ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL SAMPLE SURVEY 2024/25

KEY FINDINGS REPORT



October, 2026

The United Republic of Tanzania

Annual Agricultural Sample Survey 2024/25 Key Findings Report

October, 2026

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
TSMP II	Tanzania Statistical Master Plan II

Foreword





The 2024/25 Annual Agriculture Sample Survey (AASS) marks the fifth annual survey conducted in Tanzania and the third to be implemented by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania under the 50x2030 Initiative. This initiative responds to the growing demand for timely and accurate agricultural data, which is vital for evidence-based decision-making and policy development. In line with the government's agenda to bridge the agricultural data gap, it marks a crucial step toward improving regional harmonization, dissemination, and the use of core economic and social statistics.

The survey was jointly carried out by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar (OCGS), in collaboration with Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs). It received financial support from the World Bank's IDA project under the 50x2030 initiative, with invaluable technical assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) which ensured the quality and timeliness of the survey data.

The findings of this survey support agricultural sector development priorities, including Agenda 10/30 and the Third Five-Year National Development Plan (2021/22–2025/26). The report provides essential agricultural production statistics to inform policy formulation, planning, programme development, and evidence-based decision-making for the advancement of the agricultural sector.

Finally, we would like to extend our sincere appreciation to all stakeholders for their unwavering commitment and support. It is with great satisfaction that we introduce the dissemination of the Annual Agriculture Sample Survey (AASS) for the 2024/25 agricultural year, marking a significant achievement through collaborative efforts under the 50x2030 Initiative.

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Background

1.0 Introduction

The agriculture sector is crucial for Tanzania's economic growth, employment, and poverty reduction, contributing about 26.3 percent of the country's GDP[1]. 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 2024/25 agricultural year. The survey covered agricultural households and large-scale farms, land use, and crop production, as well as livestock rearing and aquaculture.

1.1 Survey Objectives

The main objective of the Annual Agriculture Sample Survey (AASS-2024/25) was to generate up-to-date and precise data on the acreage and production of major crops, livestock, and aquaculture activities. Accurate crop production figures are essential for a wide range of stakeholders in the agriculture sector. The data from this survey provide 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 2024/25

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;
iii. To compile fundamental statistics that facilitate comparisons in the development of the agricultural sector across the country; and
iv. To collect data on production methods and the environment.

1.2 Methodology

The AASS 2024/25 sample was drawn from the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) using a stratified two-stage sampling design to produce reliable agricultural statistics at regional level for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. In the first stage, Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected using systematic Probability Proportional to

[1] The Economic Survey 2024

Size (PPS) sampling. In the second stage, agricultural households were identified through a listing and screening exercise, from which 12 eligible agricultural households were selected in each sampled EA using Simple Random Sampling (SRS).

Overall, 1,502 EAs were selected, comprising 1,370 in Mainland Tanzania and 132 in Zanzibar. The survey initially targeted 18,024 agricultural households, of which 17,843 were confirmed as eligible following the listing and screening exercise. Large-scale farms were covered separately through complete enumeration, whereby all identified eligible large-scale farms were targeted for interview.

Key Findings

2.0 Households' Agricultural Activities

The 2024/25 Annual Agricultural Sample Survey (AASS) results indicate that Tanzania had a total of 9,955,356 agricultural households, of which 9,824,293 were in Mainland Tanzania and 131,063 in Zanzibar. Of the total agricultural households in Tanzania, 98.5 percent participated in crop production, 76.9 percent in livestock keeping, and 0.5 percent in aquaculture farming.

In Mainland Tanzania, 98.5 percent of households were engaged in crop production, whereas 76.9 percent kept livestock, and 0.4 percent practiced aquaculture. In Zanzibar, 97.2 percent were engaged in crop farming, 77.6 percent in livestock keeping, and 4.7 percent in aquaculture production (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Number and Percentage of Agricultural Households by Activity During 2024/25 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Coverage	Total Agricultural Households	Households Involved in Crop Production		Households Involved in Rearing Livestock		Households Involved in Aquaculture	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mainland Tanzania	9,824,293	9,674,647	98.5	7,551,508	76.9	39,972	0.4
Zanzibar	131,063	127,341	97.2	101,659	77.6	6,224	4.7
Tanzania	9,955,356	9,801,988	98.5	7,653,167	76.9	46,196	0.5

