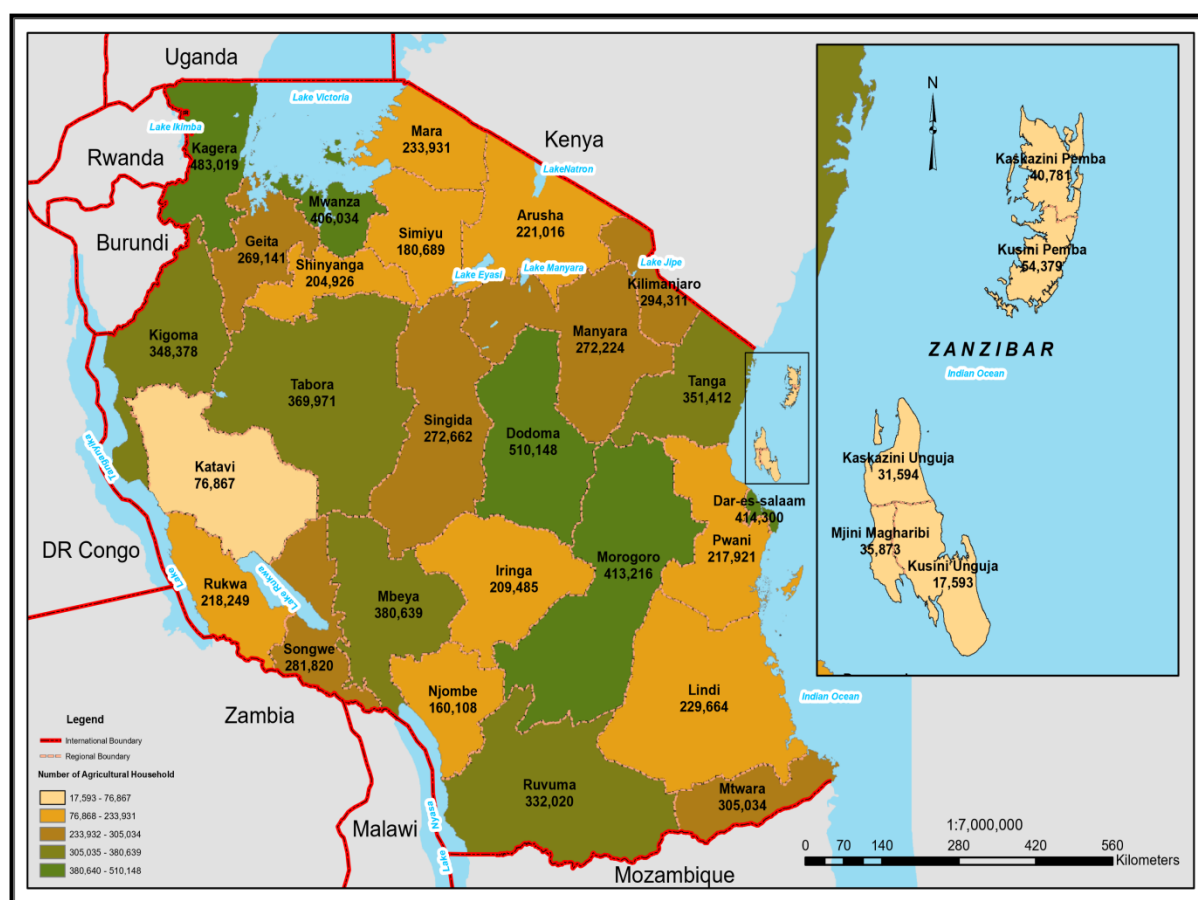
The 2019/20 National Sample Census of Agriculture (2019/20 NSCA) was implemented jointly by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar (OCGS), in collaboration with Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs). The Census was financially supported 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, agro processing, 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

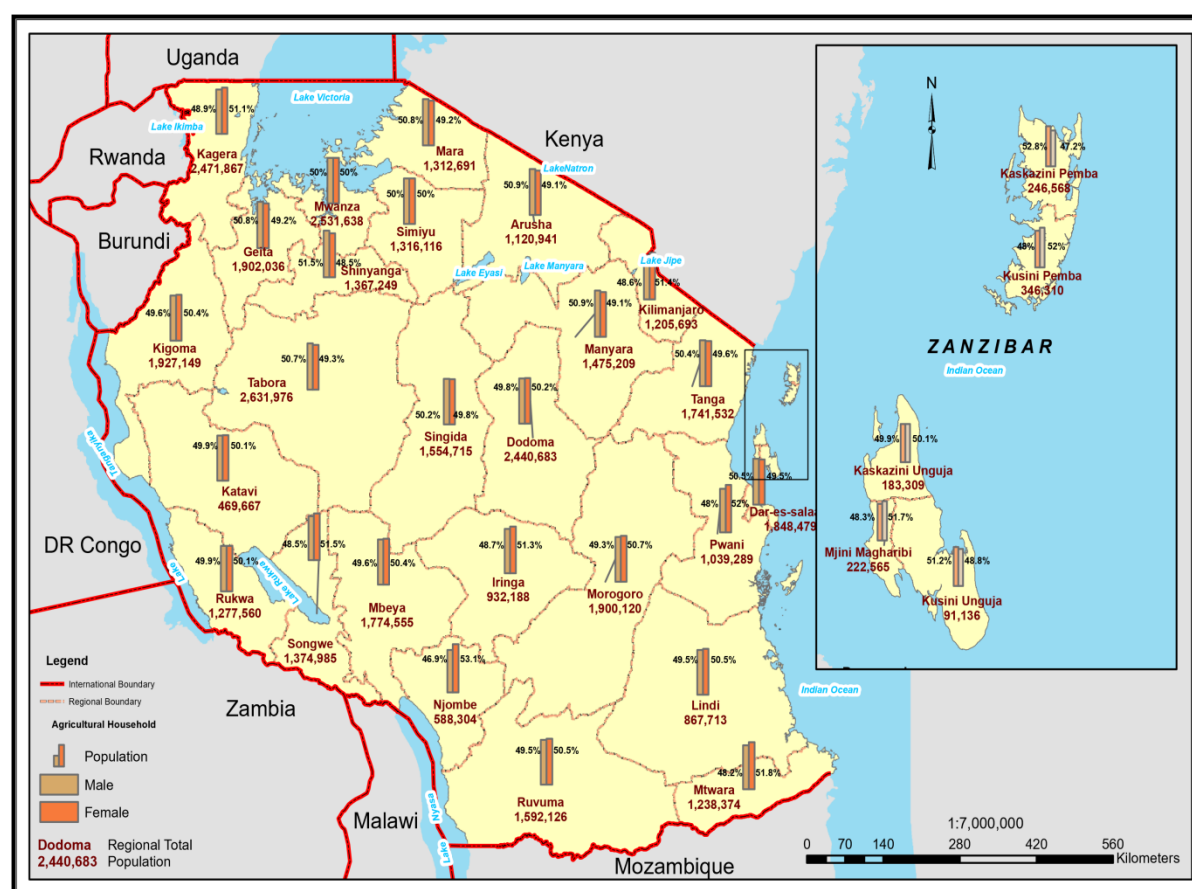
2.1 Number of Agricultural Household by Region, Tanzania



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). Katavi region had the smallest number of agricultural household (1.0 percent). On the other hand, Dar es Salaam had 414,300 agricultural households, of which 31 percent (128,991 households) of them were doing their agricultural activities outside of the region. In Tanzania Zanzibar, Kusini Pemba had the highest number agricultural households (54,379; 30.2 percent) while Kusini Unguja had the lowest number of agricultural households (17,593; 9.8 percent).

2.2 Population of Agriculture Household Members by Sex, Tanzania

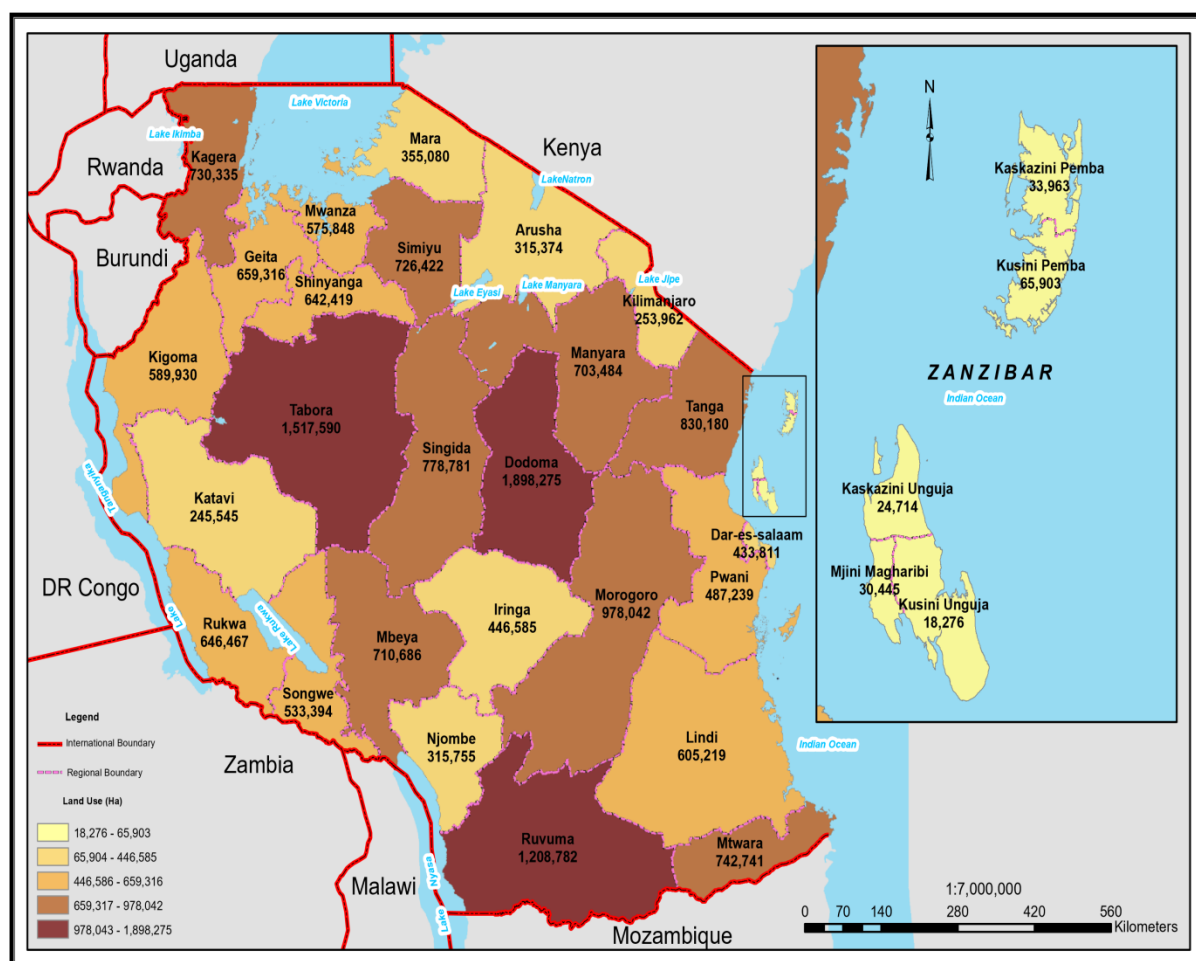


The population of agricultural smallholder household members in Tanzania is 40,992,748 (39,902,860 in Mainland Tanzania and 1,089,888 in Tanzania Zanzibar), of which, 20,417,003 were male (19,874,879 Mainland and 542,124 Zanzibar) and 20,575,740 were female (20,027,976 in Mainland Tanzania and 547,764 in Tanzania Zanzibar). The population of agricultural households' members had increased from 31 million in 2007/08 to 41 million in 2019/20 agricultural year.

In Mainland Tanzania, Mwanza was the leading region with the highest number of agricultural household members (2,531,638; 6.3 percent), followed by Kagera region (2,471,868; 6.3 percent). Katavi region had the smallest number of agricultural household members (469,667; 1.2 percent). On the other hand, in Tanzania Zanzibar, Kusini Pemba was leading with 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

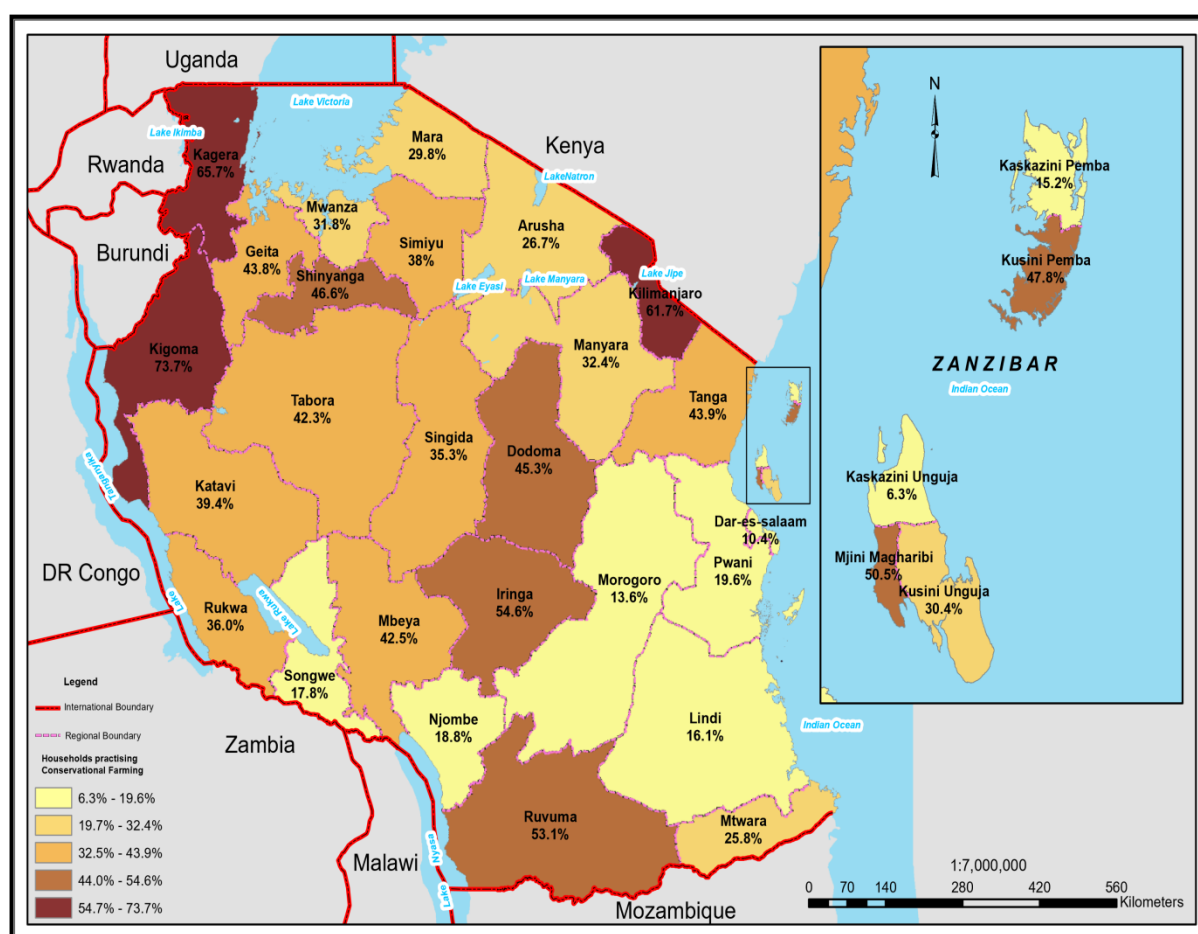
3.1 Land Used for Agricultural Activities by Region, Tanzania



The total usable land available to smallholder farmers was 18,104,564 ha (17,931,264 in Mainland Tanzania and 173,300 ha; in Tanzania Zanzibar). The total area of utilized land was 17,934,366 ha which is 99.1 percent of the total usable land available which is equivalent to 2.3 hectares per household.

