THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

# ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL SAMPLE SURVEY 2022/23

## KEY FINDINGS REPORT

SEPTEMBER, 2024

The United Republic of Tanzania

# Annual Agricultural Sample Survey 2022/23

## Key Findings Report

**September, 2024**

**With the Financial Support of**


**With the technical support of**


Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| AASS | Annual Agriculture Sample Survey |
| ASLMs | Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries |
| CAADP | Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GSARS | Global Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Statistics |
| IDA | International Development Association |
| NBS | National Bureau of Statistics |
| NGO's | Non-Governmental Organization |
| OCGS | Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar |
| PO-RALG | President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| TOE | Training of Enumerators |
| TOT | Training of Trainers |
| TSMP II | Tanzania Statistical Master Plan II |

## Preface

It is with great pleasure that the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) Zanzibar introduce the Annual Agricultural Sample Survey (AASS) report for the 2022/23 agricultural year. This report provides vital agricultural data from smallholder farms at the household level and large scale farms for informing government policies, plans, and programs at both national and regional levels. Moreover, the report offers an avenue for utilizing statistics that respond to specific indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), Vision 2025, the third National Five Year Development Plan 2021/22–2025/26 (FYDP III), the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan Phase II 2022/23–2026/27 (TSMP II), and the Agriculture Sector Statistics Strategic Plan 2022/23-2026/27 (ASSP). These efforts are aimed at driving sustainable development and prosperity within the agricultural sector.

NBS and OCGS express deep gratitude to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for its strong commitment and support in aligning the AASS program with the 50 by 2030 Initiative, aimed at closing the agricultural data gap by empowering 50 low and lower middle-income countries to build strong national data systems that produce and use high quality, timely agricultural survey data.

The Government of the United Republic Tanzania extends heartfelt gratitude to its partners specifically the World Bank, FAO, and IFAD for their financial and technical assistance which has been crucial in improving the quality and timeliness of agricultural survey data. The success of the AASS 2022/23 survey is attributed to the collaborative efforts of various stakeholders, including NBS, OCGS and Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs). Their expertise was key in producing the AASS 2022/23 report, marking the first round under the 50x2030 Initiative's agricultural approach.

Lastly, we extend our deep appreciation to all stakeholders involved in every stage of the survey process, from preparation to the final report. Special thanks go to the survey respondents, enumerators, and local leaders who generously dedicated their time and efforts, making data collection feasible in their communities. Together, we will continue producing and promoting agricultural statistics to support national development and prosperity for all Tanzanians.

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***Note: The results obtained from the Sample Survey are not directly comparable with those derived from Administrative Sources due to the different methodologies used. Further, Survey data can be used to improve methodologies employed in handling sources of administrative data. For further clarification, please do not hesitate to contact the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS).***

# Background

## 1.0 Introduction

The agriculture sector is crucial for Tanzania's economic growth, employment, and poverty reduction, contributing about 26.5[1] percent of the country's GDP and 30 percent of total exports. Recognizing the importance of accurate agricultural statistics for policy and planning, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in collaboration with Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) conducted the Annual Agriculture Sample Survey (AASS) for the 2022/23 agricultural year. The survey covered agricultural households, land use, and production of crops, livestock, and aquaculture.

## 1.1 Survey Objectives

The main objective of the Annual Agriculture Sample Survey (AASS 2022/23) was to generate up-to-date and precise data on the acreage and production of major crops, livestock numbers and products, and aquaculture. The data from this survey provides critical insights for farmers, agricultural businesses, government policymakers, and other key players to inform their decisions in both the short and long term.

**The specific objectives of the AASS 2022/23:**

i. To collect timely data on agricultural production and productivity at both national and regional levels;

ii. To gather core data to help develop and review agricultural policies and to guide the implementation of agricultural plans at national and regional levels between agricultural census periods; and

iii. To compile fundamental statistics that facilitate comparisons in the development of the agriculture sector across the country.

[1] The economic survey 2023

# 2.0 Key Findings

## 2.1 Households Agricultural Activities

The 2022/23 Annual Agricultural Sample Survey (AASS) results show that the total number of agricultural households in Tanzania was 8,970,096, of which 8,814,646 households were in Mainland Tanzania and 155,450 households in Zanzibar. Among the total agricultural households in Tanzania, 98.3 percent were engaged in crop production, and 60.6 percent were engaged in livestock rearing. In Mainland Tanzania, 98.3 percent were engaged in crop production, while 60.5 percent were engaged in livestock rearing. Similarly, in Zanzibar, 97.9 percent were engaged in crop production, while 63.4 percent were engaged in livestock rearing (Table 2.1).

**Table 2.1: Number and Percentage of Agricultural Households by Activity During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**

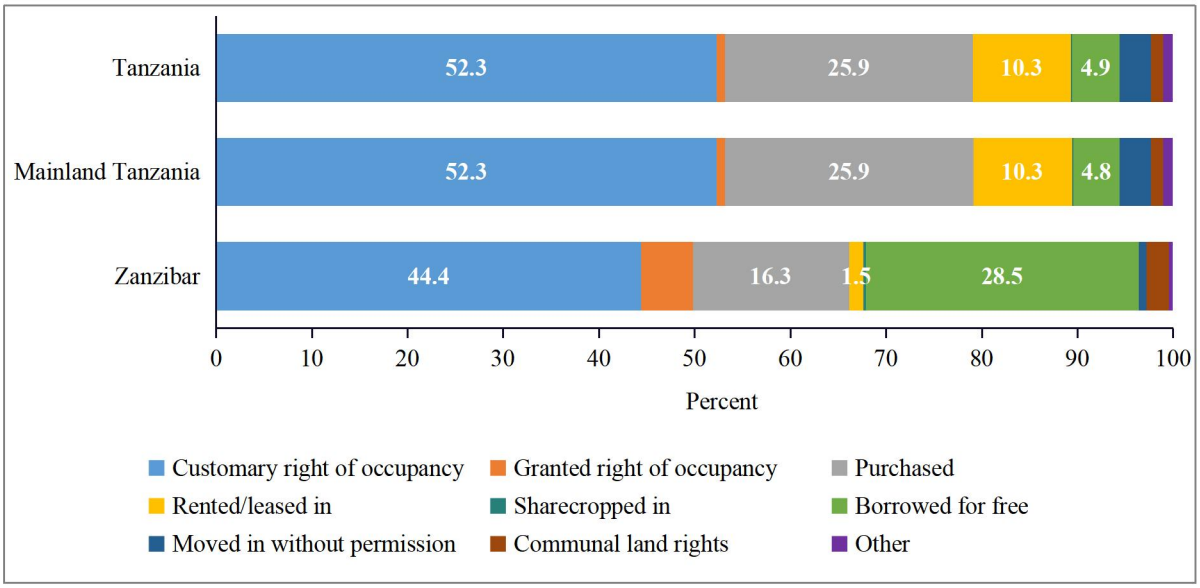
| Coverage | Total Private Households[2] | Total Agricultural Households | | Households Involved in Crop Production | | Households Involved in Rearing Livestock | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Mainland Tanzania | 13,776,975 | 8,814,646 | 64.0 | 8,663,996 | 98.3 | 5,335,658 | 60.5 |
| Zanzibar | 375,828 | 155,450 | 41.4 | 152,126 | 97.9 | 98,550 | 63.4 |
| **Tanzania** | **14,152,803** | **8,970,096** | 63.4 | **8,816,122** | **98.3** | **5,434,209** | **60.6** |

## 2.2 Land Ownership

During the 2022/23 agricultural year, the most common tenure right on agricultural land among agricultural households was the customary right of occupancy, which accounted for 52.3 percent of the total land owned in Tanzania. Purchased land was the second type of land tenure with 25.9 percent while shared cropped had the least 0.2 percent of the total land owned (Figure 2.1).