Source: Annex Table 2-1 in Statistical Tables of AASS 2024/25

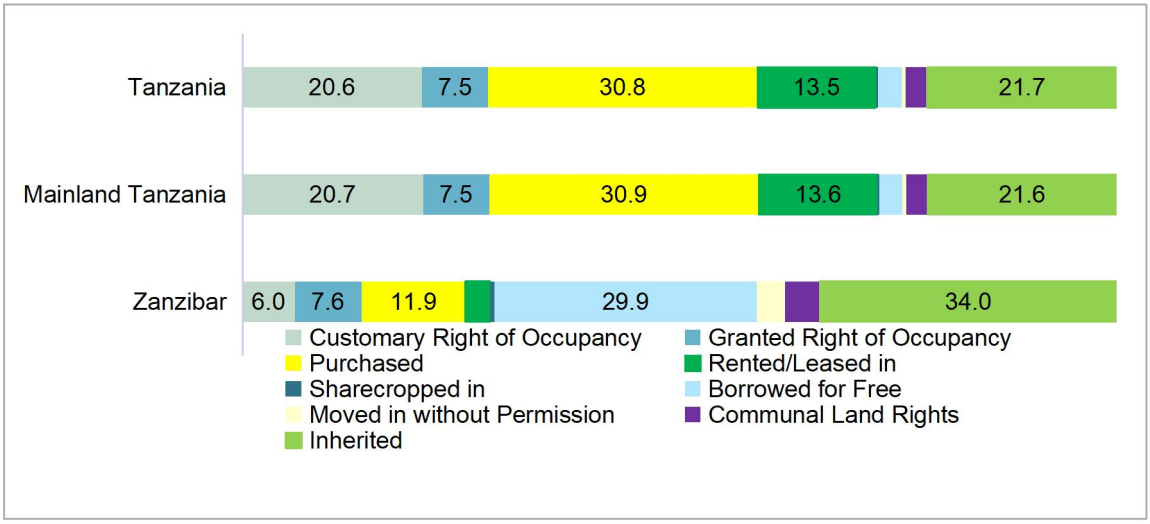
2.1 Land Ownership

The 2024/25 AASS results revealed that purchased land was the most common form of land tenure among agricultural households in Tanzania, accounting for 30.8 percent of the total land owned. Inherited land ranked second, representing 21.7 percent, followed by customary rights of occupancy (20.6 percent). Furthermore, share cropped land had the lowest proportion (0.2 percent) of the total land owned.

In Mainland Tanzania, the pattern was very similar to the national situation. Purchased land represented the largest share (30.9 percent), followed by inherited land (21.6 percent) and customary rights of occupancy (20.7 percent). Share cropped land (0.2 percent) had the lowest proportion of the total land owned.

In Zanzibar, the pattern was different from that of Mainland Tanzania and the national average. Inherited land had the largest share (34.0 percent), followed by borrowed land for free, which accounted for 29.9 percent, and purchased land with 11.9 percent, while sharecropped land had the least (0.5 percent) (Figure 2.1).

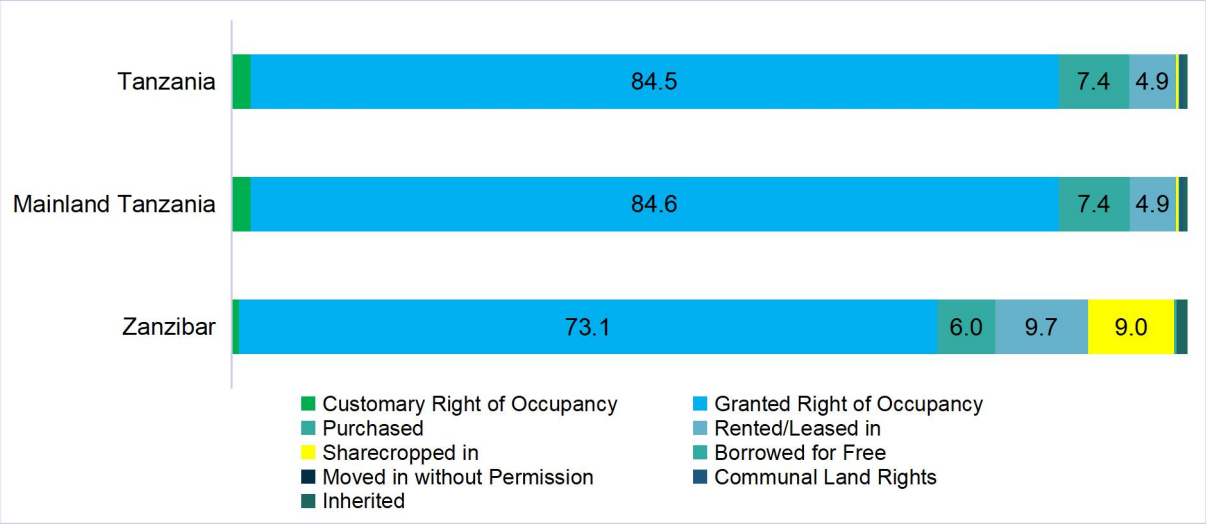
Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Land Ownership Status by Agricultural Households During 2024/25 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



Source: Annex Table 3-3 in Statistical Tables of AASS 2024/25

For large-scale farms in Tanzania, the most common land tenure right was the granted right of occupancy, which accounted for 84.5 percent of the total land, while purchased land accounted for 7.4 percent. A similar pattern was observed in Mainland Tanzania, where 84.6 percent of land was under the granted right of occupancy and 7.4 percent was for purchased land. A slight difference was observed in Zanzibar, where the granted right of occupancy accounted for 73.1 percent, and 9.7 percent was under rented/leased land (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Land Ownership Status among Large Scale Farms During 2024/25 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



Source: Annex Table 3-3 in Statistical Tables of AASS 2024/25

Key Message:

- *The customary right of occupancy form of land tenure accounted to 20.6 percent of the total land owned among agricultural households in Tanzania compared to 7.5 percent for granted right of occupancy.*
- *For large scale farms, granted right of occupancy is the leading type of land tenure across Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.*

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 development.