Amongst Mainland Tanzania regions, Dodoma had the largest used land (1,898,275 ha), followed by Tabora (1,517,590 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) and Kusini Unguja region had lowest used land for agricultural activities (18,276 ha).

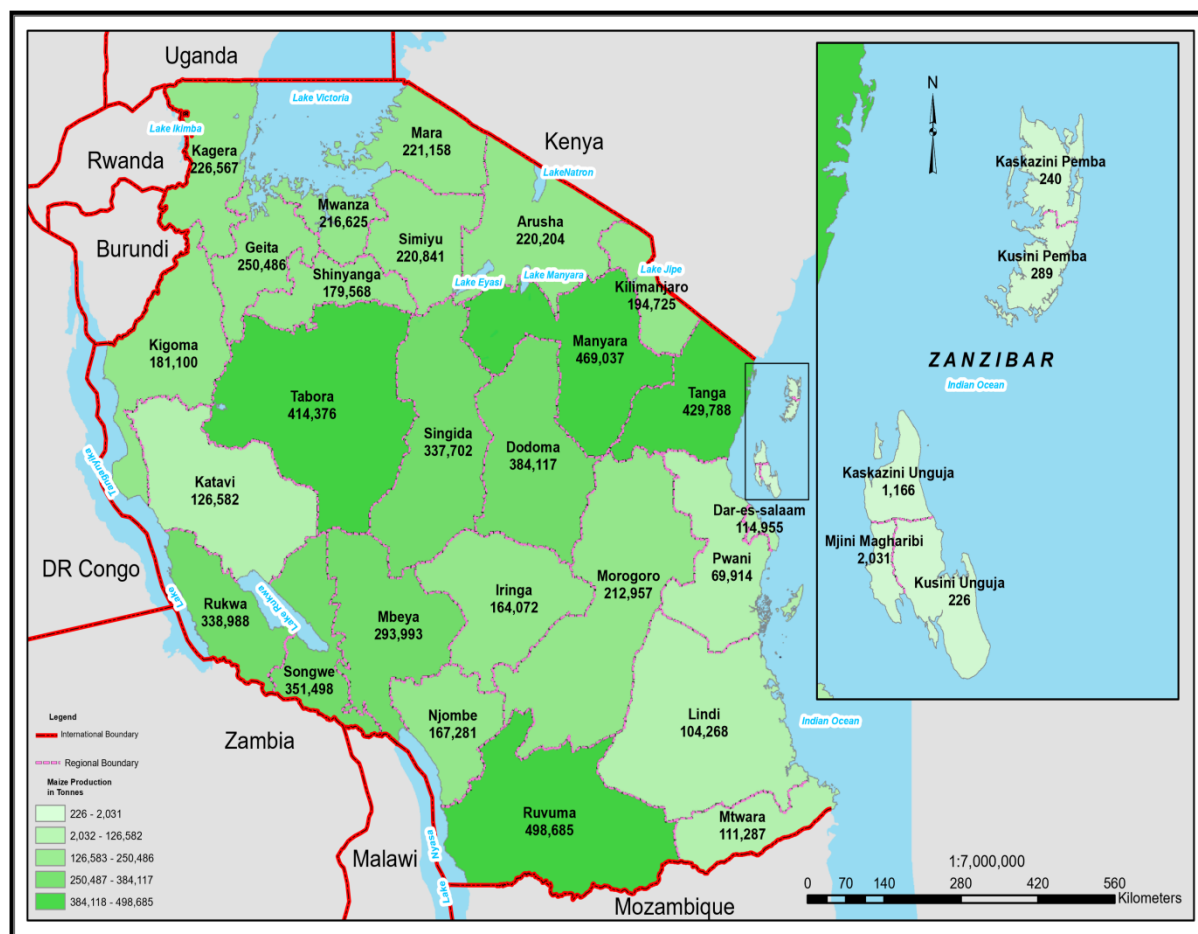
3.2 Agricultural Households Practiced Conservational Farming, Tanzania



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 had the highest percent (73.7) while Dar es Salaam region had the least percent (10.0). 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

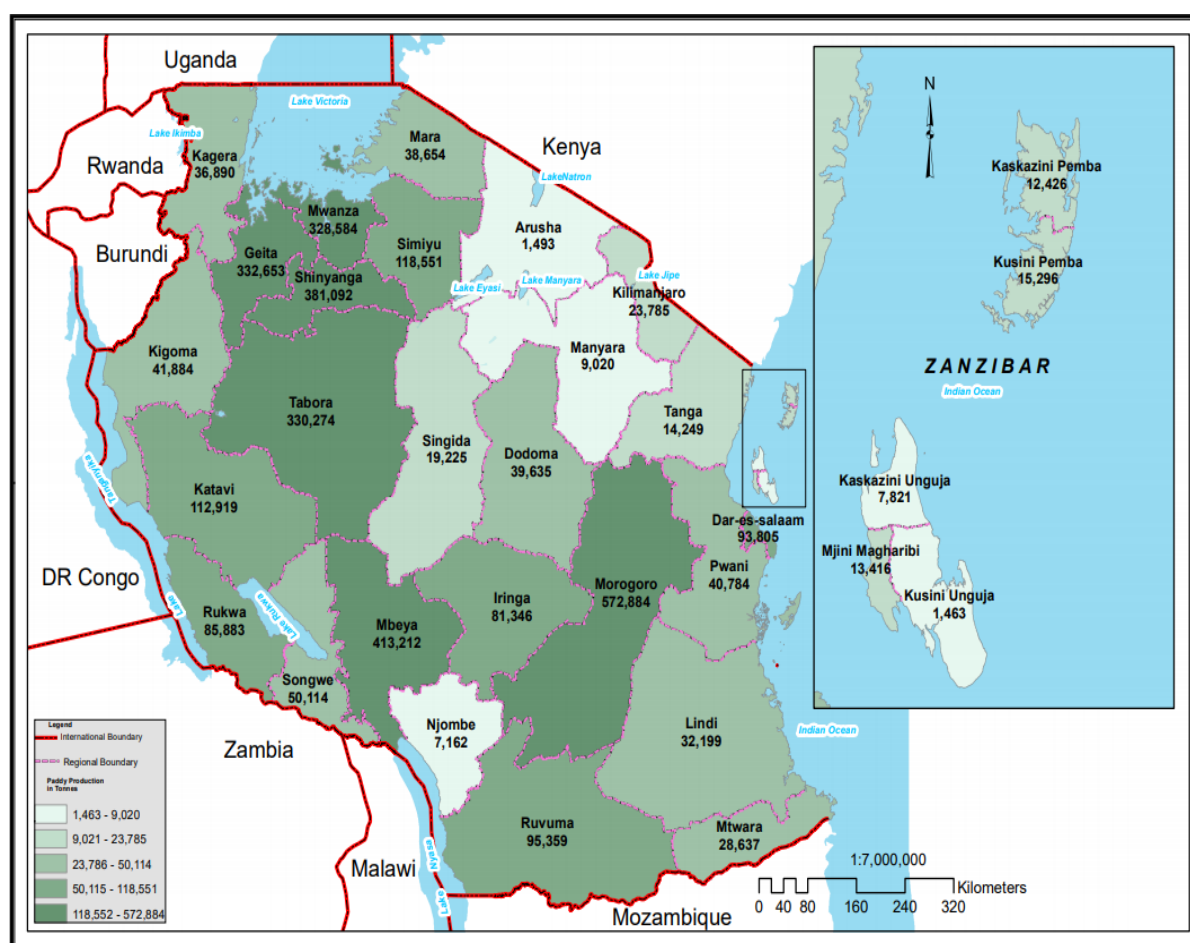
4.1 Quantity of Maize Harvested by Region



The total production of maize from smallholder farmers in Tanzania was 6,504,725 tons. Out of which 6,500,773 tons were in Mainland Tanzania and 3,951 tons were produced 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).

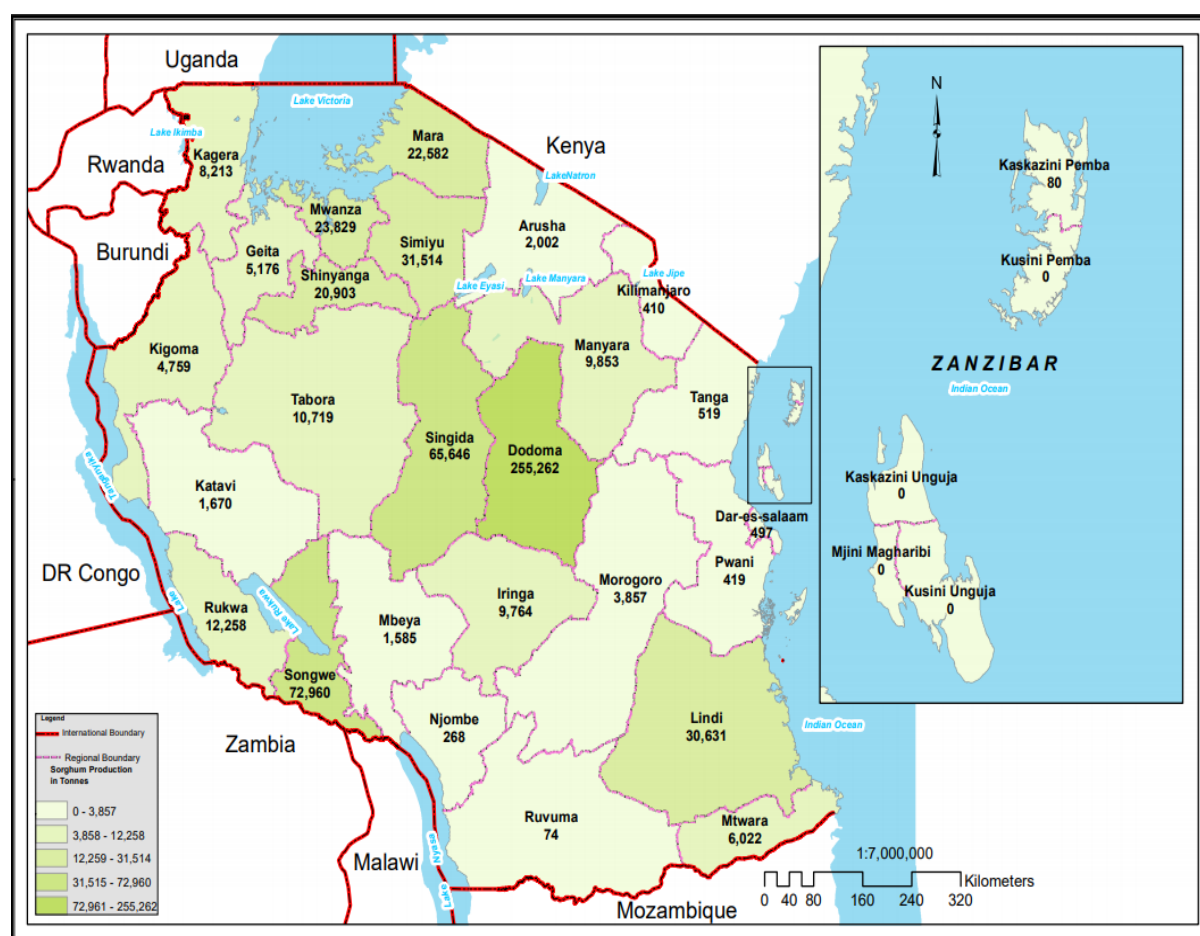
In Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi had the highest production of maize (2,031 tons; 51.4 percent), followed by Kaskazini Unguja (1,166 tons; 29.5 percent) and Kusini Pemba (289 tons; 7.3 percent), while Kusini Unguja reported the lowest maize production (226 tons; 5.7 percent).

4.2 Quantity of Paddy Harvested by Smallholder Farmers by Region



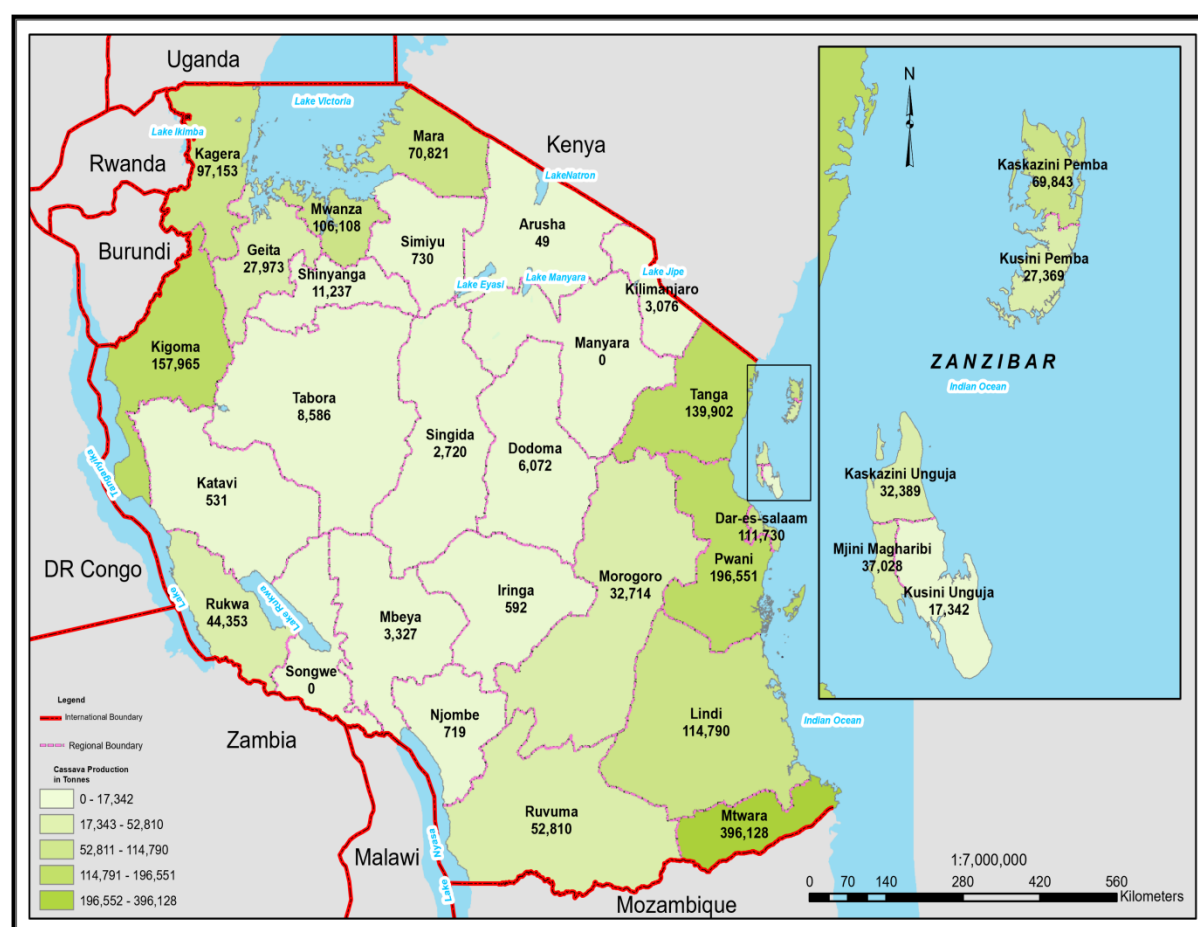
Total production of paddy from smallholder farmers in Tanzania was 3,443,606 tons. Out of the total quantity produced by smallholder farmers, 3,330,293 tons were in Mainland and 50,421 tons were in Zanzibar. In Mainland Tanzania, Morogoro region had the highest production of paddy (572,884 tons; 17.2 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 reported the highest production of (15,296 tons; 30.3 percent), 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).