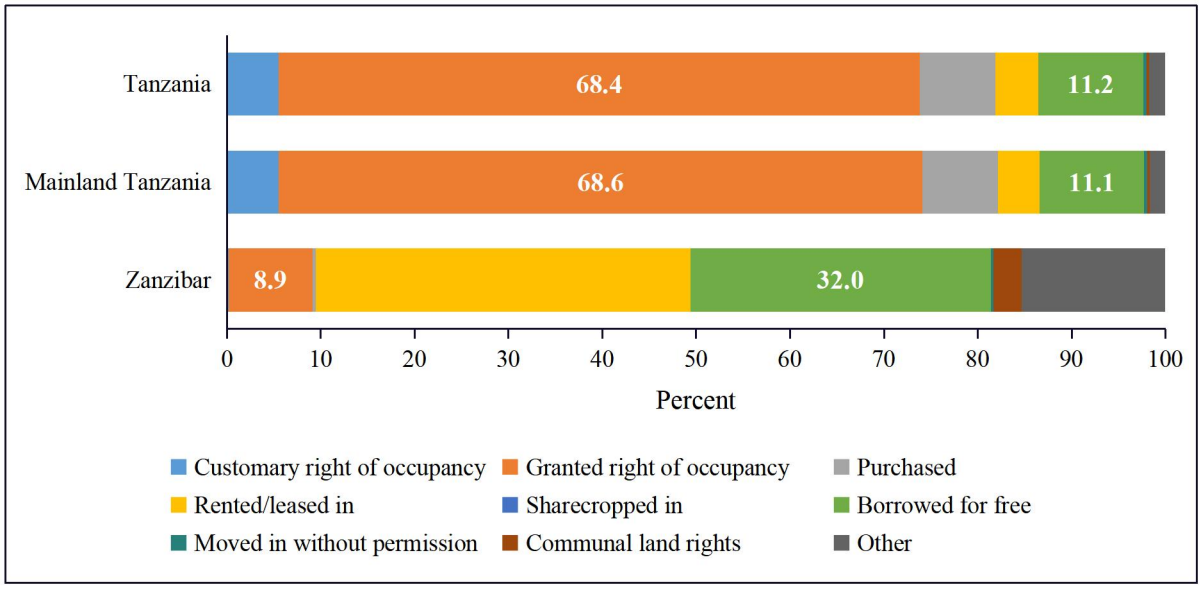
[2] The 2022 Population and Housing Census: Tanzania Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report

**Figure 2.1: Proportion of Land Ownership Status by Agricultural Households During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**




For large scale farms, the most common tenure right was granted right of occupancy (68.4 percent). The leading type of land tenure in Mainland Tanzania was granted right of occupancy (68.6 percent), whereas in Zanzibar was rented/leased (40.0 percent) (Figure 2.2).

**Figure 2.2: Proportion of Land Ownership Status among Large Scale Farms During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**



***Key Message:***

- *The customary right of occupancy is the most prevalent form of land tenure among agricultural households in Tanzania.*
- *For large scale farms, granted right of occupancy is the leading type of land tenure in Mainland Tanzania, while for Zanzibar it is rented/leased in.*

***Policy Implication:***

- *Formalizing customary land rights to enhance security for agricultural households and sustainable land use is essential. These rights with formal land tenure systems foster secure land ownership and encourage agricultural investment and*

# 3.0 Crop Production

## 3.1 Cereals Production

The major cereal crops produced in Tanzania during the 2022/23 agricultural year were maize, paddy and sorghum. In Mainland Tanzania, maize had the largest production (6,970,859 tons), while paddy (9,485 tons) was leading in Zanzibar. Moreover, in Mainland Tanzania, paddy had the highest average yield with 2.2 tons/ha, while in Zanzibar, the highest average yield was reported on maize (1.0 tons/ha) (Table 3.1).

**Table 3.1: Production and Yield of Selected Cereals Crops During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**

| Holding Category | Crop | Tanzania | | Mainland Tanzania | | Zanzibar | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Production (tons) | Yield (tons/ha) | Production (tons) | Yield (tons/ha) | Production (tons) | Yield (tons/ha) |
| Agricultural Households | Maize | 6,937,553 | 1.8 | 6,936,109 | 1.8 | 1,444 | 1 |
| | Paddy | 2,413,234 | 2.2 | 2,403,783 | 2.2 | 9,451 | 0.8 |
| | Sorghum | 291,319 | 1 | 291,146 | 0.9 | 173 | 0.9 |
| | **Total** | **9,642,106** | | **9,631,038** | | **11,068** | |
| Large Scale Farms | Maize | 34,753 | 2.3 | 34,750 | 2.3 | 3 | 0.5 |
| | Paddy | 30,913 | 2.7 | 30,878 | 2.7 | 34 | 0.4 |
| | Sorghum | 838 | 0.9 | 837 | 0.9 | - | - |
| | **Total** | **66,504** | | **66,465** | **-** | **4** | |
| All Holdings | Maize | 6,972,306 | 1.8 | 6,970,859 | 1.8 | 1,447 | 1.0 |
| | Paddy | 2,444,147 | 2.2 | 2,434,662 | 2.2 | 9,486 | 0.8 |
| | Sorghum | 292,157 | 1 | 291,983 | 1 | 174 | 0.9 |
| | **Total** | **9,708,610** | | **9,697,504** | | **11,107** | |

"- "Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual holdings or insufficient data available from the survey (Total includes withheld data)

## 3.2 Roots and Tuber Production

The main roots and tuber crops grown in Tanzania by agricultural households and large scale farms are cassava, sweet potatoes, and Irish potatoes. Cassava recorded the largest production in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar with 632,002 tons and 66,988 respectively. Despite the largest production, the average yield for cassava was however low (2.3 tons/ha) compared to sweet potatoes (2.8 tons/ha) and irish potatoes (4.9 tons/ha) (Table 3.2).

**Table 3.2: Production and Yield of Roots and Tubers During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**

| Holding Category | Crop | Tanzania | | Mainland Tanzania | | Zanzibar | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Production (Tons) | Yield (tons/ha) | Production (Tons) | Yield (tons/ha) | Production (tons) | Yield (tons/ha) |
| Agricultural Households | Cassava | 696,447 | 2.3 | 631,763 | 2.3 | 66,985 | 2.7 |
| | Sweet potatoes | 423,221 | 2.8 | 407,442 | 2.8 | 15,778 | 3.4 |
| | Irish potatoes | 529,295 | 4.9 | 529,295 | 4.9 | - | - |
| | **Total** | **1,648,963** | | **1,568,500** | | **82,763** | |
| Large Scale Farms | Cassava | 242 | 1.6 | 239 | 1.6 | 3 | 0.8 |
| | Sweet potatoes | 521 | 3.2 | 346 | 3.4 | 176 | 2.9 |
| | Irish potatoes | 961 | 10.5 | 961 | 10.5 | - | - |
| | **Total** | **1,724** | | **1,546** | | **179** | |
| All Holdings | Cassava | 696,689 | 2.3 | 632,002 | 2.3 | 66,988 | 2.7 |
| | Sweet potatoes | 423,742 | 2.8 | 407,788 | 2.8 | 15,954 | 3.4 |
| | Irish potatoes | 530,257 | 4.9 | 530,257 | 4.9 | - | - |
| | **Total** | **1,650,688** | | **1,570,047** | | **82,942** | |

"- "Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual holdings or insufficient data available from the survey (Total includes withheld data)

## 3.3 Oil Seeds and Nuts Production

During the 2022/23 agricultural year, Sunflower, Groundnuts, and Sesame were the major oil seeds and nuts produced in Tanzania. Sunflower had the largest production (480,394 tons) with an average yield of 0.8 tons/ha, while groundnuts had 412,095 tons with an average yield of 1.1 tons/ha. Production of Sesame was 158,688 tons, with an average yield of 0.6 tons/ha (Table 3.3).