3.0 Crop Production

3.1 Cereals Production

Maize, paddy, and sorghum were the major cereal crops produced in Tanzania during the 2024/25 agricultural year. The survey results reveal that maize was the most produced crop among the selected cereal crops in Tanzania, with a total production of 10,020,535 tons, followed by paddy (3,952,663 tons) and sorghum (355,983 tons). The results further indicate that agricultural households dominate cereal production, contributing 9,957,103 tons of maize, 3,898,875 tons of paddy, and 279,443 tons of sorghum, while large-scale farms contribute relatively smaller quantities, producing 63,432 tons of maize, 53,788 tons of paddy, and 1,038 tons of sorghum. Moreover, the results reveal that in Mainland Tanzania, total production was 10,017,746 tons of maize, 3,933,282 tons of paddy, and 280,258 tons of sorghum. In Zanzibar, the production was 2,789 tons of maize, 19,382 tons of paddy, and 223 tons of sorghum.

In terms of average national yield, large-scale farms show higher yields, particularly for maize (1.6 tons/ha) and paddy (2.7 tons/ha), compared to agricultural households, which recorded yields of 1.4 tons/ha for maize and 1.8 tons/ha for paddy (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Production and Yield of Selected Cereal Crops During 2024/25 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	9,957,103	1.4	9,954,340	1.4	2,763	1.3
	Paddy	3,898,875	1.8	3,879,539	1.8	19,336	1.2
	Sorghum	354,945	0.8	279,220	0.8	223	1.1
Large-Scale Farm	Maize	63,432	1.6	63,406	1.6	26	0.6
	Paddy	53,788	2.7	53,742	2.7	46	2.3
	Sorghum	1,038	0.5	1,038	0.5	-	-
Total	**Maize**	**10,020,535**	**1.4**	**10,017,746**	**1.4**	**2,789**	**1.2**
	Paddy	**3,952,663**	**1.8**	**3,933,282**	**1.8**	**19,382**	**1.2**
	Sorghum	**355,983**	**0.8**	**280,258**	**0.8**	**223**	**1.1**

Source: Annex Table 5-1 in Statistical Tables of AASS 2024/25

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

Key Message:

The yield for the major cereal crops (maize, paddy and sorghum) for agricultural households reported to be lower than that of large-scale farms.

Policy Implication:

- *Prioritize strengthening and expansion of access to extension services and farmers' training programs to enhance knowledge dissemination, technology adoption, and market information access.*
- *Promote the adoption of modern farming practices to enhance crop production, improve efficiency, and increase overall productivity.*

3.2 Roots and Tubers Production

The main root and tuber crops grown in Tanzania by both agricultural households and large-scale farms were cassava, sweet potatoes, and Irish potatoes, with a total national production of 3,687,208 tons. Of this total, Mainland Tanzania contributed 3,551,094 tons, and Zanzibar contributed 132,851 tons. Irish potatoes (1,411,845 tons) were the most produced root/tuber crop in Mainland Tanzania, while cassava (110,313 tons) was leading in Zanzibar.

Despite the total production of cassava and sweet potatoes was low, the yield of cassava was 2.3 ton/ha and 2.9 ton/ha for sweet potatoes (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Production and Yield of Selected Roots and Tubers During 2024/25 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	1,693,716	2.3	1,583,463	2.2	110,253	4.1
	Sweet potatoes	579,221	2.9	556,811	2.8	22,411	5.6
	Irish potatoes	1,410,820	9.9	1,410,820	9.9	-	-
	Total	**3,683,757**		**3,551,094**		**132,664**	
Large Scale Farms	Cassava	853	1.0	793	1.1	60	1.7
	Sweet potatoes	1,573	2.4	1,445	2.4	-	-
	Irish potatoes	1,025	13.8	1,025	13.8	-	-
	Total	**3,451**		**3,263**		**60**	
All Holdings	Cassava	1,694,569	2.3	1,584,256	2.2	110,313	4.1
	Sweet potatoes	580,794	2.9	558,256	2.8	22,538	5.6
	Irish potatoes	1,411,845	9.9	1,411,845	9.9	-	-
	Total	**3,687,208**		**3,554,357**		**132,851**	

Source: Annex Table 5-1 in Statistical Tables of AASS 2024/25

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

3.3 Oil Seeds and Nuts Production

During the 2024/25 agricultural year, sunflower, groundnuts, and sesame were the major oil seeds and nuts produced in Tanzania. Sunflower had the largest production (626,258 tons) with an average yield of 0.8 tons/ha, followed by groundnuts which had 446,015 tons with an average yield of 0.7 tons/ha. At the same time, production of sesame was the lowest, having 231,183 tons, with an average yield of 0.3 tons/ha (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Production and Yield of Selected Oil Seed and Nut Crops During 2024/25 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	622,860	0.8	622,860	0.8	-	-
	Groundnuts	445,845	0.7	445,810	0.7	36	0.5
	Sesame	231,068	0.3	231,068	0.3	-	-
	Total	**1,299,773**	**2**	**1,299,738**	**1.8**	**36**	**0.5**
Large Scale Farms	Sunflower	3,398	0.4	3,398	0.4	-	-
	Groundnuts	170	0.6	170	0.6	-	-
	Sesame	87	0.3	87	0.1	-	-
	Total	**3,655**	**1**	**3,655**	**1.1**	**0**	**0.0**
All Holdings	Sunflower	626,258	0.8	626,258	0.8	-	-
	Groundnuts	446,015	0.7	445,979	0.7	36	0.5
	Sesame	231,183	0.3	231,155	0.3	-	-
	Total	**1,303,456**	**2**	**1,303,392**	**1.8**	**36**	**0.5**