4.3 Quantity of Sorghum Harvested by Smallholder Farmers by Region



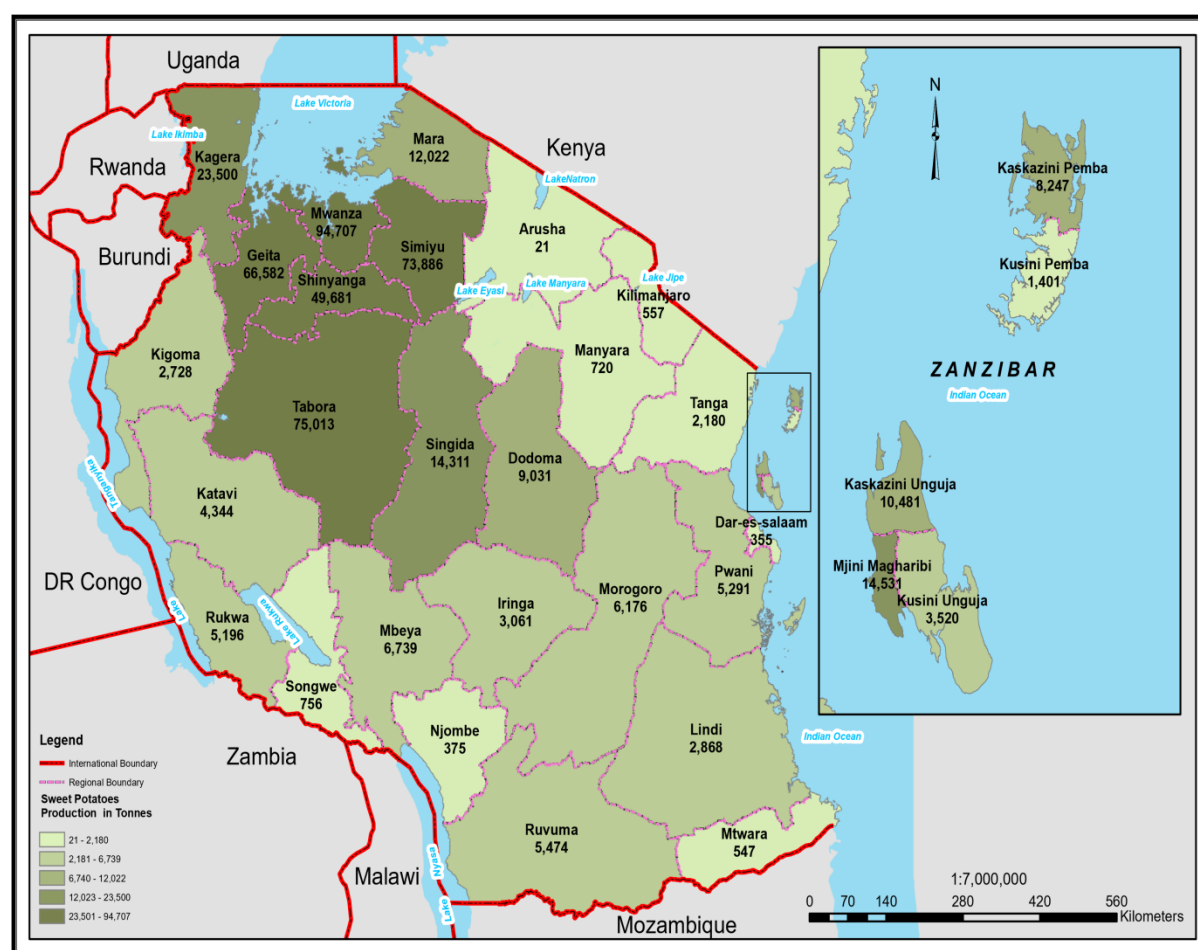
The total quantity of sorghum produced in Tanzania was 650,499 tons out of which 601,470 tons was produced by smallholder farmers and 49,029 tons from large scale farms. However, out of the production of sorghum by Smallholder Farmers, 601,390 tons was in Mainland Tanzania and 80 tons was from Tanzania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

4.4 Quantity of Cassava Harvested by smallholder farmers by Region



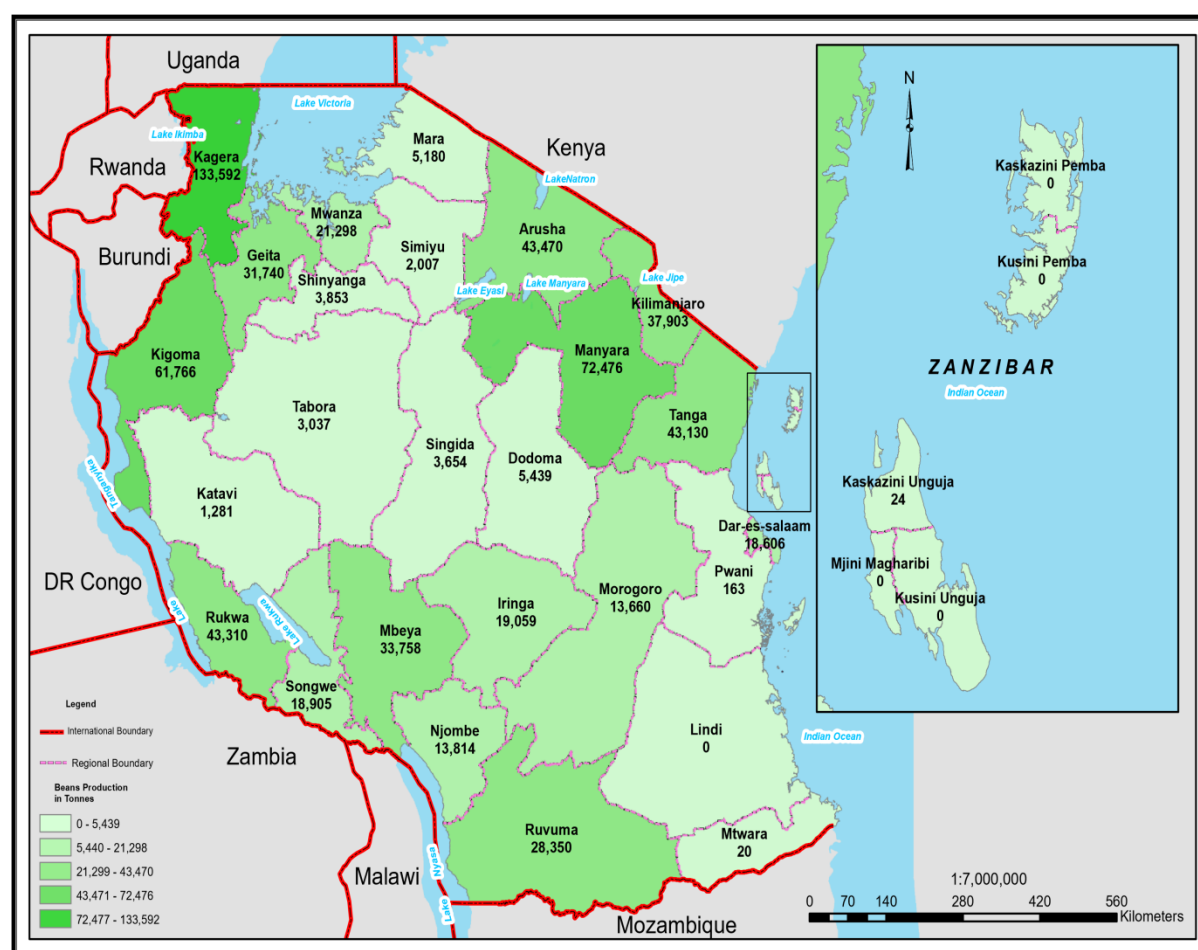
The total production of 1,770,813 tons of cassava was produced in Tanzania, out of which 1,770,608 tons (99.99 percent) were from smallholder farmers and 205 tons (0.01 percent) from large scale farms. Out of the total production of cassava produced by smallholder farmers, 1,586,358 tons were in Mainland Tanzania and 184,250 tons in Tanzania Zanzibar. The highest production of cassava in the Mainland 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 of 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) and Kaskazini Unguja (32,389 tons; 17.6 percent), while the lowest cassava production was reported in Kusini Unguja (17,342 tons; 9.4 percent).

4.5 Quantity of Sweet Potatoes Harvested by smallholder farmers by Region



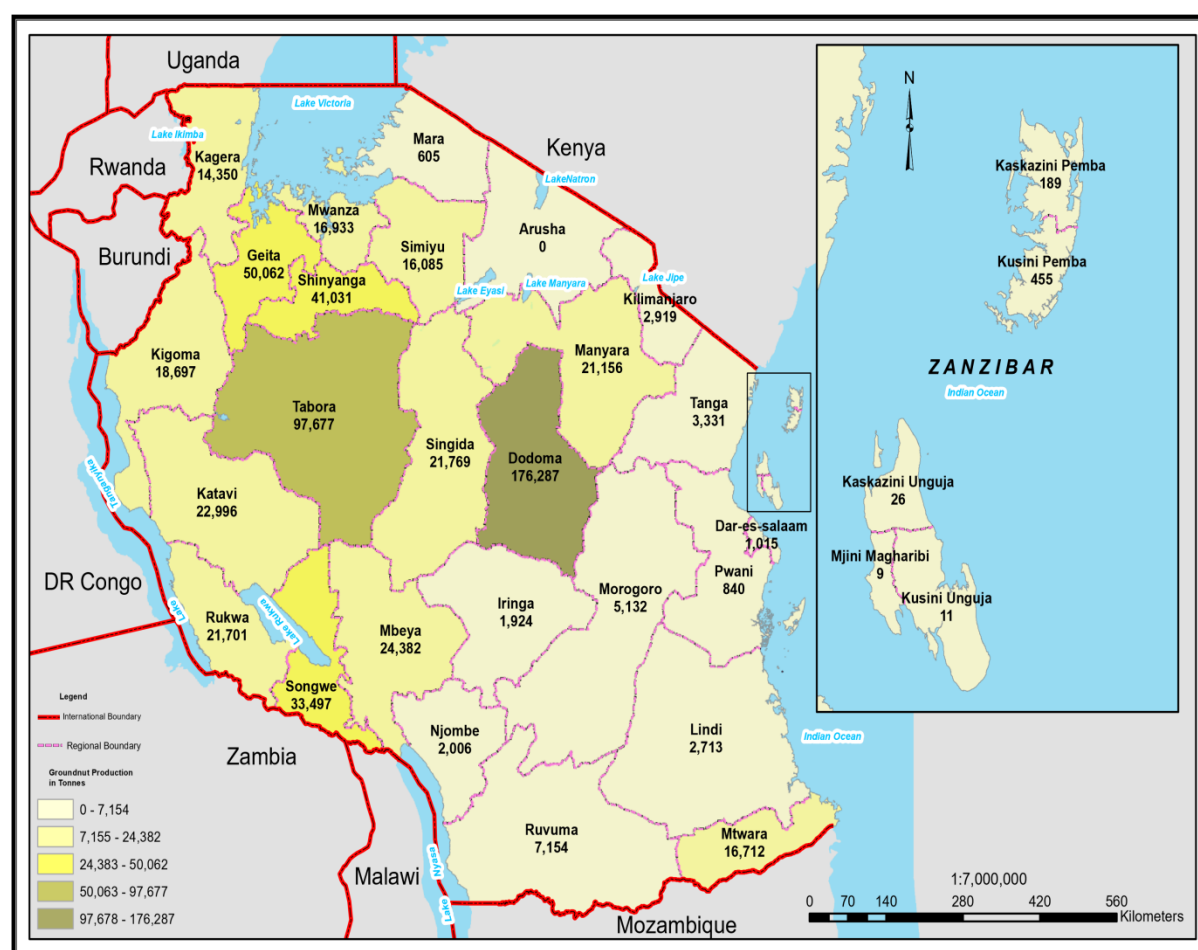
Total sweet potatoes' production in Tanzania was 504,346 tons, out of which 504,302 tons (99.99 percent) were from smallholder farmers and 44 tons (0.01 percent) from large scale farms. The highest production of sweet potatoes in Mainland Tanzania was reported in Mwanza region (94,707 tons; 20.3 percent) followed by Tabora (75,013 tons; 16.1 percent) and Simiyu (73, 886 tons; 15.9 percent), while the lowest production of sweet potatoes was reported in Arusha region (21 tons; 0.005 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, the highest sweet potatoes production was reported in Mjini Magharibi region with (14,531 tons; 38.1 percent), followed by Kaskazini Unguja (10,481 tons; 27.5 percent) and Kaskazini Pemba (8,247 tons; 21.6 percent). Kusini Pemba region reported the lowest sweet potatoes production (1,401 tons; Percent).