**Table 3.3: Production and Yield of Selected Cereals Crops During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**

| Holding Category | Crop | Tanzania | | Mainland Tanzania | | Zanzibar | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Production (Tons) | Yield (tons/ha) | Production (Tons) | Yield (tons/ha) | Production (tons) | Yield (tons/ha) |
| Agricultural Households | Sunflower | 478,080 | 0.8 | 478,080 | 0.8 | * | * |
| | Groundnuts | 411,927 | 1.1 | 410,943 | 1.1 | 984 | 1.4 |
| | Sesame | 158,597 | 0.6 | 158,597 | 0.6 | * | * |
| | **Total** | **1,048,604** | | **1,047,620** | | **984** | |
| Large Scale Farms | Sunflower | 2,314 | 0.7 | 2,314 | 0.7 | * | |
| | Groundnuts | 168 | 0.6 | 168 | 0.6 | * | * |
| | Sesame | 90 | 0.4 | 90 | 0.4 | * | * |
| | **Total** | **2,572** | | **2,572** | | * | |
| All Holdings | Sunflower | 480,394 | 0.8 | 480,394 | 0.8 | * | * |
| | Groundnuts | 412,095 | 1.1 | 411,111 | 1.1 | 984 | 1.4 |
| | Sesame | 158,688 | 0.6 | 158,688 | 0.6 | * | * |
| | **Total** | **1,051,177** | | **1,050,193** | | **984** | |

"*" Data unavailable for the 2022/23 Agricultural year.

***Key Message***

- *Production of the selected crops is consistently higher in smallholder farmers as compared to large scale farms.*

***Policy Implication***

- *The government should provide the farmers with access to extension services and training programs to help disseminate the knowledge about the best practices in agriculture, new technologies and market information.*
- *To significantly increase crop production and yield, the government should encourage farmers to adopt modern agricultural techniques such as the use of high-yield seed varieties, proper irrigation, timely application of fertilizers, and pest management. Also, the government should promote the use of modern agricultural machinery and equipment to both smallholder farmers and large scale farms can help increase efficiency, reduce labor costs, and boost productivity in crop*

## 3.4 Pulses

The major pulses produced in Tanzania during the 2022/23 agricultural year were beans, cowpeas, and pigeon peas. Beans had the production of 678,236 tons with an average yield of 1.1 tons/ha, pigeon peas 144,897 tons with an average yield of 0.4 tons/ha, and cowpeas had 25,101 tons, with an average yield of 0.4 tons/ha (Table 3.4).

**Table 3.4: Production and Yield of Pulses During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**

| Holding Category | Crop | Tanzania | | Mainland Tanzania | | Zanzibar | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Production (Tons) | Yield on Area Harvested (Tons /Ha) | Production (Tons) | Yield on Area Harvested (Tons /Ha) | Production (Tons) | Yield on Area Harvested (Tons /Ha) |
| Agricultural Household | Beans | 676,133 | 1.1 | 676,128 | 1.1 | * | * |
| | Cowpeas | 25,088 | 0.4 | 24,379 | 0.4 | 709 | 0.5 |
| | Pigeon peas | 144,790 | 0.4 | 144,250 | 0.4 | 539 | 0.5 |
| | **Total** | **846,011** | | **844,757** | | **1,248** | **0** |
| Large Scale Farms | Beans | 2,103 | - | 2,103 | 1.0 | * | * |
| | Cowpeas | 13 | 0.8 | 12 | 0.8 | * | * |
| | Pigeon peas | 108 | 0.6 | 108 | 0.6 | * | * |
| | **Total** | **2,224** | | **2,224** | | | |
| All holdings | Beans | 678,236 | 1.2 | 678,236 | 1.1 | * | * |
| | Cowpeas | 25,101 | 0.4 | 24,392 | 0.4 | 709 | 0.5 |
| | Pigeon peas | 144,897 | 0.4 | - | 0.4 | 539 | 0.5 |
| | **Total** | **848,234** | | **702,628** | | **1,248** | |

"*" Data unavailable for the 2022/23 Agricultural year

"- "Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual holdings or insufficient data available from the survey (Total includes withheld data)

## 3.5 Cash Crop Production

During the 2022/23 agricultural year, the major cash crops produced were cotton, cashew nuts and cloves. The total production for cotton was 218,413 tons, of which 217,903 tons were produced by agricultural households and 510 tons by large scale farms. The total production for cashew nuts was 135,595 tons, of which 135,235 tons were produced by agricultural households and 360 tons by large scale farms. A total of 1,840 tons of cloves were produced by all holdings (Table 3.5).

**Table 3.5: Production of Selected Cash Crops During the 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**

| Crop | Holding Category | Production (tons) |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | Agricultural Households | 217,903 |
| | Large Scale Farms | 510 |
| | **Total** | **218,413** |
| Cashew nuts | Agricultural Households | 135,235 |
| | Large Scale Farms | 360 |
| | **Total** | **135,595** |
| Cloves | Agricultural Households | - |
| | Large Scale Farms | - |
| | **Total** | **1,840** |

"- "Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual holdings or insufficient data available from the survey (Total includes withheld data)

*Key Massage*

- *Cashew nuts, cotton and cloves being among the main cash crops in the country, agricultural households remain the major producers of these crops as compared to large scale farms.*

*Policy Implication*

- *Transformation of agricultural households' production to modern and commercial farming is essential.*

## 3.6 Production of Banana, Avocado and Tomatoes

In Tanzania, a total of 1,352,695 tons of banana was produced during 2022/23 agricultural year, whereby agricultural households produced 1,352,281 tons and large scale farms had 414 tons. Regarding avocado, a total of 75,552 tons were produced, of which 67,286 tons were produced by

agricultural households and 8,266 tons by large scale farms. Furthermore, a total of 378,778 tons of tomatoes were produced, of which 378,318 tons were from agricultural households and 460 tons from large scale farms (Table 3.6).

**Table 3.6: Production of Banana, Avocado, and Tomatoes Crops During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**

| Holding Category | Area | Production by Type of Crop | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Banana (tons) | Avocado (tons) | Tomatoes (tons) |
| Agricultural Households | Mainland Tanzania | 1,294,765 | 66,568 | 343,820 |
| | Zanzibar | 57,516 | 718 | 34,498 |
| | **Tanzania** | **1,352,281** | **67,286** | **378,318** |
| Large Scale Farms | Mainland Tanzania | - | 8,266 | 438 |
| | Zanzibar | - | * | 22 |
| | **Tanzania** | **414** | **8,266** | **460** |
| All Holdings | Mainland Tanzania | 1,295,178 | 74,834 | 344,258 |
| | Zanzibar | 57,517 | 718 | 34,520 |
| | **Tanzania** | **1,352,695** | **75,552** | **378,778** |

"*" Data unavailable for the 2022/23 Agricultural year

"- "Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual holdings or insufficient data available from the survey (Total includes withheld data)

***Key Message***

- *Agricultural households produced more than 85 percent of banana, avocado and tomatoes.*