Source: Annex Table 5-1 in Statistical Tables of AASS 2024/25

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

3.4 Pulses

During the 2024/25 agricultural year, beans, cowpeas, and pigeon peas were the major pulses produced in Tanzania. Beans had a production of 999,152 tons with an average yield of 0.8 tons/ha, cowpeas had 37,659 tons with an average yield of 0.3 tons/ha and pigeon peas had 464,834 tons with an average yield of 0.5 ton/ha (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Production and Yield of Selected Pulses During 2024/25 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	995,821	0.8	992,427	0.8	-	-
	Cowpeas	37,658	0.3	37,152	0.3	506	0.4
	Pigeon peas	364,653	0.5	363,836	0.5	817	0.5
	Total	**1,398,132**		**1,393,45**		**1,323**	
Large Scale Farms	Beans	3,331	0.4	3,331	0.4	-	-
	Cowpeas	1	0.1	1	0.1	-	-
	Pigeon peas	181	0.2	180	0.2	-	-
	Total	**3,513**		**3,512**			
All holdings	Beans	999,152	0.8	995,758	0.8	-	-
	Cowpeas	37,659	0.3	37,153	0.3	506	0.3
	Pigeon peas	364,834	0.5	364,017	0.5	817	0.5
	Total	**1,401,645**		**1,396,98**		**1,323**	

Source: Annex Table 5-1 in Statistical Tables of AASS 2024/25

"- "Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual holdings or insufficient data available.

3.5 Cash Crop Production

The results show that, the major cash crops produced were cotton, cashew nuts, coffee cloves, and sugarcane. The total production for cotton was 383,255 tons, of which 382,682 tons were produced by agricultural households and 574 tons by large scale farms. The total production for cashew nuts was 309,791 tons, of which 308,826 tons were produced by agricultural households and 966 tons by large scale farms. The total production of cloves was 8,546 tons, of which 7,971 tons were produced by agricultural households and 575 tons by large-scale farms. The total production of coffee was 125,381 tons, of which 118,351 tons were produced by agricultural households and 7,030 tons by large-scale farms. Sugarcane production, the total production was 2,643,502 tons, of which 938,397 tons were produced by agricultural households and 1,705,105 tons by large-scale farms (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Production of Selected Cash Crops During the 2024/25 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Holding Category	Crop	Tanzania		Mainland Tanzania		Zanzibar	
		Production (Tons)	Yield on Area Planted (tons /ha)	Production (tons)	Yield on Area Planted (tons /ha)	Production (Tons)	Yield on Area Planted (tons /ha)
Agricultural Household	Cotton	382,682	1.0	382,682	1.0	-	-
	Cashew nut	308,826	0.3	308,824	0.3	-	-
	Cloves	7,971	0.5	2,037	0.2	5,934	1.4
	Coffee	118,351	0.5	118,351	0.5	-	-
	Sugarcane	938,397	15.6	912,092	15.9	26,305	9.8
	Total	**1,756,227**		**1,723,986**		**32,239**	
Large Scale Farms	Cotton	574	0.4	574	0.4	-	-
	Cashew nut	966	0.1	966	0.1	-	-
	Cloves	575	0.7	-	-	575	0.7
	Coffee	7,030	0.2	7,030	0.2	-	-
	Sugarcane	1,705,105	17.6	1,665,864	17.3	39,241	59.0
	Total	**2,022,107**		**1,674,433**		**39,816**	
All holdings	Cotton	383,255	1.0	383,255	1.0	-	-
	Cashew nut	309,791	0.3	309,791	0.3	-	-
	Cloves	8,546	0.5	2,037	0.2	6,509	1.3
	Coffee	125,381	0.4	125,381	0.4	-	-
	Sugarcane	2,643,502	29.6	2,577,956	16.8	65,546	19.6
	Total	**3,470,475**		**3,398,420**		**72,055**	

Source: Annex Table 5-1 in Statistical Tables of AASS 2024/25
"- "Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual holdings or insufficient data available.

Key Message

Agricultural households were the main producers of cotton, cashew nuts, cloves and coffee, while large-scale farms dominated sugarcane production, producing about 1.71 million tons (65 percent) of the national sugarcane output of 2.64 million tons.

Policy Implication

Continue to review and update policies and strategies aimed at enhancing productivity of each crop to increase production, expanding market opportunities and increase overall agricultural output.