4.6 Quantity of Beans Harvested by Smallholder Farmers by Region



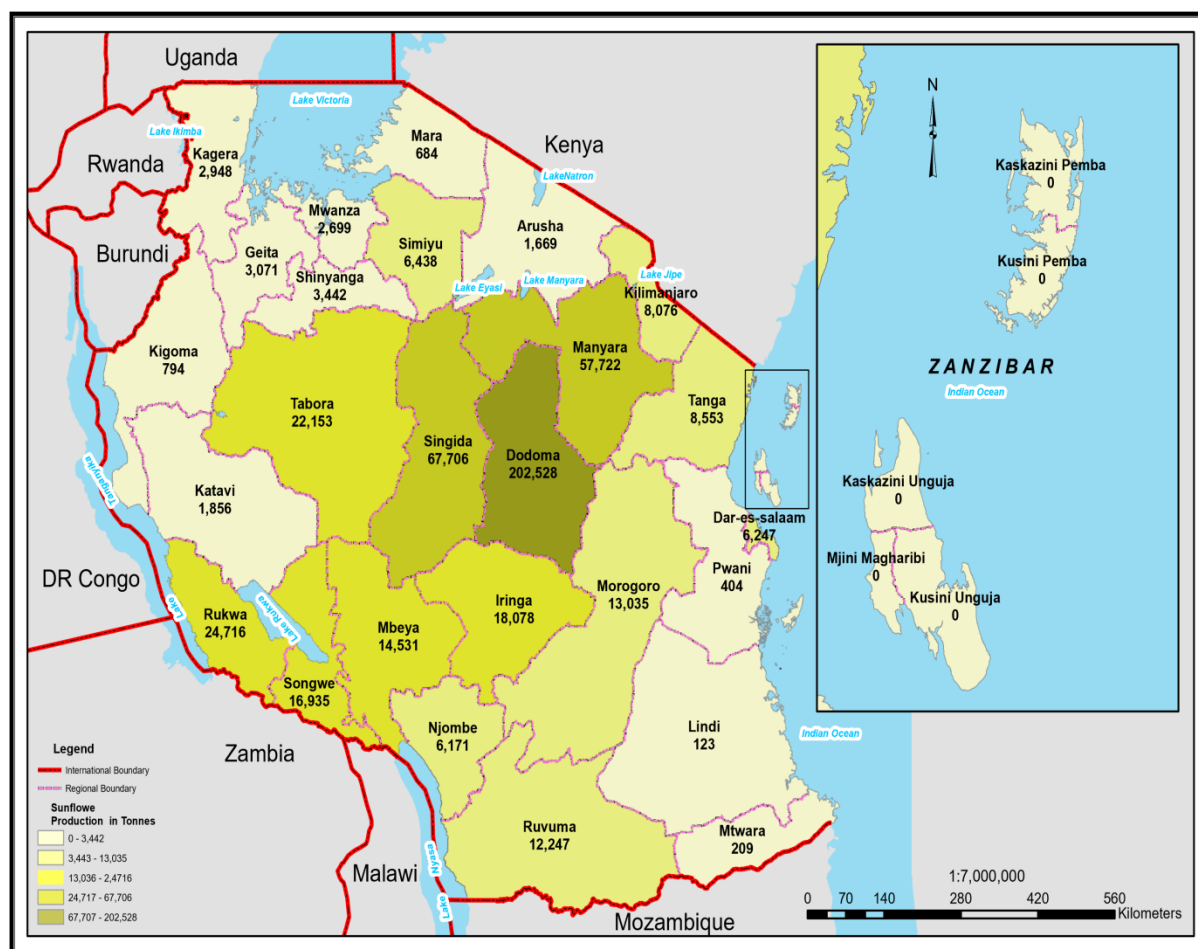
The production of beans in Tanzania was 661,699 tons, out of which 659,497 tons were produced by smallholder farmers and 2,202 tons by large scale farms. Out of the production of smallholder farmers, 659,473 tons were in Mainland Tanzania and 24 tons in Tanzania Zanzibar. In Mainland Tanzania, Kagera Region had the highest production (133,592 tons; 20.3 percent), 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).

4.7 Quantity of Groundnuts Harvested by Smallholder Farmers by Region



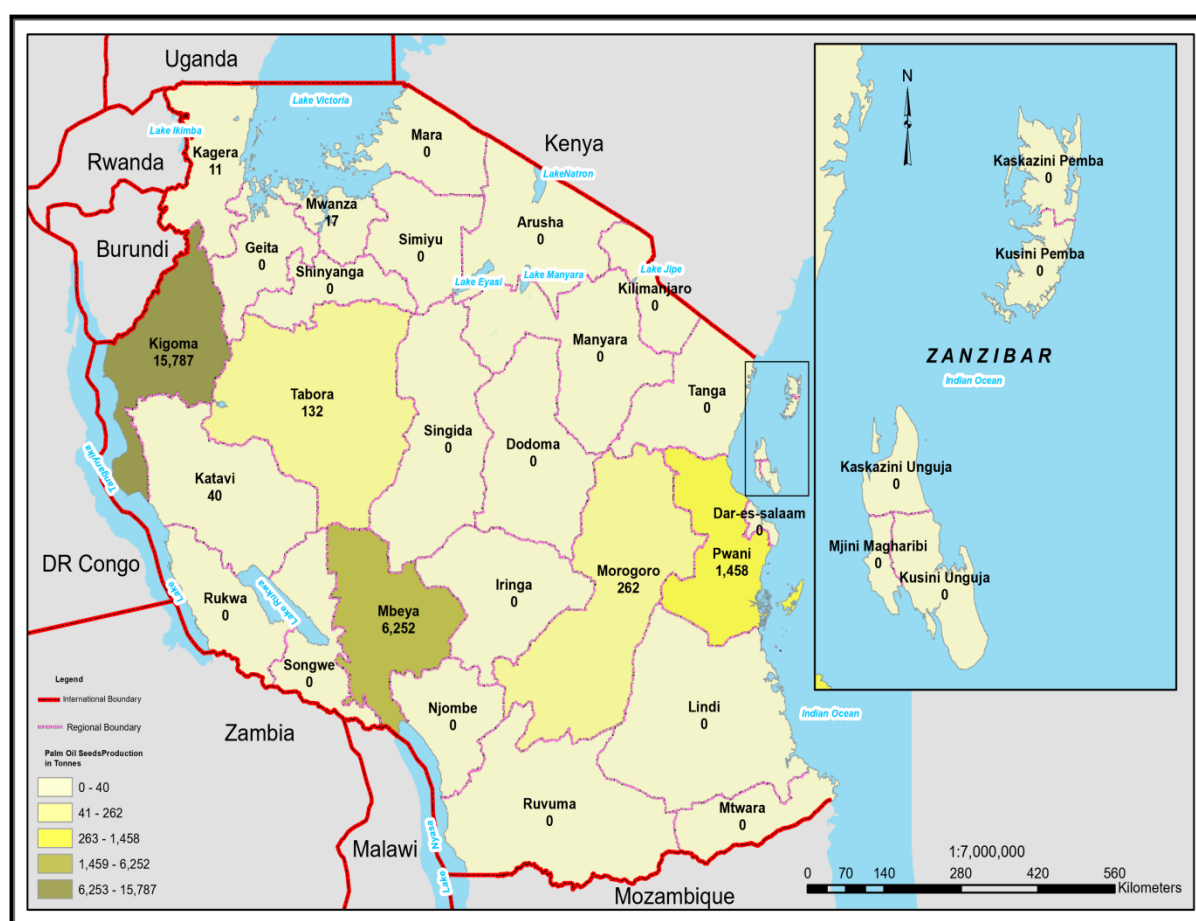
The production of groundnuts in Tanzania was 621,697 tons, out of which 621,665 tons produced by smallholder farmers and 32 tons produced by large scale farms. From the production by smallholder farmers, 620,975 tons was in Mainland Tanzania and 690 tons in Tanzania Zanzibar. In Mainland Tanzania, Dodoma region had the highest production (176,287 tons; 28.4 percent), followed by Tabora (97,677 tons; 15.7 percent) and Geita (50,062 tons; 8.1 percent), while, Mara region had a least production (605 tons; 0.1 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, Kusini Pemba led with the production of 455 tons (65.9 percent), followed by Kaskazini Pemba (189 tons; 27.4 percent) while Mjini Magharibi had the least production (9 tons; 1.2 percent).

4.8 Quantity of Sunflower Harvested by Smallholder Farmers by Region



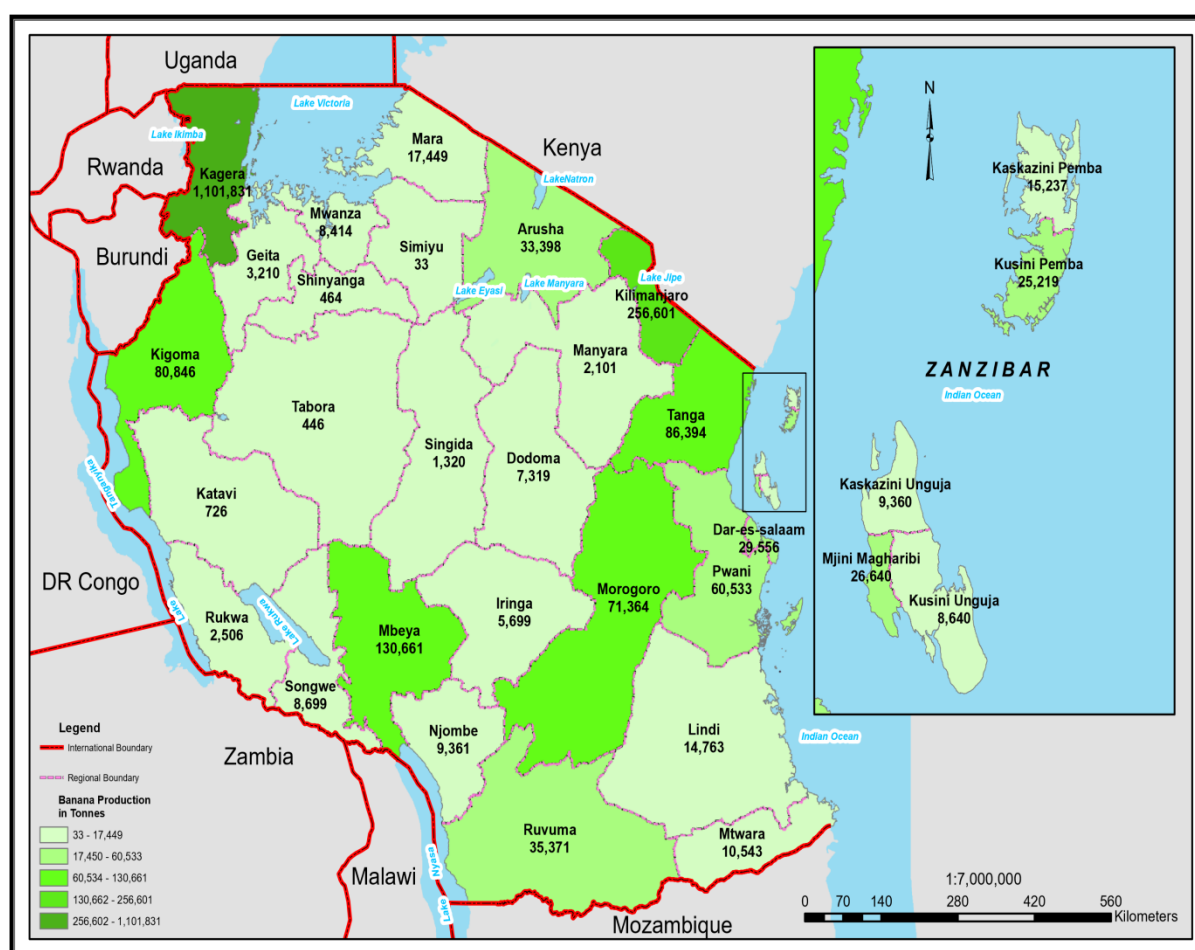
The production of sunflower in Tanzania was 504,422 tons, out of which 503,032 tons was produced by smallholder farmers and 1,390 tons was produced by large scale farms. The production of sunflower by smallholder farmers was reported in Tanzania Mainland only. Dodoma Region had the highest production 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).

4.9 Quantity of Palm Oil Nuts Harvested by Smallholder Farmers by Region



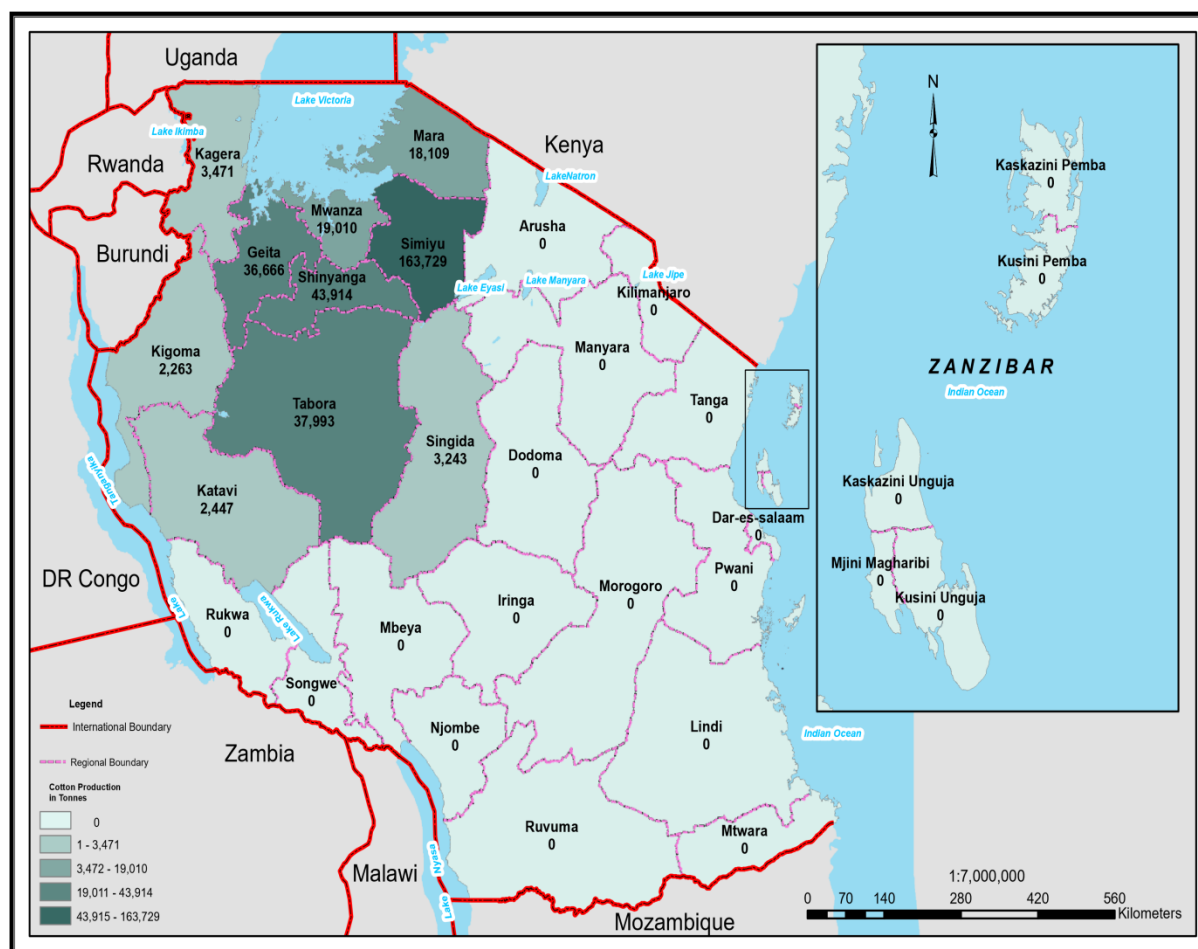
The production of oil palm seeds in Tanzania was 24,696 tons, out of which 24,640 tons produced by smallholder farmers and 56 tons produced by large scale farms. The production of oil palm seeds by smallholder farmers was reported in Mainland Tanzania only. From the total production of smallholder farmers, 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).