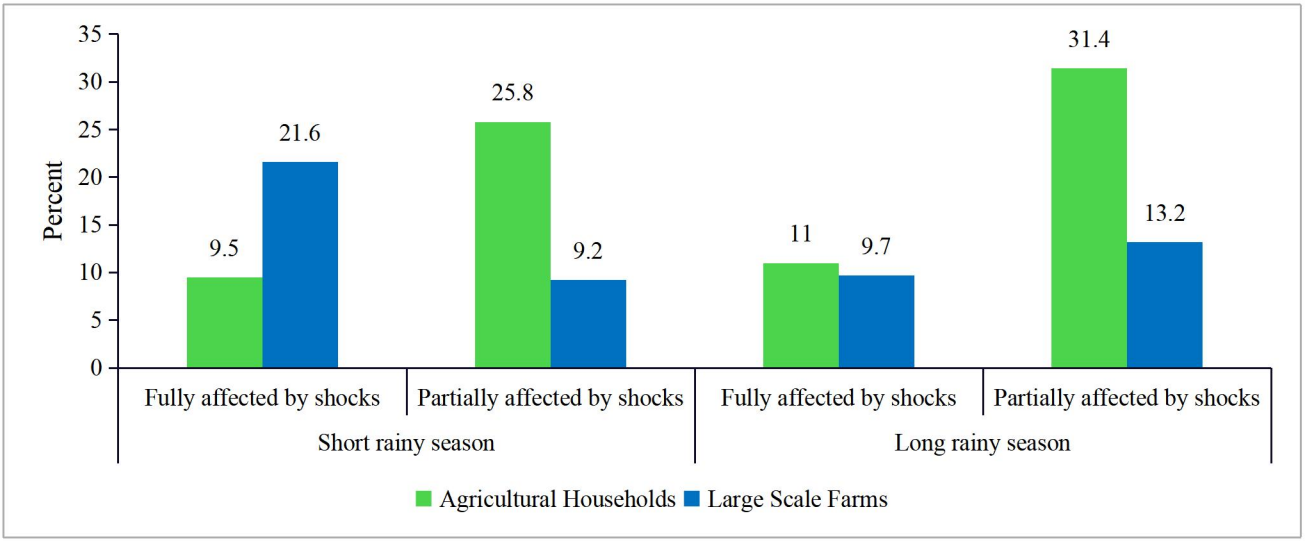
***Policy Implication***

- *The government efforts toward research outreach programs for providing technologies to agricultural households should be maintained to increase the production and productivity of fruits and vegetables to meet local, regional, and international demands*

## 3.6 Shocks on Area Planted

During the 2022/23 agricultural year, in the short rainy season, 9.5 percent of the total planted area by agricultural households was fully affected by shocks, and 25.8 percent was partially affected. For large scale farms, 21.6 percent were fully affected, while 9.2 percent were partially affected. In the long rainy, 11.0 percent of the area planted by agricultural households was fully affected and 31.4 percent was partially affected. In the same season, 9.7 percent of the total area planted by large scale farms was fully affected, while 13.2 percent was partially affected (Figure 3.1).

**Figure 3.1: Percentage of the Area Planted Affected by Shocks During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**




*Key Message*

- *In the 2022/23 agricultural year, shocks significantly impacted both agricultural households and large-scale farms in Tanzania, with a large proportion of the area planted by large scale farms being fully affected in the short rainy season.*

*Policy Implication*

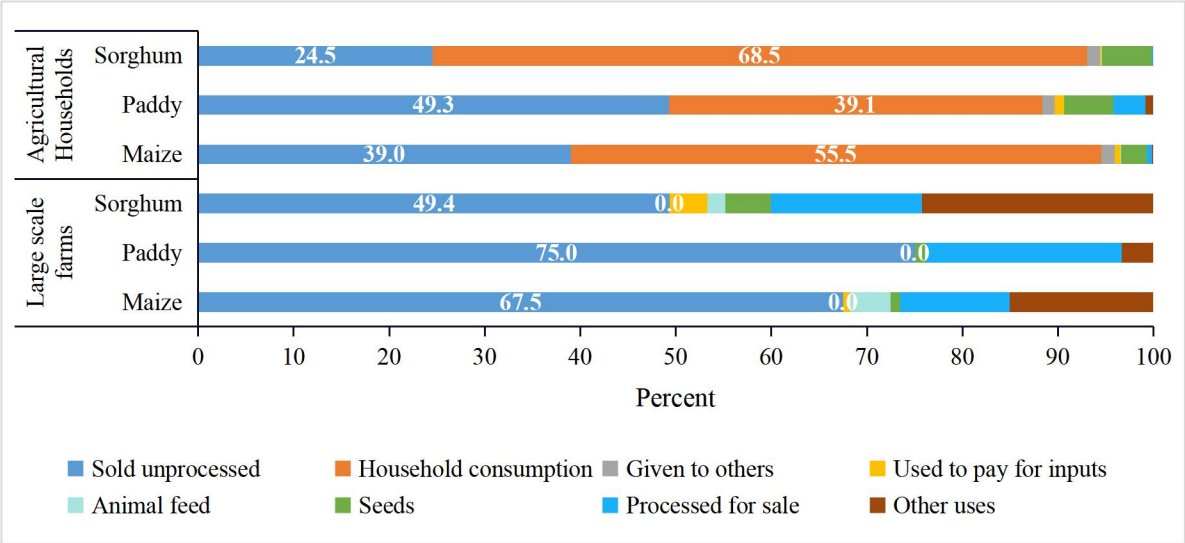
- *Strengthening Early Warning Systems for the provision of timely warning signals on climatic variability and change.*
- *Alternative risk management mechanisms and risk mitigation in agriculture should be promoted and regulated.*

## 3.7 Crop Harvest Uses

### 3.7.1 Cereals

The findings depict that more than 80.0 percent of the produced cereals by agricultural households were either consumed by households or sold unprocessed. For large scale farms, the amount of the harvests sold unprocessed ranged from 49.0 percent to 75.0 percent (Figure 3.2).

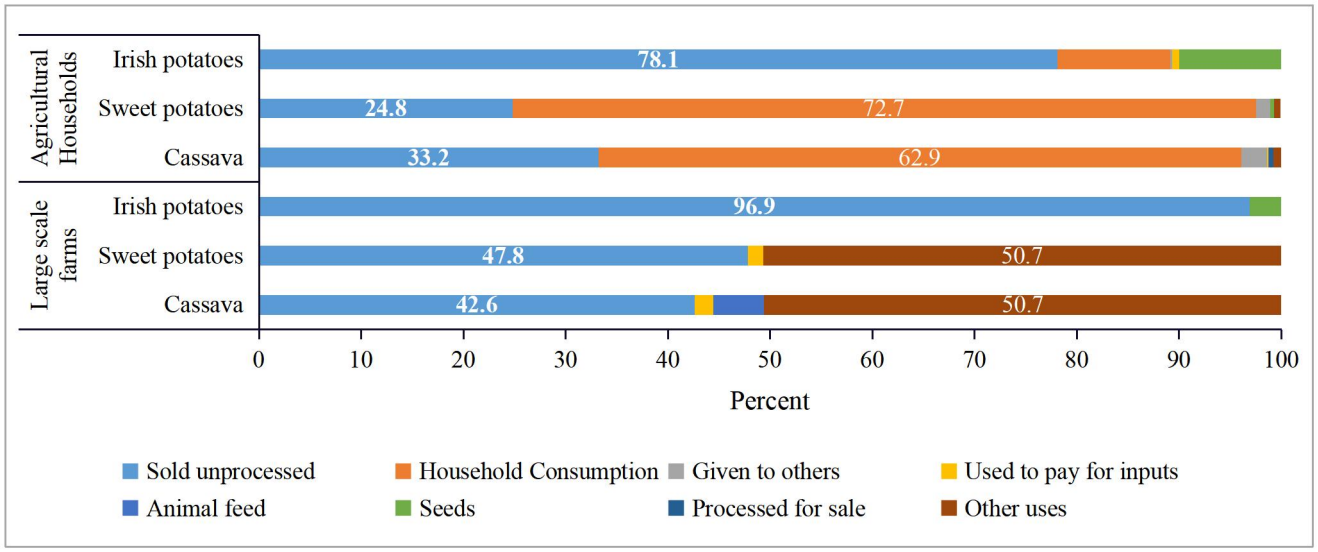
**Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Crop Harvest Uses for Cereals During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**




### 3.7.2 Roots and Tuber Crops

The findings reveal that 72.7 percent of sweet potatoes and 62.9 percent of cassava produced by agricultural households were used for household consumption. On the contrary, a large proportion of irish potatoes (78.1 percent) were sold unprocessed. For large scale farms, most of the harvested irish potatoes (96.9 percent) were sold unprocessed, while cassava and sweet potatoes each had 50.7 percent of their harvests directed to other uses (Figure 3.3).