3.6 Fruits and Vegetables Production

3.6.1 Production of Selected Fruits

In Tanzania, a total of 1,820,249 tons of bananas were produced during 2024/25 agricultural year, whereby agricultural households produced 1,819,794 tons and large-scale farms produced 455 tons. Additionally, a total of 152,614 tons of avocados were produced, of which 136,079 tons were produced by agricultural households and 16,535 tons by large-scale farms. Furthermore, a total of 103,778 tons of oranges were produced, of which 103,273 tons were produced by agricultural households and 505 tons by large scale farms (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Production of Selected Fruits During 2024/25 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Holding Category		Production by Type of Crop		
		Banana (tons)	Avocado (tons)	Oranges (tons)
Agricultural Households	Mainland Tanzania	1,735,621	134,403	100,997
	Zanzibar	84,173	1,676	2,275
	Tanzania	**1,819,794**	**136,079**	**103,273**
Large Scale Farms	Mainland Tanzania	339	16,527	502
	Zanzibar	116	8	3
	Tanzania	**455**	**16,535**	**505**
All Holdings	Mainland Tanzania	1,735,960	150,930	101,500
	Zanzibar	84,289	1,684	2,278
	Tanzania	**1,820,249**	**152,614**	**103,778**

3.6.2 Production of Selected Vegetables

In Tanzania, a total of 735,453 tons of tomatoes were produced; of these, 734,773 tons from agricultural households and 680 tons from large-scale farms. Regarding onions, a total of 140,126 tons were produced during 2024/25 agricultural year, whereby agricultural households produced 139,985 tons and large-scale farms produced 141 tons. Furthermore, a total of 22,943 tons of okra were produced, of which 22,935 tons were produced by agricultural households and 8 tons by large scale farms (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7: Production and Yield of Selected Vegetables During 2024/25 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Holding Category	Crop	Tanzania		Mainland Tanzania		Zanzibar	
		Production (Tons)	Yield on Area Harvest (tons /ha)	Production (tons)	Yield on Area Harvest (tons /ha)	Production (Tons)	Yield on Area Harvest (tons /ha)
Agricultural Household	Tomatoes	734,773	9.6	713,374	9.6	21,400	9.2
	Onions	139,985	4.3	139,863	4.3	-	-
	Okra	22,935	1.1	20,981	1.0	1,954	2.2
	Total	**897,693**		**874,218**		**24,481**	
Large Scale Farms	Tomatoes	680	2.3	447	1.7	232	5.6
	Onions	141	1.0	135	0.9	-	-
	Okra	8	0.4	3	0.3	5	0.6
	Total	**829**		**585**		**237**	
All holdings	Tomatoes	735,453	9.5	713,821	9.5	21,632	9.1
	Onions	140,126	4.3	139,998	4.3	129	2.4
	Okra	22,943	1.1	20,983	1.0	1,960	2.2
	Total	**898,522**		**874,802**		**23,721**	

"- "Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual holdings or insufficient data available.

Key Message:

The production of vegetables and fruits is largely dominated by agricultural household which contributes more than 90 percent of the national production

Policy Implications:

Strengthening public and private partnership to improve fruits and vegetables production along the value chain with the aim of satisfying local, regional and international market.

4.0 Irrigation and Input Use

4.1 Irrigation

The results reveal that 4.0 percent of the total area planted with crops by all holdings during 2024/25 agricultural year was irrigated. Out of the total area planted by agricultural households, 3.6 percent was irrigated, whereas large scale farms had 27.5 percent of their planted area irrigated (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Planted Area, Area Irrigated and Percentage of Planted Area Irrigated During 2024/25 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Holding Category	Area	Area Planted (ha)	Area Irrigated (ha)	
			Area (ha)	Percent
Agricultural Households	Mainland Tanzania	22,890,054	798,921	3.5
	Zanzibar	127,007	20,578	16.2
	Tanzania	**23,017,060**	**819,499**	**3.6**
Large Scale Farms	Mainland Tanzania	441,594	121,658	27.5
	Zanzibar	2,028	231	11.4
	Tanzania	**443,622**	**121,889**	**27.5**
All Holdings	Mainland Tanzania	23,331,648	920,579	3.9
	Zanzibar	129,035	20,809	16.1
	Tanzania	**23,460,682**	**941,388**	**4.0**

Key Message:

Percentage of irrigated area out of planted area is generally low for both agricultural households and large-scale farms.

Policy implications:

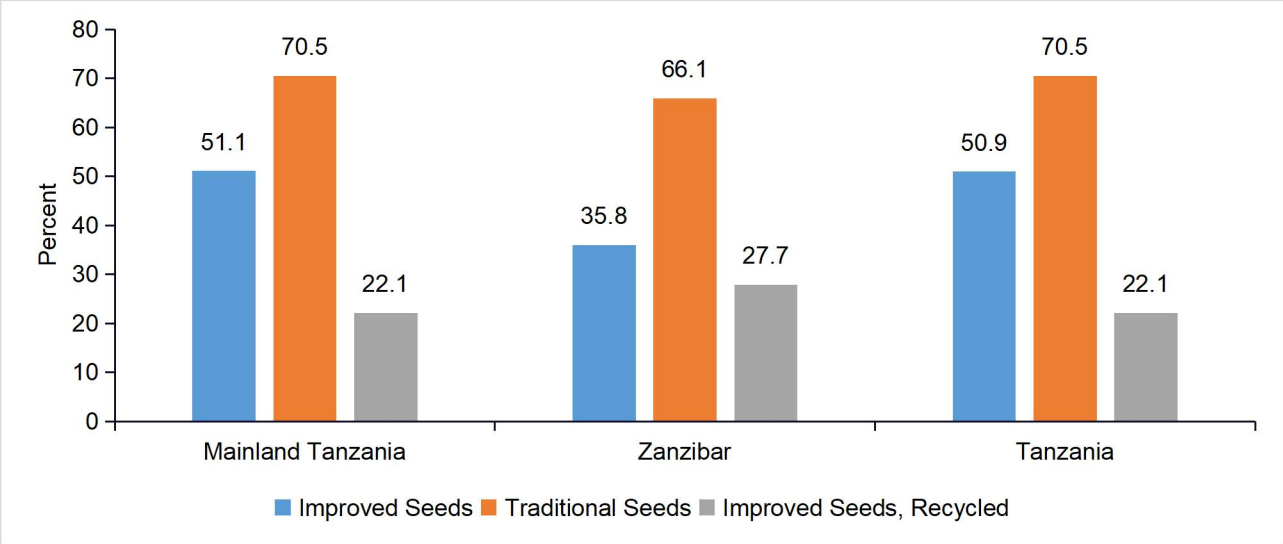
- *Public and private sector participation in irrigation development in the country should be promoted to ensure adequate technical capacity in the development and sustainable management of irrigation schemes.*
- *The development of water harvesting techniques in an economically efficient, socially acceptable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

4.2 Input Use

4.2.1 Seed Use

The findings show that 50.9 percent of cropping households in Tanzania used improved seeds, with the proportion being slightly higher in Tanzania Mainland (51.1 percent) than in Zanzibar (35.8 percent). Traditional seeds were more widely used, reported by 70.5 percent of cropping households nationally, with 70.5 percent in Tanzania Mainland and 66.1 percent in Zanzibar. In addition, 22.1 percent of cropping households in Tanzania reported using improved recycled seeds (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Used Seeds by Type During 2024/25 Agricultural Year, Tanzania



Key Message

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

Policy implications

- *Public and private efforts towards promoting access and use of improved seeds remain essential.*
- *Domestic production, multiplication and distribution of improved seeds should be promoted through involvement of all stakeholders.*

4.2.2 Fertilizer Use

The results show that in Tanzania, 37.6 percent of the total planted area was applied with fertilizer. Large-scale farms had a much higher fertilizer-use rate (56.0 percent) than agricultural households (37.4 percent). Zanzibar's overall rate (45.8 percent) was also higher than Mainland Tanzania (37.6 percent) (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Area Applied with Fertilizer During 2023/24 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Area	Holding Category	Total Area Planted (ha)	Area Applied with Fertilizer	
			Area (ha)	Percent
Mainland Tanzania	Agricultural Households	19,708,210	7,352,714	37.3
	Large scale farms	261,981	146,936	56.1
	All holdings	**19,970,191**	**7,499,650**	**37.6**
Zanzibar	Agricultural Households	110,618	50,691	45.8
	Large scale farms	1,778	800	45.0
	All holdings	**112,396**	**51,491**	**45.8**
Tanzania	Agricultural Households	19,818,828	7,403,405	37.4
	Large scale farms	263,759	147,736	56.0
	All holdings	20,082,588	7,551,140	37.6

Key Message:

About 40 percent of the area planted by agricultural households and almost 60 percent of the area planted by large-scale farms was applied with fertilizer.

Policy implications:

Continued government fertilizer subsidies remain essential to improving fertilizer access and use among agricultural households.

4.2.3 Pesticide Use

The results reveal that 42.9 percent of the total planted area in Tanzania was applied with pesticides. The proportion of the area applied with pesticides was higher among large-scale farms (60.8 percent), whereas for agricultural households it was 42.7 percent (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Area and Percentage Applied with Pesticides During 2024/25 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

Area	Holding Category	Total Area Planted (ha)	Area Applied with Pesticides	
			Area (ha)	Percent
Mainland Tanzania	Agricultural Households	19,708,210	8,430,849	42.8
	Large scale farms	261,981	159,744	61.0
	All holdings	**19,970,191**	**8,590,593**	43.0
Zanzibar	Agricultural Households	110,618	23,664	21.4
	Large scale farms	1,778	651	36.6
	All holdings	**112,397**	**24,315**	21.6
Tanzania	Agricultural Households	19,818,828	8,454,513	42.7
	Large scale farms	263,759	160,395	60.8
	All holdings	20,082,588	**8,614,908**	42.9

Key Message:

About 61and 43 percent of the area planted by large-scale farms and agricultural households respectively, was applied with pesticides.

Policy implications:

Strengthening pest and disease surveillance, as well as pest and disease control mechanisms, for both agricultural households and large-scale farms is of paramount importance.