4.10 Quantity of Banana Harvested by Smallholder Farmers by Region



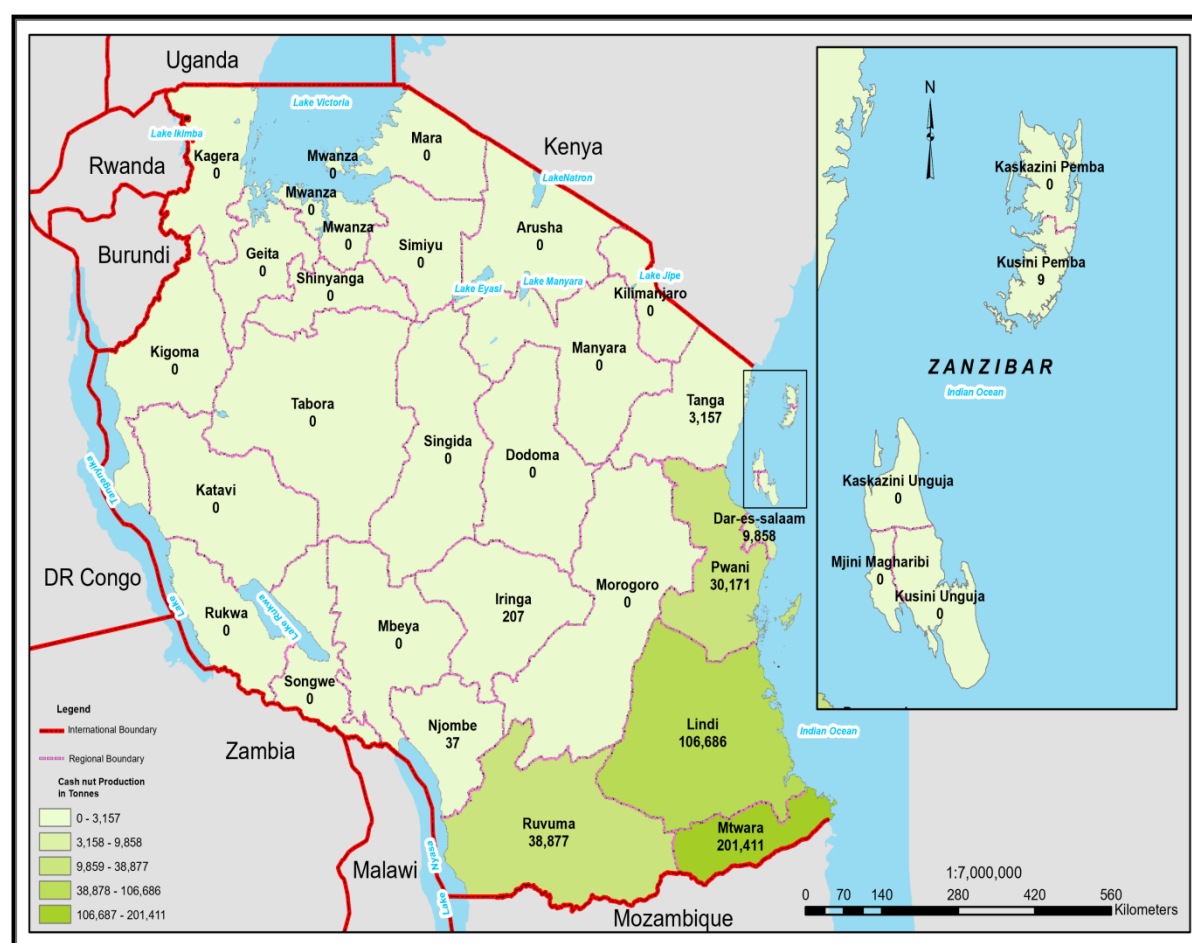
The production of banana in Tanzania was 2,039,433 tons, out of which 2,037,371 tons was produced by small holder farmers and 2,062 tons was produced by large scale farms. Out of the total production by smallholder farmers, 1,949,287 tons were in Mainland Tanzania and 88,085 tons in Tanzania Zanzibar. In Mainland Tanzania, Kagera region had the highest production (1,131,452 tons; 52.9 percent), followed by Kilimanjaro (262,650 tons; 13.5 percent) and Mbeya (127,759 tons; 6.6 percent), while, Simiyu region had the least production (33 tons; 0.002 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi led with the production of 27,069 tons (30.7 percent), followed by Kusini Pemba (26,635 tons; 30.2 percent), while, Kusini Unguja had the least production (8,646 tons; 9.8 percent).

4.11 Quantity of Cotton Harvested by Smallholder Farmers by Region



Cotton is one of the major 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 production 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)

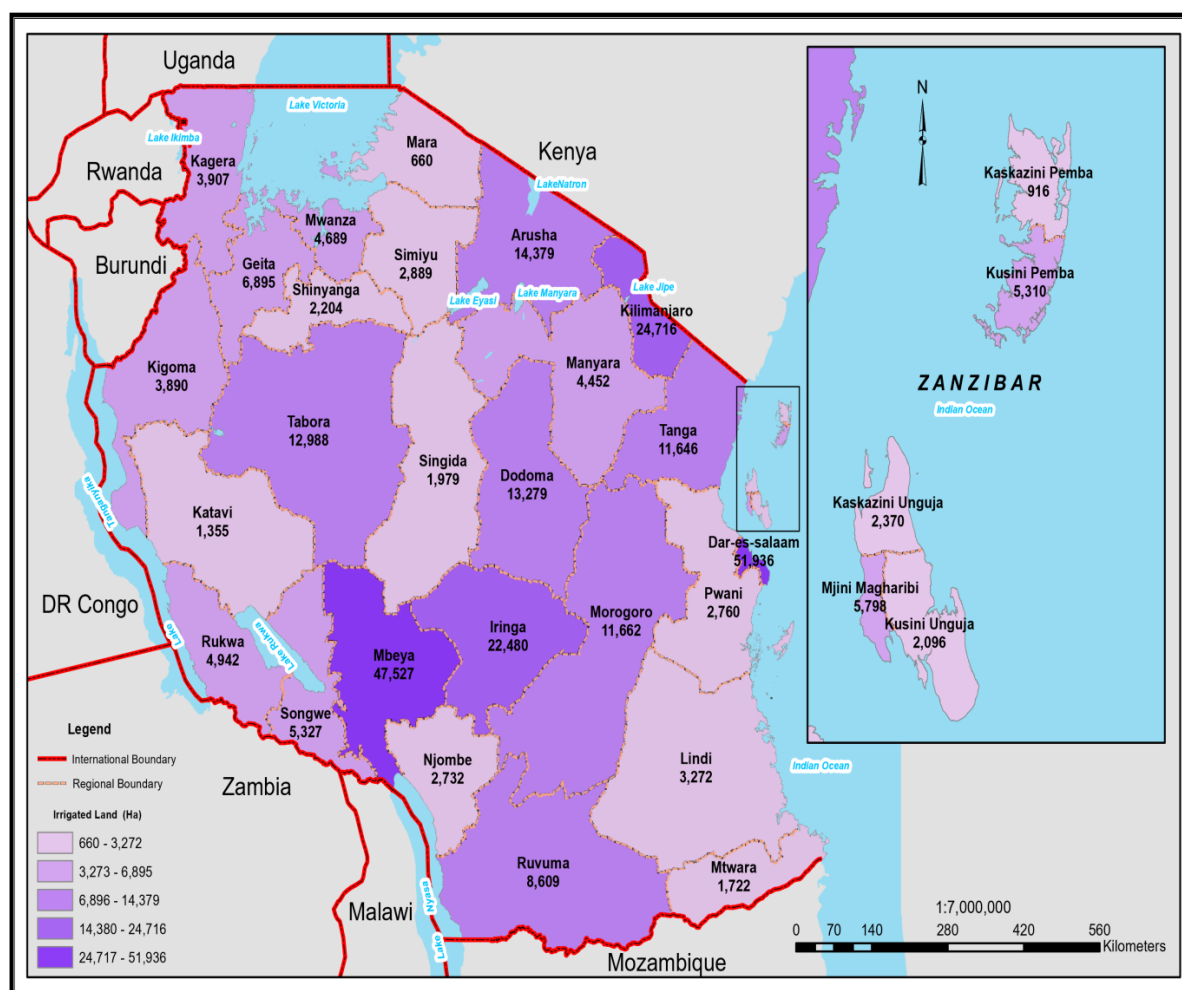
4.12 Quantity of Cashewnuts Harvested by smallholder farmers by Region



The total production of cashewnuts was 391,120 tons, out of which 390,413 tons were produced by smallholder farmers and 707 tons was produced by large scale farms. Out of the total production by smallholder farmers 390,404 tons was from Mainland Tanzania and 9 tons from Tanzania Zanzibar. In Mainland Tanzania, Mtwara Region had the largest 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

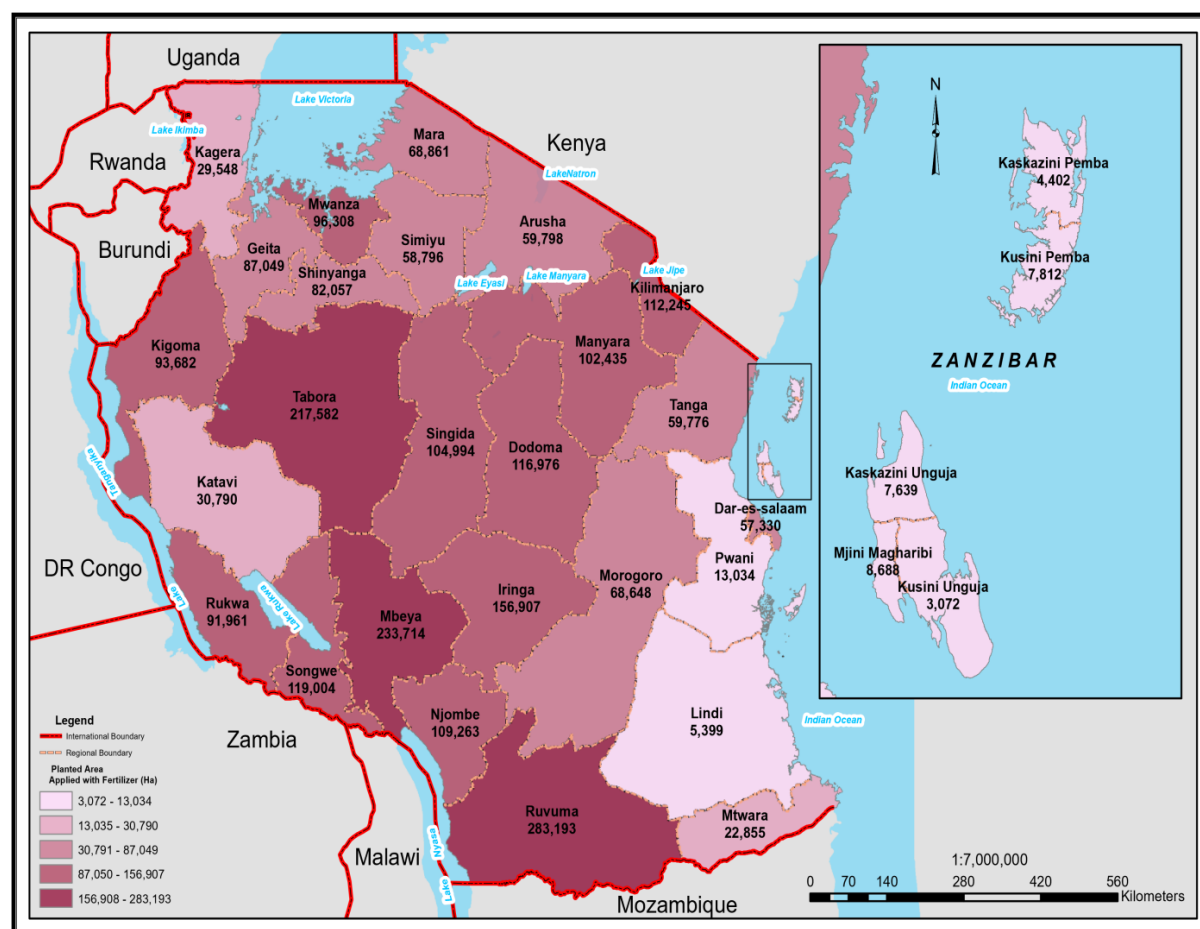
5.1 Cultivated Area Under Irrigation in hectares



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 was 16,489 ha equivalent to 13.1 percent of the total planted area. Both Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar the irrigation was mostly carried out in short rainy season. Amongst Mainland Tanzania regions, Dar es Salaam had the largest irrigated land (51,936 ha), followed by Mbeya (47,527ha) 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) and Kaskazini Unguja region (2,096 ha), while Kaskazini Pemba region had the least irrigated area (916 ha).

6.0 Input Use

6.1 Planted Area in hectares Applied with Fertilizer by Region



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 organic 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 organic fertilizer (5,399 ha; 0.3 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi region had the largest area applied with organic 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

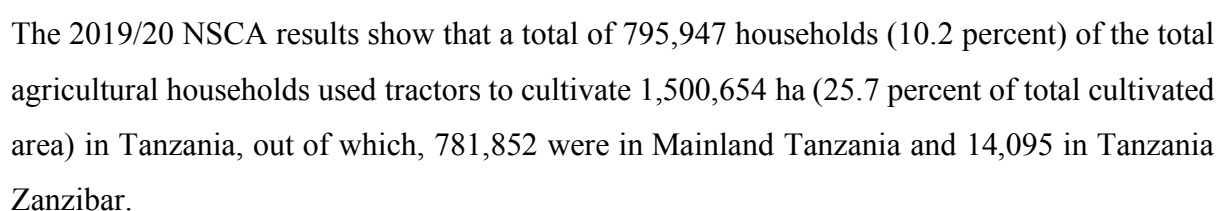
The use of fertilizer greatly varies across regions. Organic fertilizer was mostly used in Ruvuma region (18.0 percent) followed by Mbeya region (13.2 percent) and Tabora (8.9 percent), Lindi and Simiyu regions had the least area applied with organic fertilizer (0.3 percent)

On the other hand, Dodoma region had the largest area area applied with inorganic fertilizer (11.1 percent), followed by Manyara region (9.6 percent) and Tabora region (8.6 percent), while Lindi region had the least area applied inorganic fertilizer (0.1 percent)

Figure 6.2: Percentage of Area Applied with Fertilizer by Type of Fertilizer during 2019/20 Agricultural Year, Tanzania Zanzibar

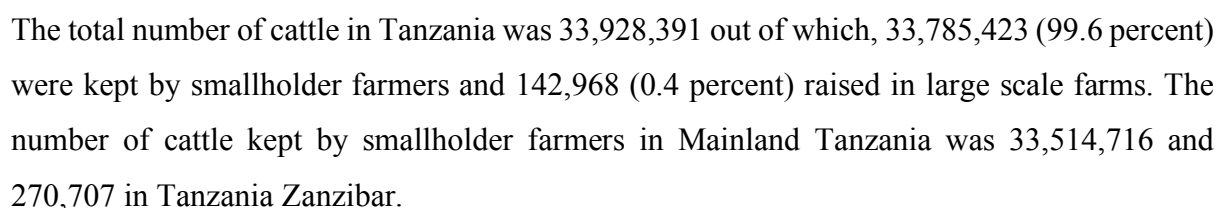
In Tanzania Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi region had the largest area applied with inorganic fertilizer (38.3) percent), followed by Kaskazini Unguja (27.4 percent), while Kusini Pemba region reported the least area applied with inorganic fertilizer (8.3 percent) On the other hand, Kusini Pemba region had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