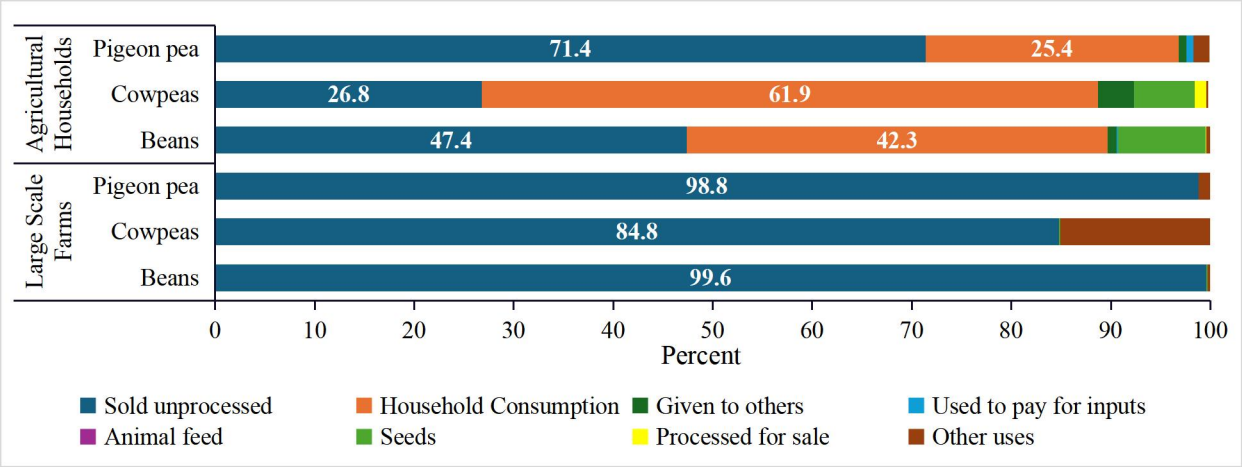
**Figure 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Crop Harvest Uses for Roots and Tuber During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**



### 3.7.3 Pulses

Major uses of pulses harvested by agricultural households were either household consumption or selling unprocessed. Cowpeas were the leading pulse consumed by households (61.9 percent), while pigeon peas were mostly sold unprocessed (71.4 percent). For large scale farms, more than 85 percent of the pulses were sold unprocessed, while the remaining portion had other uses (Table 3.4).

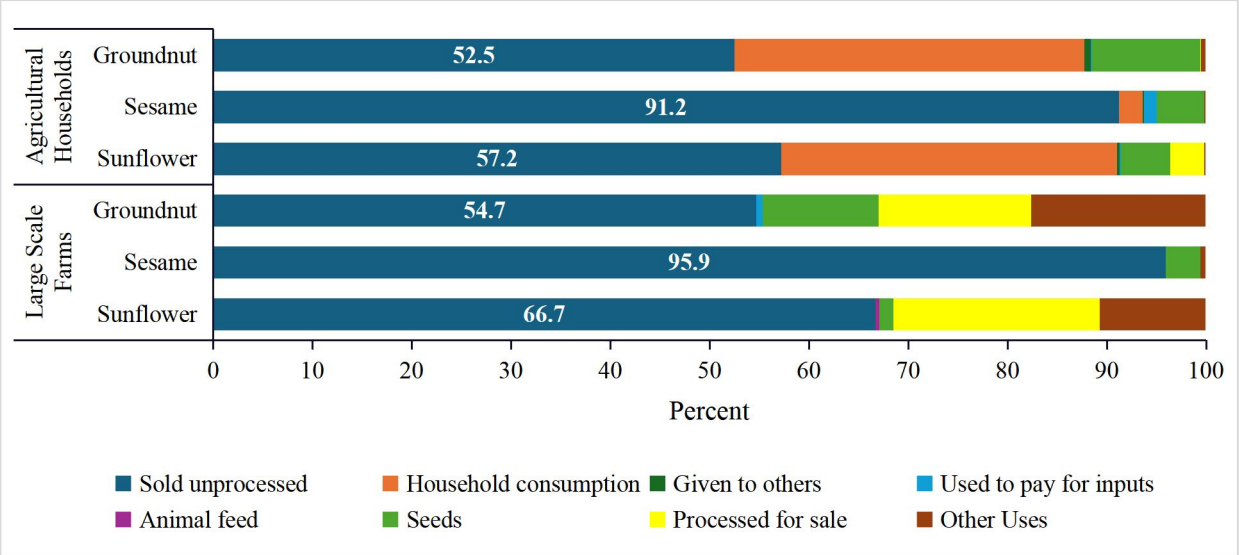
**Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Crop Harvest Uses for Pulses During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**




### 3.7.4 Oil seeds and nuts

Groundnut, sesame and sunflower were the major oil seed and nuts crops reported during the 2022/23 agricultural year. The findings depict that more than 50 percent of the oils seeds and nuts harvested by both agricultural households and large scale farms were sold unprocessed (Figure 3.5).

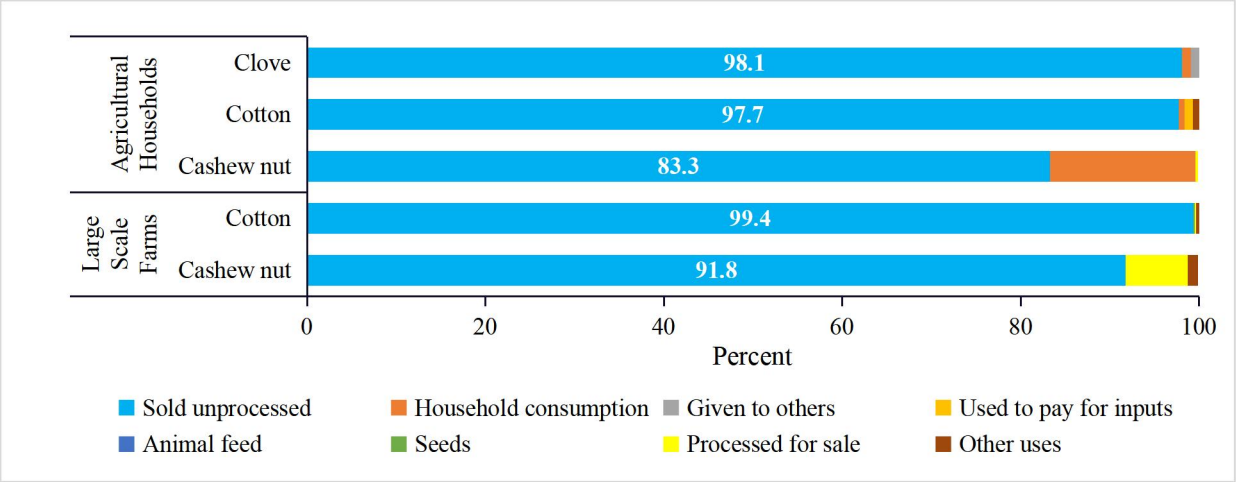
**Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Crop Harvest Uses for Pulses During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**



### 3.7.5 Cash Crops

During the 2022/23 agricultural year, clove, cotton, and cashew nuts were among the major cash crops produced by agricultural holdings. The results show that more than 80 percent of the cash crops harvested by both agricultural households and large scale farms were sold unprocessed (Figure 3.6).