5.0 Agro-Chemicals Management

5.1 Environmental and Health Risks Awareness of Agro-chemical Application

During 2024/25 agricultural year, awareness of environmental and health risks associated with agro-chemical use among agricultural households reported to use of agro-chemicals in Tanzania was moderate. At the national level, 46.5 percent of agricultural households were aware of environmental risks related to inorganic fertilizer use, while awareness of environmental and health risks associated with pesticide use was higher (55.2 percent).

In Mainland Tanzania, awareness was 46.4 percent for chemical fertilizers and 55.2 percent for pesticides. In Zanzibar, the corresponding proportions were 51.2 percent and 54.6 percent, respectively.

Large-scale farms recorded higher awareness levels, with more than 84 percent for both chemical fertilizers and pesticides (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Environmental and Health Risks Awareness of Agro Chemical Application by Holding Category During 2024/25 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

	Holding Category	Percent of awareness of environmental risks	
		Inorganic fertilizer	Pesticide
Mainland Tanzania	Agricultural Households	46.4	55.2
Zanzibar		51.2	54.6
Tanzania		**46.5**	**55.2**
Mainland Tanzania	Large Scale Farms	88.2	85.6
Zanzibar		84.6	92.9
Tanzania		**88.1**	**85.7**
Mainland Tanzania	**All holdings**	**46.4**	**55.2**
Zanzibar		**51.2**	**54.6**
Tanzania		**46.5**	**55.2**

Key Message

The findings reveal that while over half of agricultural households reported to use agro-chemical are aware of pesticide-related risks, awareness of fertilizer-related environmental and health risks is below 50 percent nationally.

Policy implications

Strengthening Public and private sector to improve extension services especially on the use of agro-chemical for the health of users and environmental conservation.

6.0 Livestock Production

6.1 Livestock Population

The 2024/25 AASS covered various types of livestock kept by households or large-scale farms in the country. The main types of livestock included in this report are cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, and chickens. The reference date for livestock population estimates was as of 1st October 2025, while information on other livestock production parameters was collected over the entire 2024/25 agricultural year.

Entirely, in Tanzania, the survey results have shown that, there were 40,759,248 cattle, of which agricultural households raised 40,666,388 cattle and large-scale farms raised 92,863 cattle. The total number of goats reported was 28,381,442, of which 28,352,396 goats were raised by agricultural households and 29,047 by large-scale farms. The total number of 10,241,004 sheep were reported, of which 10,226,270 sheep were from agricultural households and 14,734 sheep from large-scale farms. Furthermore, the total number of pigs reported was 3,736,326, of which 3,734,048 pigs were from agricultural households and 2,278 pigs from large scale farms. The total number of chickens reported was 113,593,096, of which 109,286,896 chickens were recorded from agricultural households and 4,306,197 from large scale farms.

Moreover, the total cattle population reported in Mainland Tanzania was 40,583,324 and 175,926 in Zanzibar; the goat population in Mainland Tanzania was 28,280,340 and 101,102 goats were recorded in Zanzibar; and chickens were 110,382,328 in Mainland Tanzania and 3,210,763 in Zanzibar (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Livestock Population Estimates as of 1st October 2025, Tanzania

Livestock Type	Tanzania	Number of Livestock reared by Agricultural households			Number of Livestock reared by Large Scale farms			Number of Households			Large Scale Farms		
	Number of Livestock	Total	Mainland Tanzania	Zanzibar	Total	Mainland Tanzania	Zanzibar	Total	Mainland Tanzania	Zanzibar	Jumla	Tanzania Bara	Zanzibar
Cattle	40,759,248	40,666,388	40,490,820	175,567	92,863	92,504	359	2,568,244	2,531,020	37,224	454	438	16
Goats	28,381,442	28,352,396	28,251,642	100,754	29,047	28,699	348	2,423,830	2,406,576	17,255	342	330	12
Sheep	10,241,004	10,226,270	10,225,970	300	14,734	14,714	20	892,698	892,668	30	205	2	203
Pigs	3,736,326	3,734,048	3,734,048	-	2,278	2,278	-	743,277	743,277	-	61	61	0
Chickens	113,593,096	109,286,896	106,242,120	3,044,775	4,306,197	4,140,209	165,988	6,258,316	6,175,219	83,097	391	346	45

6.2 Milk Production

Milk production during the 2024/25 agricultural year in Tanzania was 4.17 billion litres. Out of the total milk produced, 4.15 billion litres (99.6 percent) were produced in Mainland Tanzania and 18.6 million litres (0.4 percent) in Zanzibar. Cow milk production amounted to 4.02 billion litres, of which 3.97 billion litres (98.6 percent) were produced by agricultural households, while 55.0 million litres (1.4 percent) were produced by large-scale farms. Meanwhile, 145.8 million litres of goat milk were produced, almost entirely from agricultural households in Mainland Tanzania (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Milk Production (Litres) During 2024/25 Agricultural Year, Tanzania (Million)

Livestock Category	Agricultural Households		Large Scale Farms		Tanzania
	Mainland Tanzania	Zanzibar	Mainland Tanzania	Zanzibar	
Indigenous Cattle	2,672.2	7.0	2.9	0.0	2,682.1
Exotic/improved cattle	1,278.6	11.5	52.0	0.1	1,342.2
Indigenous Goats	127.9	0.0	-	-	127.9
Exotic/improved Goats	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9
Total	**4,096.6**	**18.5**	**54.9**	**0.1**	**4,170.1**

- Low number of observations (n<3)/lack of data/Not applicable

Key Message

Milk production is largely dominated by agricultural households, which contributed 98.7 percent of the total national milk output.