7.1 Number of Agricultural Households Used Tractors for Cultivation by Region



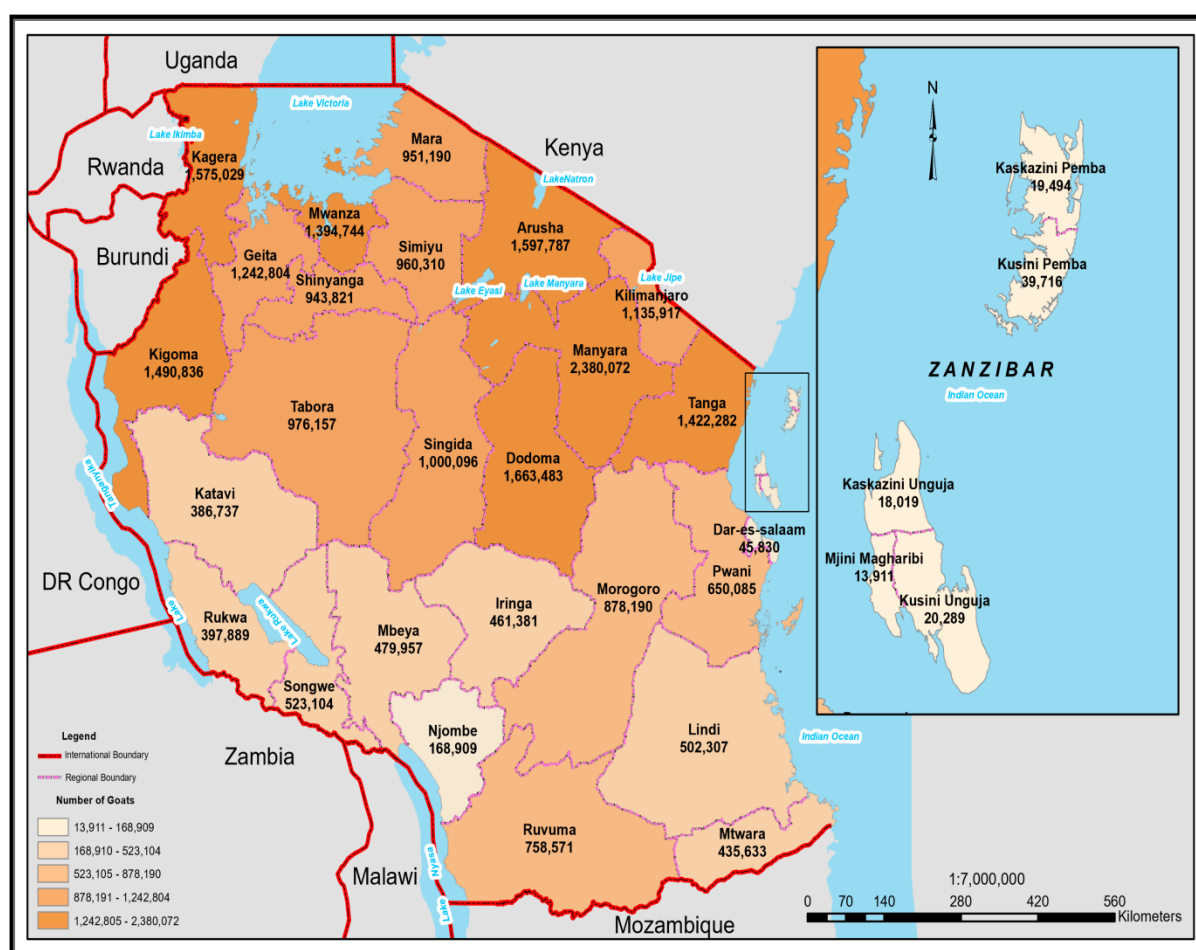
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8.1 Cattle Population Reported by Smallholders Farmers by Region, Tanzania



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8.2 Goats Population Reported by Smallholders Farmers by Region, Tanzania

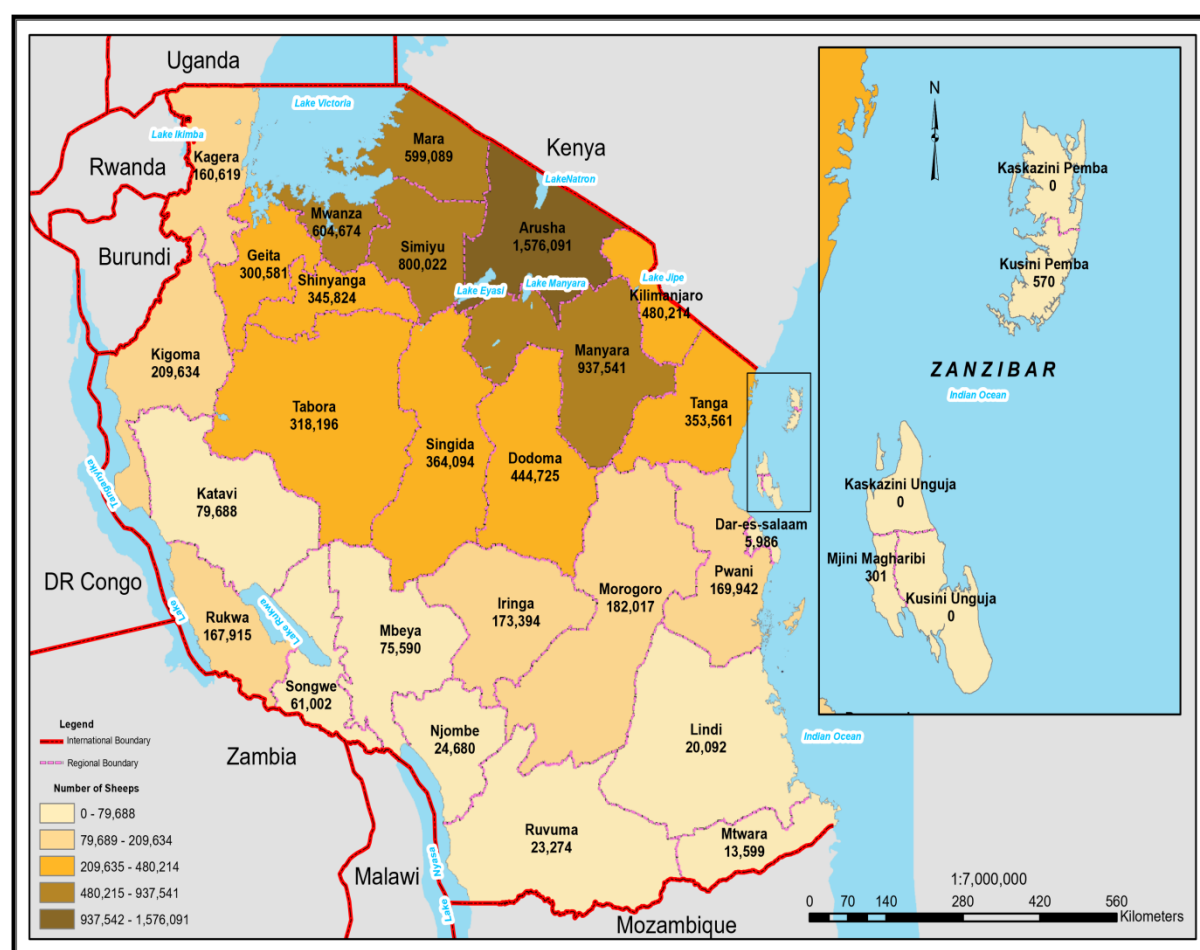


The total number of goats raised in Tanzania were 24,568,396, out of which 24,534,549 were from smallholder farmers and 33,847 from large scale farms. Out of the total raised by smallholder farmers (Mainland Tanzania raised 24,423,120 and Tanzania Zanzibar raised 111,429). In Mainland Tanzania most of the households 759,300 (42 percent) raised 1 to 4 heads, while 60,931 (3.4 percent) households had more than 40 goats accounted for 22 percent of the goat population.

In Mainland Tanzania, Manyara region had the highest number of goats (2,380,072 heads; 9.7 percent), followed by Dodoma (1,663,483 heads; 6.8 percent) and Arusha (1,597,787 heads; 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 highest number of indigenous goats (39,716 heads; 35.6 percent), followed by Kusini Unguja (20,289 heads; 18.2 percent) while, Mjini Magharibi had the lowest number (13,911 heads 12.5 percent).

8.3 Sheep Population Reported by Smallholders Farmers by Region, Tanzania

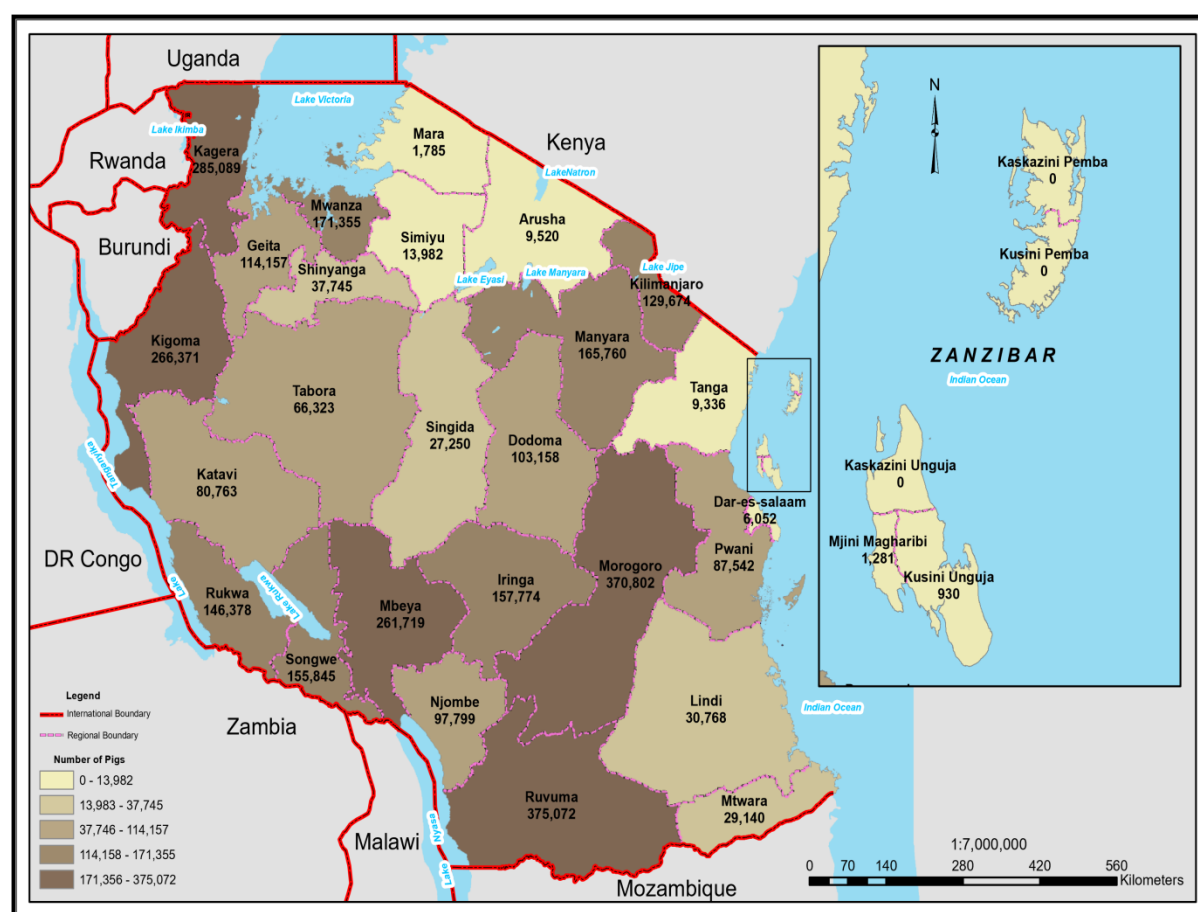


The total number of sheep raised in Tanzania were 8,516,989, out of which 8,492,914 from smallholder farmers and 24,075 from large scale farms. Out of the total raised by smallholder farmers (Mainland Tanzania raised 8,492,044 and Tanzania Zanzibar raised 871).

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

The total number of 689,424 households was involved in rearing sheep in Tanzania. The average number of sheep per household for smallholder in Mainland Tanzania was 12 while in Tanzania Zanzibar was 5 per household.

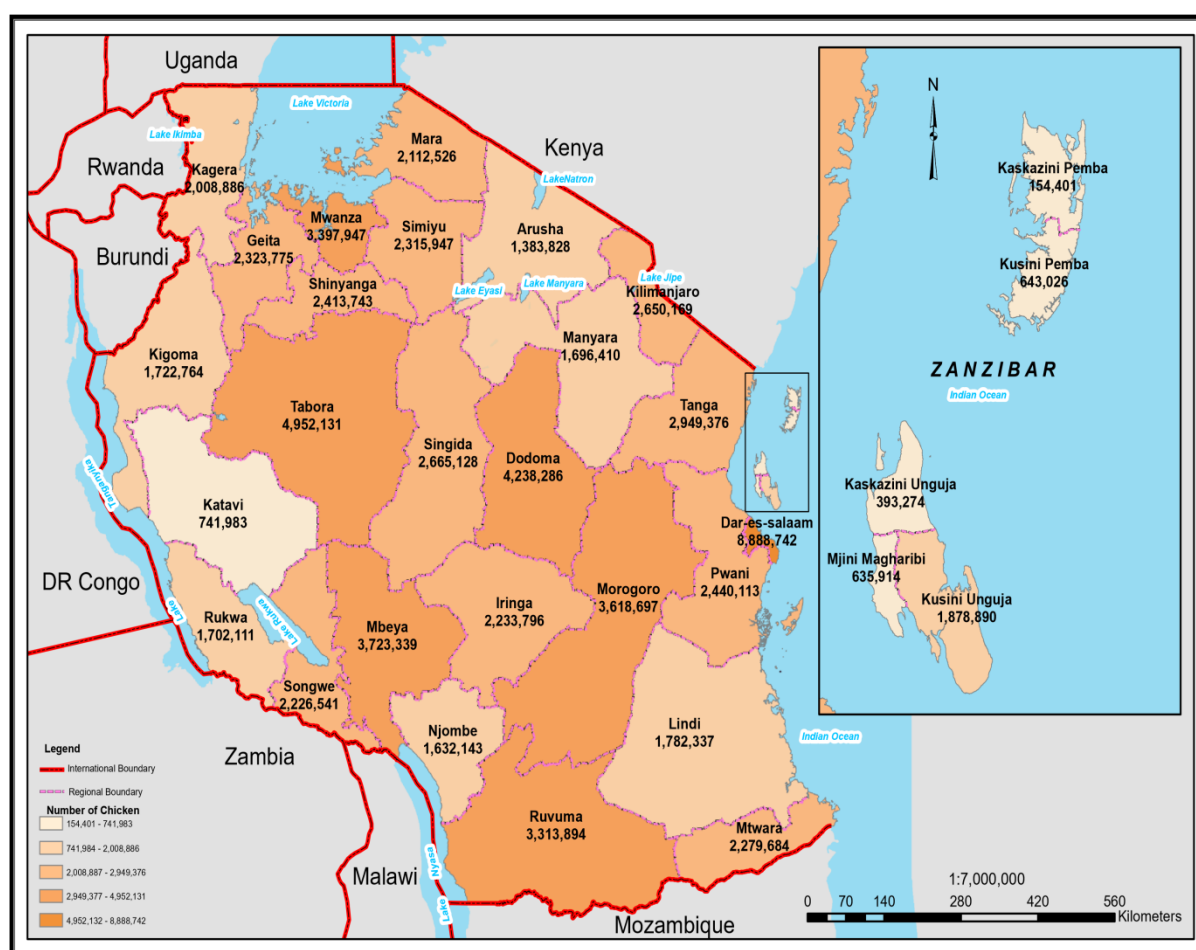
8.4 Pigs Population reported by Smallholders Farmers by Region, Tanzania