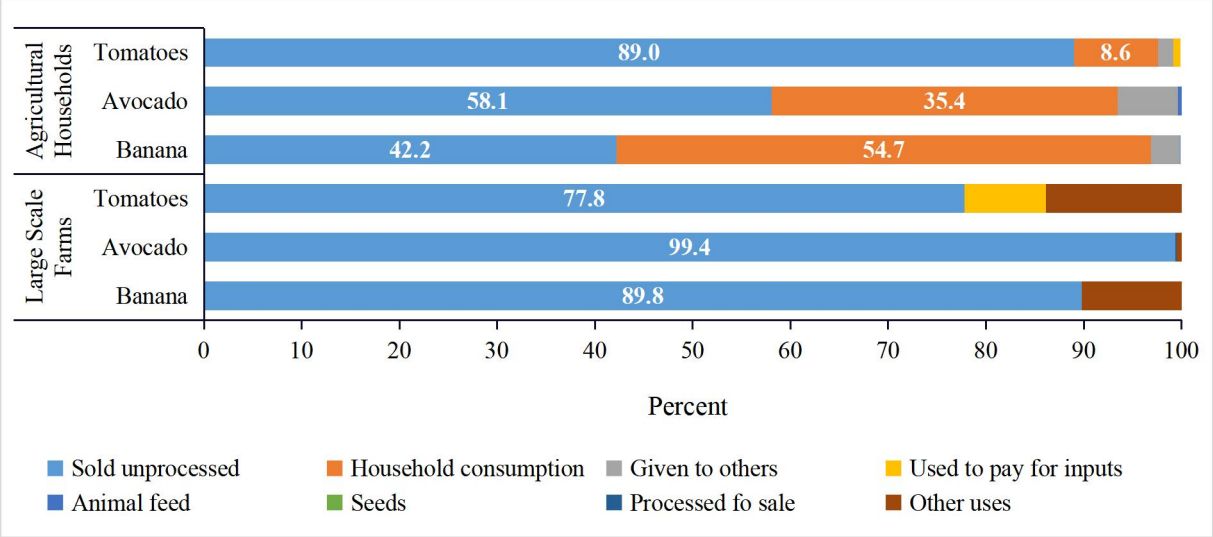
**Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Crop Harvest Uses for Cash Crops During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**




### 3.7.6 Fruits and Vegetables

During the 2022/23 agricultural year, more than 50 percent of the avocado and tomatoes were sold unprocessed while 54.7 percent of bananas were consumed by households and 42.4 percent were sold unprocessed. For large scale farms, avocado, bananas and tomatoes, each had more than 75 percent of their harvest sold unprocessed (Figure 3.7).

**Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Crop Harvest Uses for Fruits and Vegetable During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**



***Key Massage***

*The largest proportion of the crop harvests are either used for household consumption or sold unprocessed. This remains relevant for all agricultural households and large scale farms.*

***Policy implications***

- *Encouraging diversification into non-traditional agricultural commodities to increase the value and quality of agricultural products.*
- *Efforts towards enhancing agro-processing to increase the value addition of agricultural products and farm income are essential.*

# 4.0 Irrigation and Input Use

## 4.1 Irrigation

The results reveal that 3.5 percent of the total area planted with crops by all holdings during 2022/23 agricultural year was irrigated. Out of the total area planted by agricultural households, 3.0 percent was irrigated, whereas large scale farms had 28.2 percent of their planted area irrigated (Table 4.1).

**Table 4.1: Planted Area, Area Irrigated and Percentage of Planted Area Irrigated During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**

| Holding Category | Area | Area Planted (ha) | Area Irrigated (ha) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Area (ha) | Percent |
| Agricultural Households | Mainland Tanzania | 16,726,471 | 482,257 | 2.9 |
| | Zanzibar | 134,997 | 15,870 | 11.8 |
| | **Tanzania** | **16,861,468** | **498,127** | **3** |
| Large Scale Farms | Mainland Tanzania | 376,125 | 107,033 | 28.5 |
| | Zanzibar | 3,149 | 35 | 1.1 |
| | **Tanzania** | **379,274** | **107,068** | **28.2** |
| All Holdings | Mainland Tanzania | 17,102,596 | 589,290 | 3.4 |
| | Zanzibar | 138,146 | 15,905 | 11.5 |
| | **Tanzania** | **17,240,742** | **605,195** | **3.5** |

***Key Massage***

*Percentage of irrigated area out of the planted area patricianly for agricultural households is still low as compared to large scale farms.*

***Policy implications***

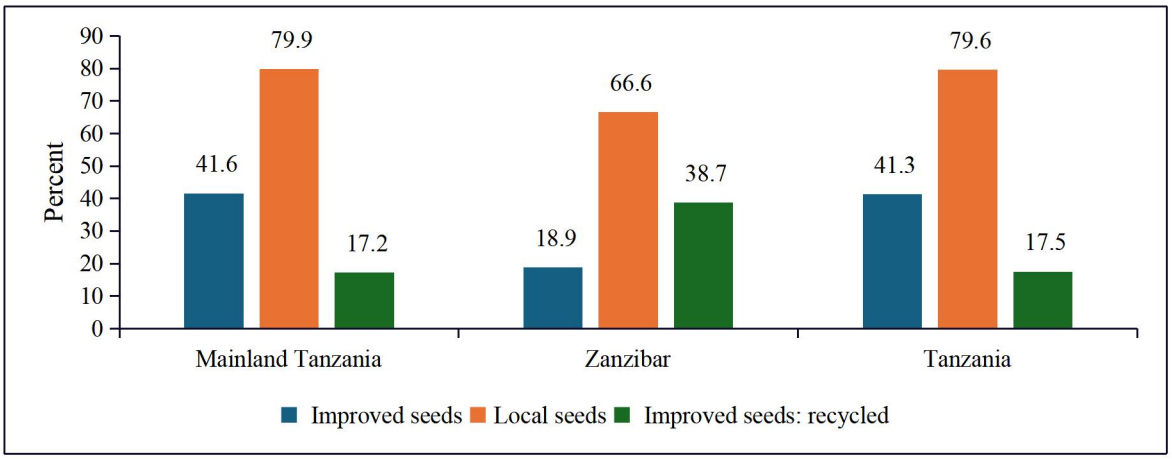
- *Public and private sector participation in irrigation development in the country should be promoted to ensure adequate technical capacity in the development and sustainable management of irrigation schemes.*
- *The development of water harvesting techniques in an economically efficient, socially acceptable and environmentally responsive manner should continue be enhanced to agricultural households.*

## 4.2 Inputs Use

### 4.2.1 Household Using Seeds

The findings show that, 41.3 percent of the cropping households in Tanzania reported using improved seeds. The use of local seeds was however prevalent (79.6 percent), and this was equally consistent for both Mainland Tanzania (79.9 percent) and Zanzibar (66.6 percent). Considering the use of improved seeds and recycled improved seeds, the former was relatively higher in Mainland Tanzania (41.1 percent) and the later in Zanzibar (38.7 percent) (Figure 4.1).

**Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Used Seeds by Type During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**




***Key Massage***

*The use of improved seeds among agricultural households is lower as compared to local seeds.*

***Policy implications***

- *Government efforts towards promoting access and use of modern inputs including improved seeds remain relevant and essential.*
- *Domestic production, multiplication and distribution of improved seeds should be promoted through involvement of both public and private sectors.*

### 4.2.2 Area Applied with Fertilizer

In Tanzania, 32.1 percent of the total area planted was applied with fertilizer. Holding specific statistics show that 31.5 percent of the area planted by agricultural households was applied with fertilizer, while large scale farms had 61.4 percent (Table 4.2).