Policy Implications

- *An increase in milk production creates a room to strengthening milk processing, and entire milk value chain through public-private partnership.*
- *Strengthening promotion of improved dairy breeds, artificial insemination services, and better animal husbandry practices to increase milk productivity per animal and provision of affordable credit facilities.*

6.3 Chicken Eggs Production

The results show that, the total eggs production in Tanzania was 6.98 billion eggs, of which 6.61 billion eggs (94.6 percent) were produced by agricultural households and 374.0 million eggs (5.4 percent) were produced by large-scale farms. Out of the total eggs production, 6.92 billion eggs were reported in Mainland Tanzania and 57.51 million eggs in Zanzibar (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Egg Production During 2024/25 Agricultural Year, Tanzania (Millions)

Livestock Category	Agricultural households		Large Scale Farms		Tanzania
	Mainland Tanzania	Zanzibar	Mainland Tanzania	Zanzibar	
Indigenous Chicken	3,372.12	14.51	0.54	0.01	3,387.18
Improved Chicken	490.09	0.30	2.43	-	492.82
Layers Chicken	2,699.35	29.61	357.91	13.08	3,099.95
Total	**6,561.56**	**44.42**	**360.88**	**13.09**	**6,979.95**

- Low number of observations (n<3)/lack of data/Not applicable

Key Message

Production of eggs is largely dominated by agricultural households, which contributed 94.7 percent of the total national eggs output.

Policy Implications

- *An increase in eggs production for agricultural households influenced by the implementation of policies aimed at strengthening support for small-scale poultry keepers through improved access to quality feed, veterinary services, extension services, and affordable credit facilities.*
- *An increase in eggs production creates a room to strengthening commercialization of the entire eggs value chain through public-private partnership.*

7.0 Livestock Water

7.1 Access to Water for Livestock

The findings reveal that access to water for livestock among agricultural holdings in Tanzania is predominantly sourced from a combination of formal supply systems and natural water bodies, with marked regional disparities. Nationally, 32.6 percent of livestock-keeping households relies on water supplied by Local Government Water Authorities (LGWAs/ZAWA), 30.0 percent depend on surface water sources such as rivers, lakes, springs, and streams. Furthermore, with traditional water sources, 23.9 percent of agricultural households depend on wells and 21.4 percent used rainwater harvesting, while boreholes (19.8 percent) and dams (14.7 percent) were also used.

Among large-scale farms, surface water - Lake, River, Spring, or Stream (36.1 percent) and boreholes (30.3 percent) were common sources used (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1: Percentage of Agriculture Holdings Reared Livestock by Holding Category and Main Sources of Water During 2024/25 Agricultural Year, Tanzania

	Borehole	Well	Dam (charcoal dams)	Lake, River, Spring or Stream	Rain water harvesting	Local Government Water Authority/ZAWA Supply
Agricultural Households	19.8	23.9	14.7	30.0	21.4	32.6
Large Scale Farms	30.3	18.1	25.8	36.1	10.9	14.3
All Holdings	**19.8**	**23.9**	**14.7**	**30.0**	**21.4**	**32.6**

Key Message:

Water provision for livestock in Tanzania relies on formal supply systems and natural sources. The most commonly used sources reported is Local Government Water Authorities and Zanzibar Water Authority (LGWAs/ZAWA).

Policy Implications:

- *There is a need to strengthen water infrastructure, particularly LGWAs/ZAWA services.*
- *Sustainable use of natural water sources needs to be emphasized through options such as rainwater harvesting and boreholes.*

8.0 Conclusion

The findings from the Annual Agricultural Sample Survey (AASS) 2024/25 reaffirm the central role of agriculture in Tanzania's economy and livelihoods, with approximately 9.97 million agricultural households engaged in crop production, livestock keeping, and aquaculture. The sector continues to be dominated by smallholder farmers, who contribute the bulk of crop and livestock production, particularly in cereals, roots and tubers, cash crops, and livestock products.

Despite this strong participation, productivity remains relatively low among agricultural households compared to large-scale farms, mainly due to limited use of improved technologies, low irrigation coverage, and suboptimal input utilization. The findings also highlight structural constraints, including insecure land tenure systems and reliance on traditional farming practices, which continue to hinder agricultural transformation. Though the use of fertilizers and pesticides has increased, the adoption of improved seeds remains low relative to traditional seeds, and awareness of environmental risks associated with agrochemical use is still moderate.

Overall, the results suggest that, while Tanzania has a strong agricultural base with increasing production in key commodities such as maize, sugarcane, milk, and eggs, the transition toward a modern, productive, and sustainable agricultural sector is still constrained by technological, institutional, and infrastructural gaps.