Pig rearing is mainly practiced in Mainland Tanzania with 536,841 households, while Tanzania Zanzibar had only 145 households. Total number of pigs raised in Tanzania were 3,208,495, out of which 3,203,372 from smallholder farmers and 5,123 from large scale farms. From smallholders' farmers, 3,201,163 pigs were in Mainland Tanzania and 2,209 pigs in Tanzania Zanzibar). The average number of pigs per household in Tanzania was 6 heads, whereby majority of households (399,131; 77 percent) kept 1 to 4 heads, followed by 69,586 households (13.4 percent) raised 5 to 9 heads and 27,923 households (5.4 percent) kept 10 to 14 heads

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

8.5 Chicken Population Reported by Smallholders by Region, Tanzania

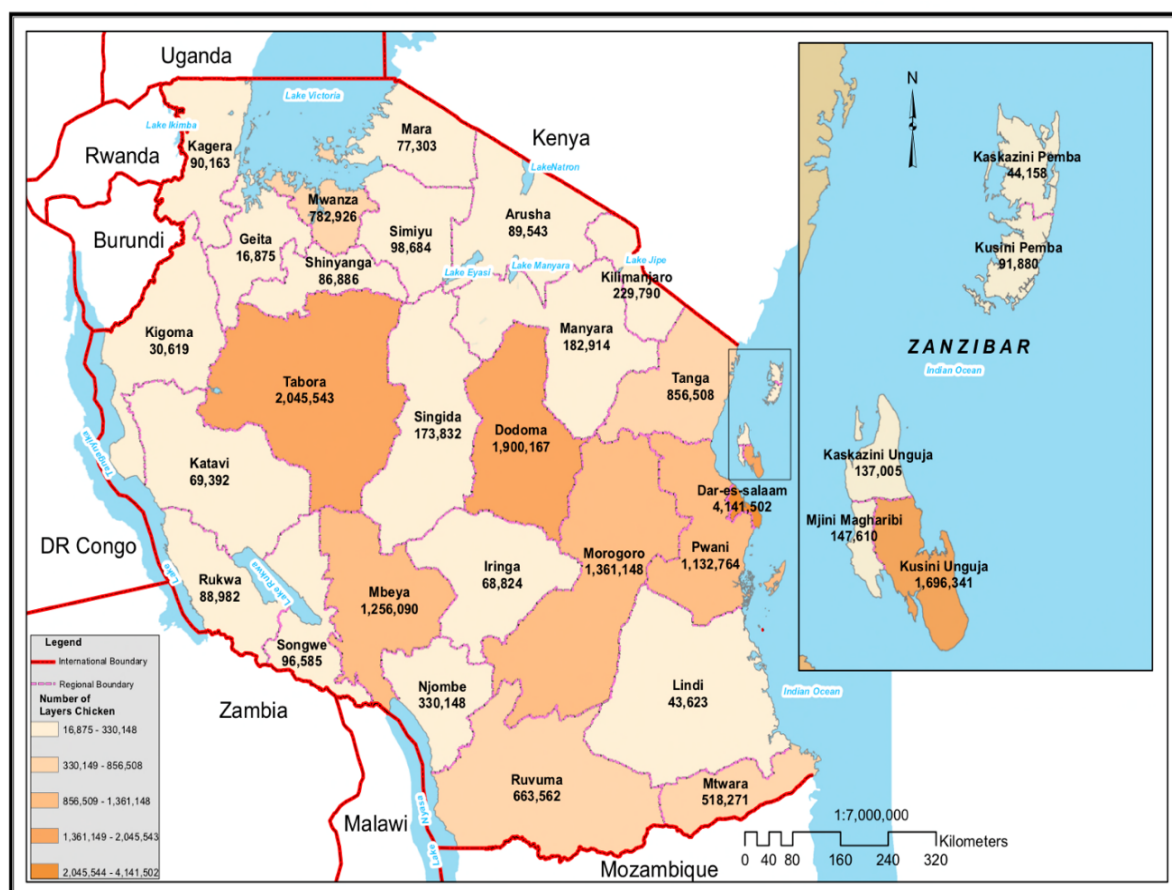


Total of 4,338,882 households raised chicken during 2019/20 agricultural year. Of the total households raised chicken, 4,238,344 were from Mainland Tanzania and 100,538 from Tanzania Zanzibar. The total number of chicken raised in Tanzania were 87,659,580, out of which 75,119,802 chicken from smallholder farmers and 12,539,778 from large scale farms. From smallholder farmers (71,414,297 chicken were from Mainland Tanzania and 3,705,505 chicken from Tanzania Zanzibar).

In Mainland Tanzania, Dar es salaam region had the highest population 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 chickens was in Kaskazini Pemba (0.2 million; 4.2 percent).

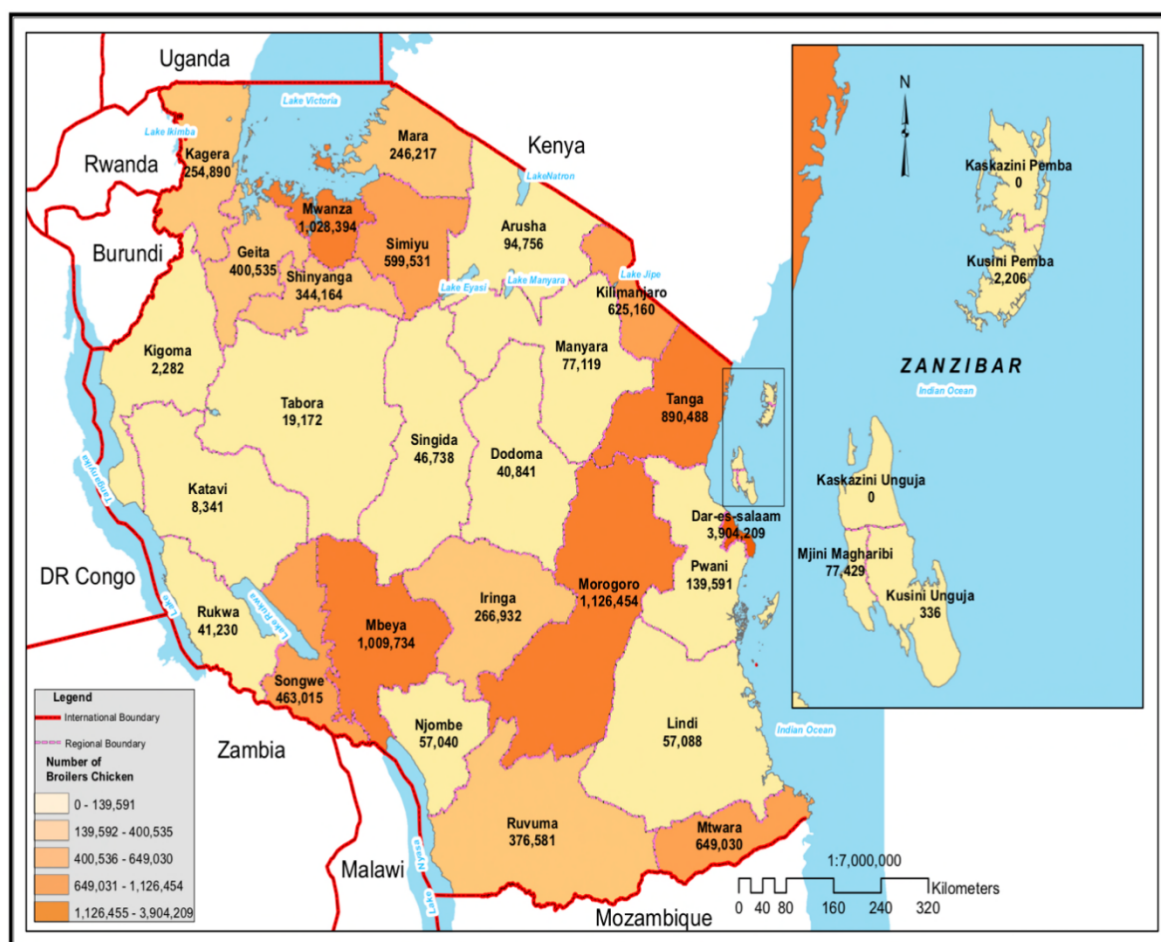
8.5.1 Layers Population reported by Smallholders by Region in Tanzania



Most of the layers in Mainland Tanzania were raised in Dar es Salaam region (4,141,502; 25.2 percent). Other regions with large numbers of layers were Tabora (2,045,543; 12.4 percent) and Dodoma (1,900,167; 11.6 percent) while, the least number of layers were 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 (44,158 chicken, 2.1 percent).

8.5.2 Broilers Population reported by Smallholders by Region, Tanzania



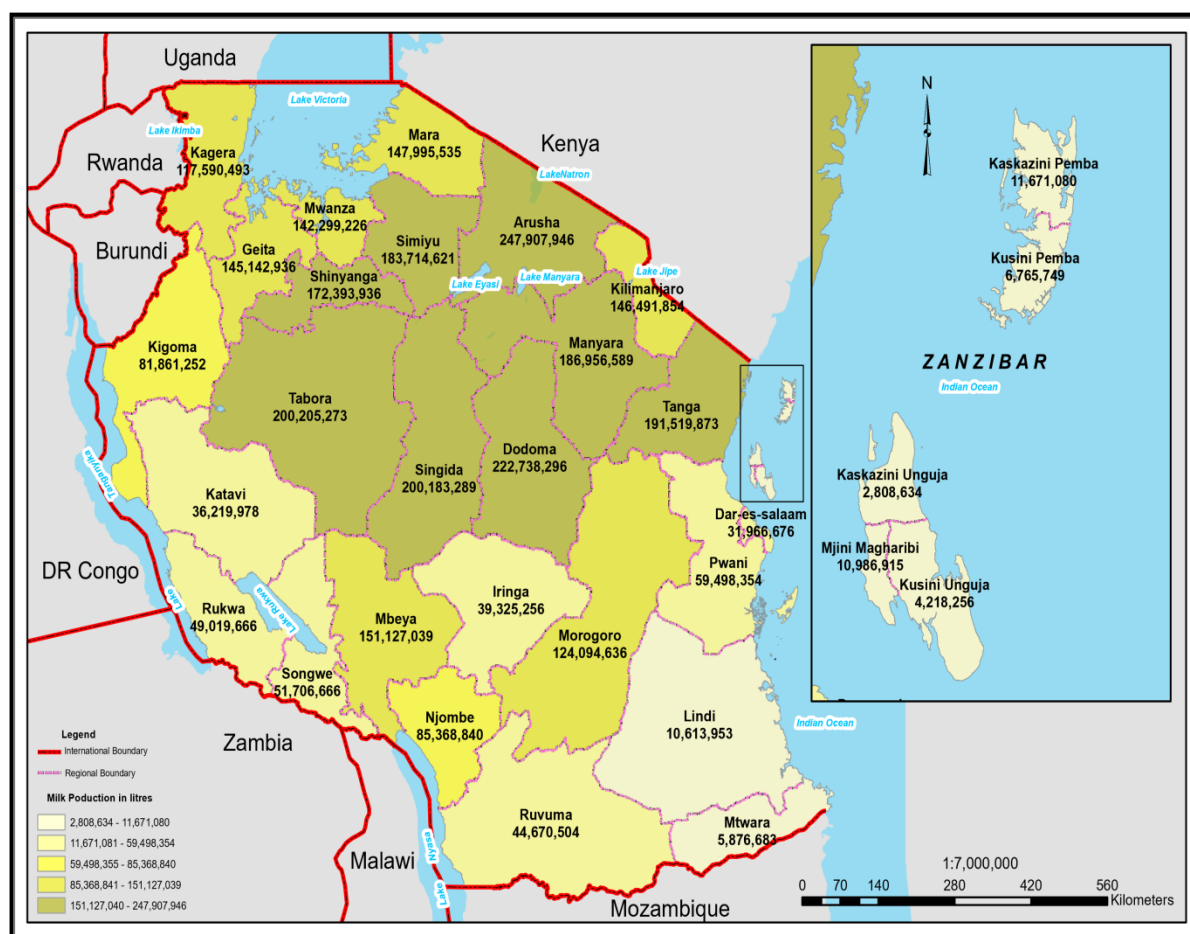
Most of the broilers in Mainland Tanzania were raised in Dar es salaam region with the largest number of chicken (3,904,209; 30.6 percent), followed by Morogoro (1,126,454 chicken; 8.8 percent) and Mwanza (1,028,394; 8.1 percent). The least broilers population was reported in Kigoma region (2,282; 0.02 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).

The census results show that, 71.7 percent of the households rearing layers in Tanzania raised 1 to 49 chicken (an average of 17 chicken per household). However, 21.8 percent of households raised between 50 to 100 chicken (an average of 60 chicken per households) and 6.4 percent of households raised 100 and above layers. Furthermore, the results show that, for broilers, 83.8 percent of households raised 1 to 49 chicken with an average of 20 chicken per household and few households (16.1 percent) raised more than 50 broilers.