**Table 4.2: Area Applied with Fertilizer During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**

| Area | Holding Category | Total Area Planted (ha) | Area Applied with Fertilizer | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (ha) | Percent |
| Mainland Tanzania | Agricultural Households | 16,726,471 | 5,265,761 | 31.5 |
| | Large scale farms | 376,125 | 231,128 | 61.4 |
| | **All Holdings** | **17,102,596** | **5,496,889** | **32.1** |
| Zanzibar | Agricultural Households | 134,997 | 43,886 | 32.5 |
| | Large scale farms | 3,149 | 1,737 | 55.2 |
| | **All Holdings** | **138,146** | **45,623** | **33.0** |
| Tanzania | Agricultural Households | 16,861,468 | 5,309,646 | 31.5 |
| | Large scale farms | 379,274 | 232,865 | 61.4 |
| | **All Holdings** | **17,240,742** | **5,542,512** | **32.1** |

***Key Massage***

*Almost one-third of the area planted by agricultural households and two-third by large scale farms was applied with fertilizer.*

***Policy implications***

*The efforts employed by the government in the provision of subsidies to agricultural households is critical in ensuring access and use of fertilizer among cropping households.*

### 4.2.3 Area Applied with Pesticides

The results reveal that, 32.7 percent of the total planted area in Tanzania was applied with pesticides. Proportion of the area applied with pesticide was higher among the large scale farms (65.5 percent), while for agricultural households was 31.9 percent (Table 4.3).

**Table 4.3: Area and Percentage Applied with Pesticides During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**

| Holding Category | Area | Area Planted (ha) | Area Applied with Pesticides | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Area (ha) | Percent |
| Agricultural Households | Mainland Tanzania | 16,726,471 | 5,366,347 | 32.1 |
| | Zanzibar | 134,997 | 17,511 | 13 |
| | **Tanzania** | **16,861,468** | **5,383,858** | **31.9** |
| Large Scale Farms | Mainland Tanzania | 376,125 | 246,852 | 65.6 |
| | Zanzibar | 3,149 | 1,677 | 53.2 |
| | **Tanzania** | **379,274** | **248,529** | **65.5** |
| All Holdings | Mainland Tanzania | 17,102,596 | 5,613,199 | 32.8 |
| | Zanzibar | 138,146 | 19,188 | 13.9 |
| | **Tanzania** | **17,240,742** | **5,632,387** | **32.7** |

***Key Massage***

- *The proportion of the area applied with pesticide is relatively higher in large scale farms than in agricultural households*
- *The proportion of the area applied with pesticide is relatively higher in Mainland Tanzania than in Zanzibar.*

***Policy implications***

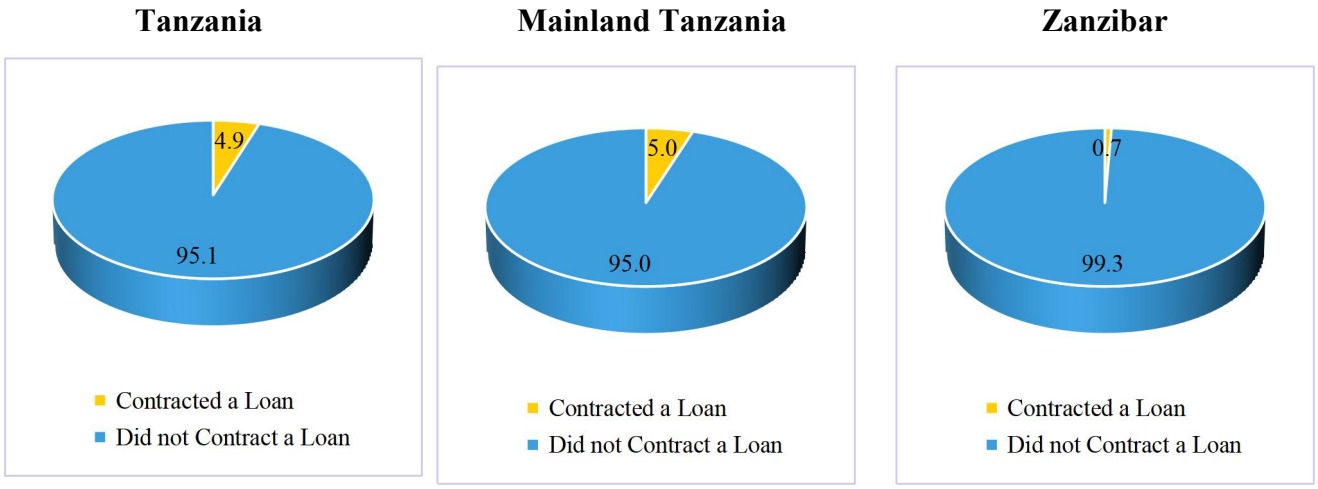
- *Collaborative efforts of the government and other key stakeholders dealing with plant health services is essential in combating pests and diseases outbreaks.*
- *Strengthening pest and disease surveillance, system and control mechanisms to both agricultural households and large-scale farms is of paramount importance.*

# 5.0 Access to Financial Services (Credit)

## 5.1 Access to Loans

In Tanzania, 4.9 percent of agricultural households had access to loans for various agricultural purposes. The distribution varies, with Mainland Tanzania having a higher rate of 5.0 percent of agricultural households receiving loans, while Zanzibar with a notably lower rate of 0.7 percent (Figure 5.1).

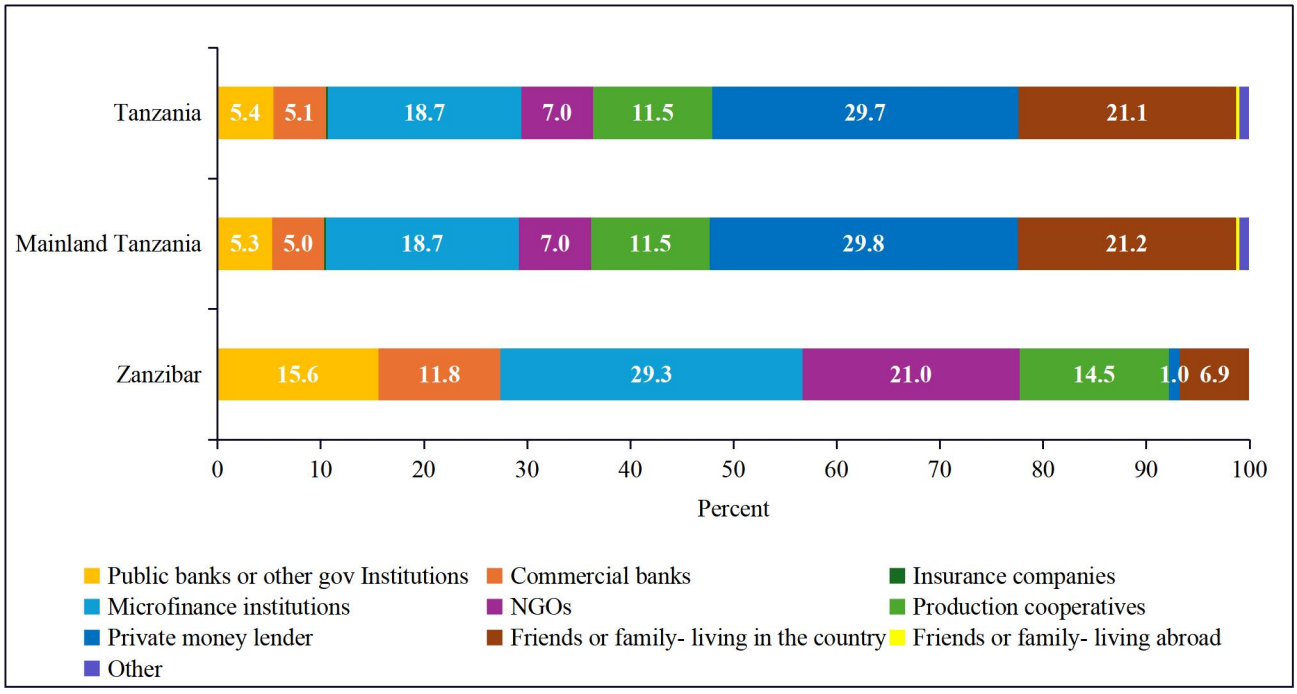
**Figure 5.1: Percentages of Agricultural Households with and without Agricultural Loans During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**




## 5.2 Loan Providers

The most common loan providers to agricultural households in Tanzania were private money lenders (29.7 percent), friends or family living in the country (21.1 percent), and microfinance institutions (18.7 percent), while insurance companies had 0.2 percent. A similar distribution of loan providers was observed in Mainland Tanzania while in Zanzibar, micro-finance institutions (29.3 percent) and NGOs (21.0 percent) played a more significant role in providing loans (Figure 5.2).