9.0 Livestock and Poultry Products

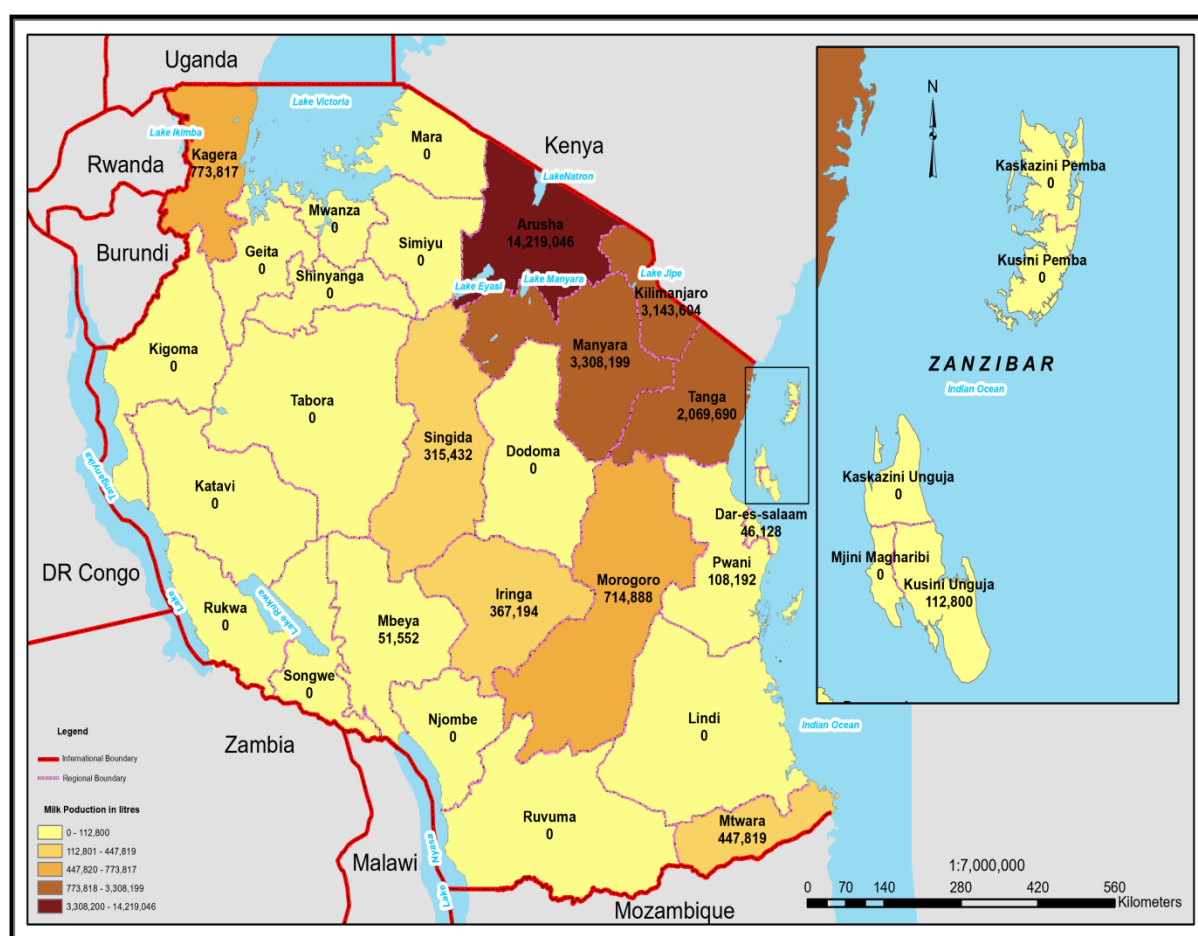
9.1 Cows' milk production by Region, Tanzania



The results show that, 54.4 percent of the total cattle keeping households in Mainland Tanzania reported to produce milk, while in Tanzania Zanzibar, 39.8 percent reported milk production. For smallholder farmers, the total milk produced was 3,112,940,008 litres, of which 3,076,489,371 litres were produced in Mainland Tanzania (1,913,683,988 litres during wet season and 1,162,805,383 litres during dry season) and 36,450,637 litres in Tanzania Zanzibar (23,343,263 litres during wet season, 13,107,374 litres during dry season).

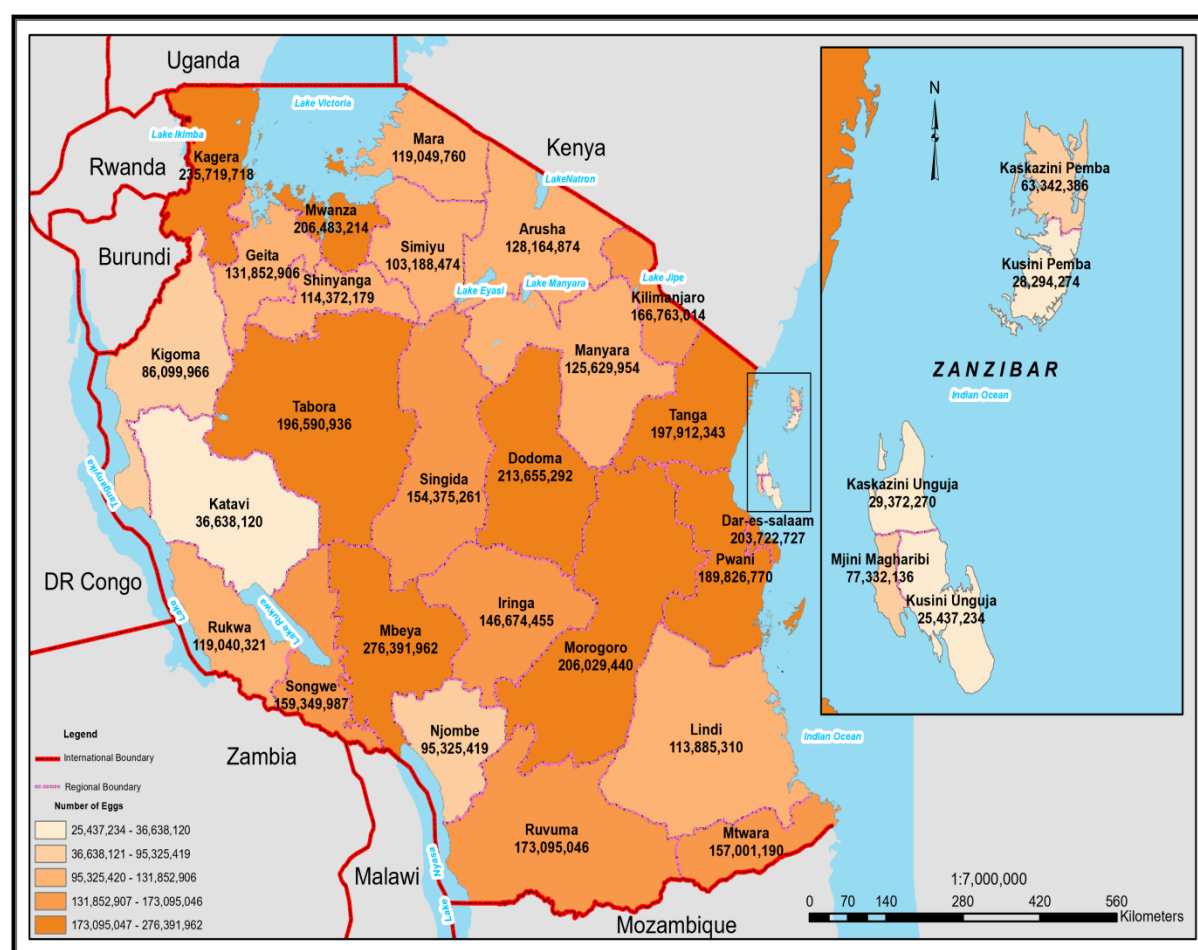
In Mainland Tanzania, Arusha region had the highest production of milk (247,907,946 litres; 8.1 percent) of the total milk produced, followed by Dodoma region (222,738,296 litres; 7.2 percent) and Tabora region (200,205,273 litres; 6.5 percent) of the total milk produced. The least production was reported in Mtwara region (5,876,683 litres; 0.2 percent) of the total milk produced. In Tanzania Zanzibar, Kaskazini Unguja region had the highest production of 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).

9.2 Goats' milk production by Region, Tanzania



From smallholder farmers, the total goats' 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 milk (14,219,046 litres; 55.6 percent) of the total milk produced, followed by Manyara region (3,308,199 litres; 12.9 percent) and Kilimanjaro region (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 goats' milk was reported in Kusini Unguja region only (112,800 litres).

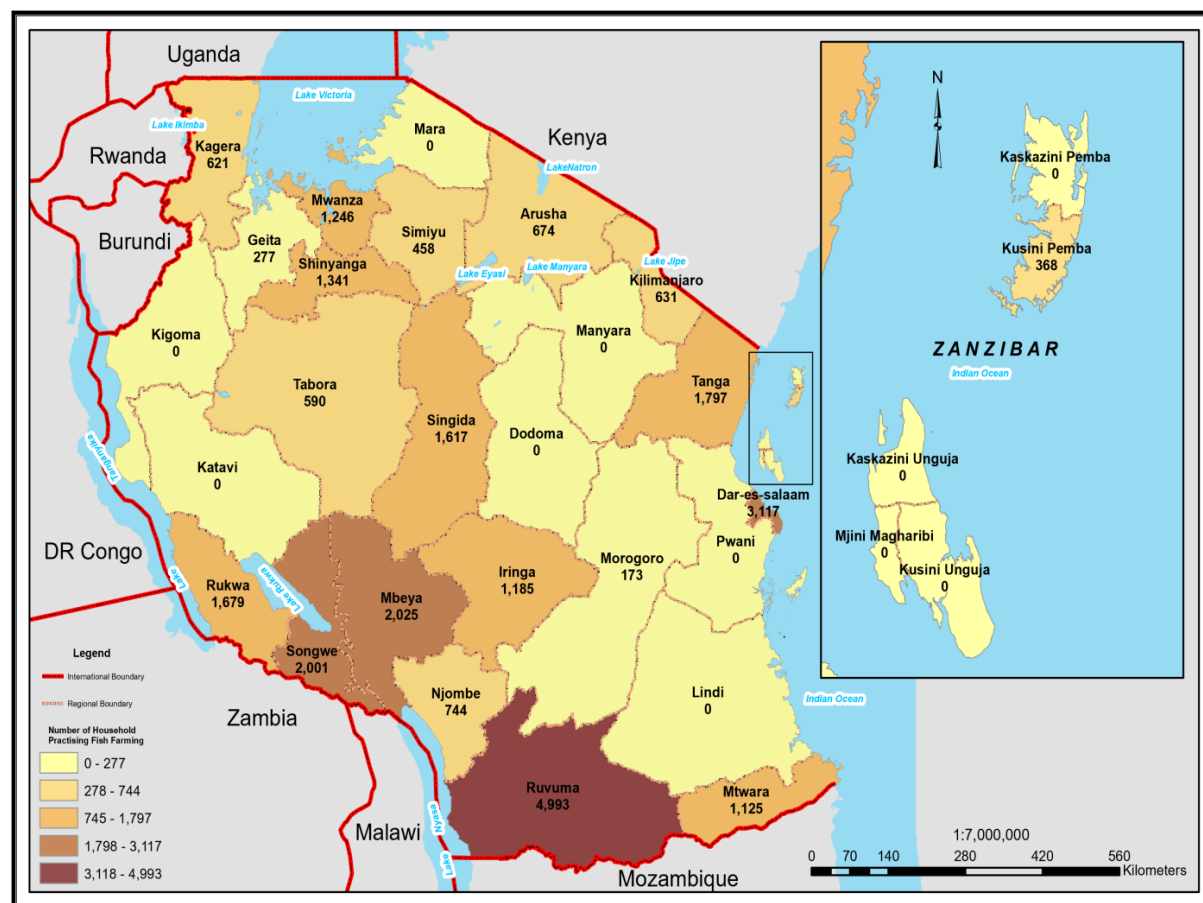
9.3 Chicken Eggs Production by Smallholders by Region, Tanzania



The total eggs production from smallholder farmers was 4,280,616,938 (97.8 percent). Out of total production, 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 region (214 million; 5.3 percent). The least production of eggs was reported in Katavi region (36 million; 0.9 percent).

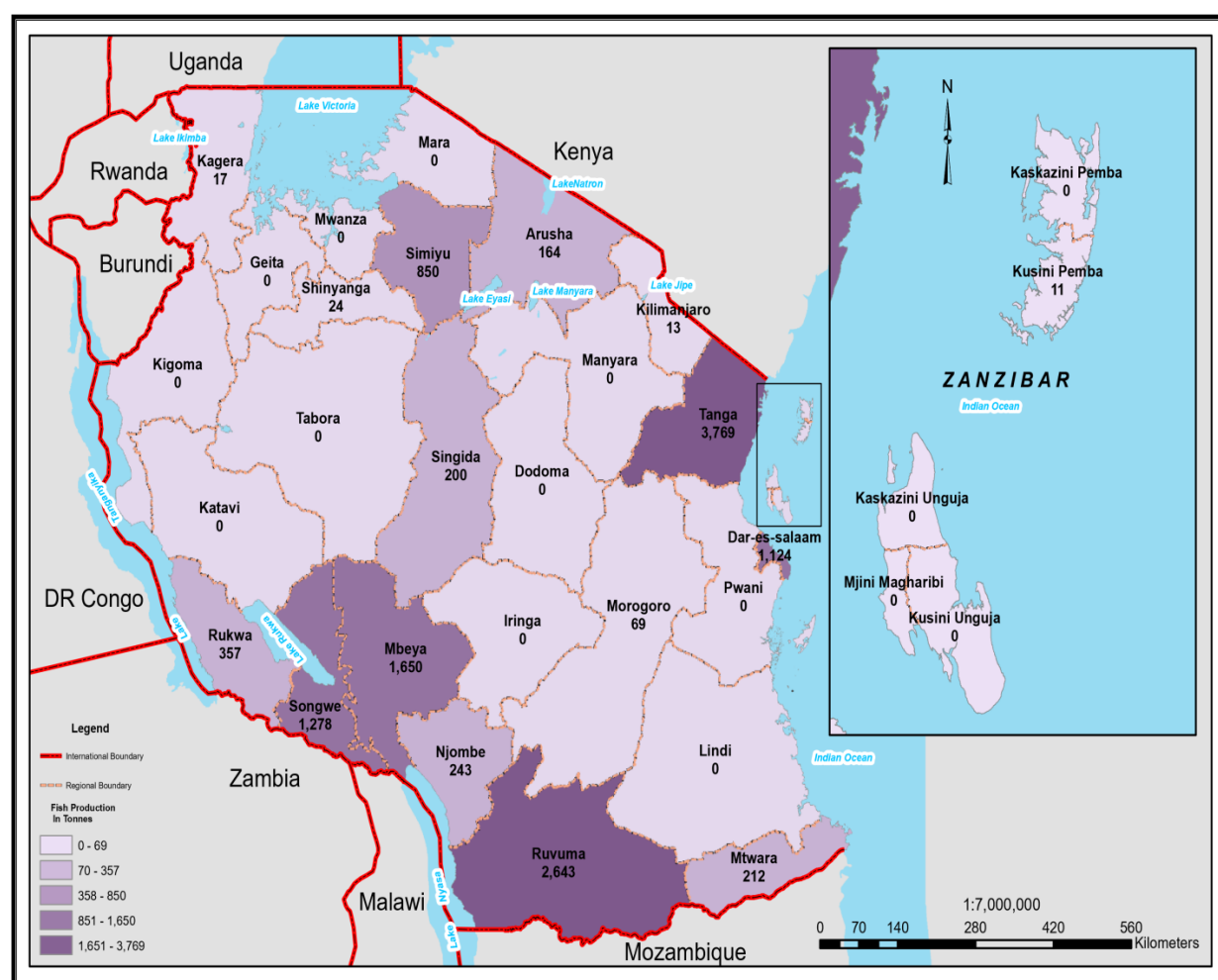
In Tanzania Zanzibar, the production of eggs was higher in Mjini Magharibi region (77 million eggs; 34.6 percent), followed by Kaskazini Pemba (64 million eggs; 28.4 percent) and Kaskazini Unguja (29 million eggs; 13.1 percent). The least production was reported in Kusini Unguja (25 million eggs; 11.3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

10.1 Number of Agricultural Households Practiced Fish Farming by Region, Tanzania



The total number of households reported to practice fish farming in Tanzania was 26,662 where by 26,294 were in Mainland Tanzania and 368 in Tanzania Zanzibar. In Mainland Tanzania, region with highest number of households practiced fish farming were Ruvuma (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), while there were no households reported to practice fish farming in Dodoma, Pwani, Lindi, Kigoma, Manyara, Mara and Katavi regions. In Tanzania Zanzibar, only Kusini Pemba region with 368 households was reported to practice fish farming.

10.2 Number of Agricultural Households Practiced Fish Farming by Region, Tanzania



The total production of fish from smallholder farmers was 12,626 tons where by 12,615 tons 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.

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MISSION

“To produce quality official statistics and services that meet needs of national and international stakeholders for evidence-based planning and decision making”

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