**Figure 5.2: Percentages of Agricultural Households with Agricultural Loans by Type of Lender During 2022/23 Agricultural Year, Tanzania**



## 6.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

Agriculture plays a critical role in Tanzania's economy, with 63.4 percent of households engaged in agricultural activities such as crop production and livestock rearing. Despite their importance, agricultural households face challenges including insecure land tenure, low use of modern farming techniques, vulnerability to climate shocks, and limited access to financial services. These factors hinder productivity and economic growth.

**Recommendations:**

i. **Investment in Agriculture:** Prioritize agricultural investments to enhance economic development. Support both smallholder and large scale farms with resources and infrastructure;

ii. **Land Tenure Security:** Formalize customary land rights to secure ownership and foster agricultural investment. Ensure land tenure systems are robust and supportive of sustainable land use;

iii. **Modern Agricultural Techniques:** Provide farmers with access to training and extension services. Promote the use of high-yield seeds, efficient irrigation, and modern machinery to boost productivity;

iv. **Commercial Farming:** Encourage the transformation of agricultural households to adopt commercial farming practices;

v. **Research and Innovation:** Maintain research programs to improve the production of food and cash crops, meeting both domestic and international demands;

vi. **Climate Resilience:** Strengthen early warning systems for climate variability and promote risk management strategies to mitigate agricultural losses;

vii. **Value Addition:** Encourage diversification and agro-processing to increase the value and quality of agricultural products, enhancing farm income;

viii. **Irrigation Development:** Promote public and private sector involvement in irrigation projects and sustainable water management practices;

ix. **Improved Seed Usage:** Increase access to modern inputs like improved seeds through partnerships between public and private sectors;

x. **Financial Accessibility:** Strengthen financial institutions and offer literacy programs to ensure farmers can access necessary financial services.

By implementing these recommendations, Tanzania can enhance agricultural productivity, ensure food security, and stimulate economic growth.

## SUMMARY OF KEY INDICATORS FOR 2022/23 AASS

| Indicator | Tanzania | Mainland Tanzania | Zanzibar |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Agricultural Households Involved in Agricultural Activity** | | | |
| Crop Production (percent) | 98.3 | 98.3 | 97.9 |
| Rearing Livestock (percent) | 60.6 | 60.5 | 63.4 |
| **Proportion of Land Ownership by Agricultural Households (percent)** | | | |
| Customary right of occupancy | 52.3 | 52.3 | 44.3 |
| Granted right of occupancy | 0.9 | 0.8 | 5.4 |
| Purchased | 25.9 | 25.9 | 16.3 |
| Rented/ leased in | 10.3 | 10.3 | 1.5 |
| Sharecropped in | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Borrowed for free | 4.9 | 4.8 | 28.5 |
| Moved in without permission | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.4 |
| Communal land rights | 1.0 | 1.3 | 2.4 |
| Other | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| **Annual Crop Production in Household Level** | | | |
| ***Yield of Major Cearial Crop*** | | | |
| Maize (tons/ha) | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.0 |
| Paddy (tons/ha) | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.8 |
| Sorghum (tons/ha) | 1 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Bulrush Millet (tons/ha) | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.6 |
| ***Yield Roots and Tuber Crop*** | | | |
| Cassava (tons/ha) | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| Sweet potatoes (tons/ha) | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.4 |
| Irish potatoes (tons/ha) | 4.9 | 4.9 | - |
| Cocoyams (tons/ha) | 2.5 | 2.5 | - |
| ***Yield of Oil Seeds and Nuts Crop*** | | | |
| Sunflower (tons/ha) | 0.8 | 0.8 | * |
| Groundnuts (tons/ha) | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Sesame (tons/ha) | 0.6 | 0.6 | * |
| ***Yield of Pulses Crop*** | | | |
| Beans (tons/ha) | 1.1 | 1.1 | * |
| Cowpeas (tons/ha) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Pigeon peas (tons/ha) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| ***Yield of Cash Crop*** | | | |
| Cotton (tons/ha) | 0.7 | 0.7 | * |
| Cashewnuts (tons/ha) | | | |
| Cloves (tons/ha) | | | |
| ***Yield of Fruits and Vegetables Crop*** | | | |
| Banana (tons/ha) | | | |
| Avocado (tons/ha) | | | |
| Tomato (tons/ha) | 11.5 | 11.5 | 12.3 |

| Indicator | Tanzania | Mainland Tanzania | Zanzibar |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Area Planted Affected by Shocks** | | | |
| ***Shorty Rainy Season*** | | | |
| Fully affected shocks (percent) | 9.5 | | |
| Partially affected shocks (percent) | 25.8 | | |
| ***Long Rainy Season*** | | | |
| Fully affected shocks (percent) | 11 | | |
| Partially affected shocks (percent) | 31.4 | | |
| **Irrigation** | | | |
| Area planted with crops (ha) | 16,861,468 | 16,726,471 | 134,997 |
| Total area irrigated (percent) | 3.0 | 2.9 | 11.8 |
| **Input Use by Households** | | | |
| ***Seeds Use (percent)*** | | | |
| Improved seeds | 41.3 | 41.6 | 18.9 |
| Local Seeds | 79.6 | 79.9 | 66.6 |
| Improved Seeds Recycled | 17.5 | 17.2 | 38.7 |
| **Area Applied with Fertilizer (ha)** | 5,542,512 | 5,496,889 | 45,622 |
| **Area Applied with Pesticides (ha)** | 5,383,858 | 5,366,347 | 17,511 |
| **Loans Access to Agricultural Household** | | | |
| *Contracted loan for agricultural purposes (percent)* | *4.9* | *5.0* | *0.7* |
| ***Main Loan Provider to Agricultural Households*** *(percent)* | | | |
| Public banks or other government institutions | 5.4 | 5.3 | 15.6 |
| Commercial banks | 5.1 | 5 | 11.8 |
| Insurance companies | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0 |
| Microfinance institutions | 18.7 | 18.7 | 29.3 |
| NGO's | 7.0 | 7.0 | 21 |
| Production cooperatives | 11.5 | 11.5 | 14.5 |
| Private money lender | 29.7 | 29.8 | 1 |
| Friends or family- living in the country | 21.1 | 21.2 | 6.9 |
| Friends or family- living abroad | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0 |
| Other | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0 |
| ***Reasons for Not Borrowing Money*** *(percent)* | | | |
| Did not request | 77.5 | 77.3 | 88 |
| Request was refused | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.9 |
| Impossible to request, no access | 3.1 | 3.2 | 0.3 |
| Investment activity not accepted | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0 |
| Not enough income | 7.6 | 7.6 | 5.1 |
| Bad credit history | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.1 |
| Inadequate collateral | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Interest rate too high | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.3 |
| Other | 5.6 | 5.7 | 4.2 |

"*" Data unavailable for the 2022/23 Agricultural year

"-" Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual holdings or insufficient data available from survey (Total includes withheld data).