UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE ANNUAL REPORT

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bbt
Building a Better Tomorrow

AJENDA 10/30
KILIMO NI BIASHARA

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This is the first publication of Agriculture Annual Report (AAR) produced by the Ministry of Agriculture since the launch of Agenda 10/30. It is meant to inform the public on the status of the crop sub-sector and its ongoing contribution to the agricultural transformation agenda, employment, investment opportunities, and foreign exchange earnings. The report reflects what has been done based on what was planned during 2022/2023 and sets the agenda for the 2023/2024. In so doing it articulates the stakeholders including Ministry of Agriculture, other public Agencies, Development Partners (DPs) and Private sector. Agriculture sector is led by Private sector of which majority are smallholder farmers who are by Ministry of Agriculture identified as small medium enterprises (SME's).

While reading this report one should be aware of the reference planning and implementation periods. Some of the data, such as those of production and marketing refer to cropping and marketing seasons, while those for funds disbursement and expenditure refer to the fiscal year, starting in July and ending in June the following year. Some of the information, that are related to DPs and global economic trends, are based on the calendar year from January to December.

It should also be noted that the reported figures in this report are truncated to the nearest hundreds, thousands, millions or billions, instead of writing the full digits. It should also be noted that, all references of Tanzania, implies Tanzania Mainland.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

Welcome to the first public edition of the Agriculture Annual Report (AAR) 2022/2023, the first one since Agenda 10/30 and Building a Better Tomorrow (BBT) Program were launched. We plan to produce AAR series for the public to be aware of and understand what is happening in agriculture, and in particular the crops sub-sector. The report is compliant with the aspirations of National Agricultural Policy (NAP 2013), the Third National Five - Year Development Plan - FYDP III (2021/2022 - 2025/2026), and the Ruling Party Manifesto 2020.

I thank all of you, while reading this report, today agriculture contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) has increased to 26.5 from 26.2 percent in 2021/2022, crop subsector growth rate has increased from 3.3 in FY 2021/2022 to 4.2 percent in 2022/2023 aiming at achieving growth rate of 10 percent by 2030, export values has increased to USD 2.33 in 2022/2023 from USD 2.14 billion in 2021/2022. Additionally, production of cereals has increased from 9 million in 2021/2022 to 11.4 million tons in 2022/2023; production of traditional cash crops has increased from 0.9 million in 2021/2022 to 1.4 million tons in 2022/2023; production of roots and tubers has increased from 10.1 million in 2021/2022 to 11 million tons in 2022/2023; production of horticulture crops has increased from 7.9 million in 2021/2022 to 8.4 million tons in 2022/2023; and food self-sufficiency ratio has reached to 124 in 2022/2023 from 114 percent in 2021/2022

As you are aware, the Ministry of Agriculture is also a key player in achieving broader goals stipulated under the National Development Vision (NDV) 2025 to attain an inclusive semi-industrialized and middle-income country. The Ministry is also a key player in fulfilling United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of reducing poverty (SDG 1), eliminating hunger (SDG 2) and sustaining life on land (SDG 15). The Government of Tanzania has therefore tasked the Ministry to ensure the country attains food and nutritional self-sufficiency for the country's population of about 62.4 million in 2023. As a country, we are taking this as a unique opportunity to produce surplus food to feed the current world population of 8 billion people expected to surpass 10 billion in the next 50 years, according to the UN-DESA (2022). The country's crop sub-sector is also supposed to generate adequate quantities of commodities for the growing agro-industries such as cotton-based textiles and clothing, whose products can compete in the domestic, regional and global export markets.

As part of Agenda 10/30 the Ministry during the fiscal year 2022/2023 planned to unlock the twin challenges of low production and productivity by implementing thirteen (13) priorities which included involving Tanzanian youth in a "Building a Better Tomorrow" program (BBT).. BBT program aims at changing negative attitudes of our youth towards agriculture and view it positively like other

businesses. On the other hand, Agenda 10/30 is a commitment by the Ministry to stimulate the annual growth rate of the agricultural sector to 10 percent and increase export revenues to USD 5 billion per year by 2030. It also aims to increase production from irrigated farms from 10 percent of total production to at least 50 percent and reduce post-harvest loss to 5 percent.

In implementing Agenda 10/30, the Ministry's Plan and Budget for the fiscal year 2022/2023 prioritized the need to (a) strengthen agriculture research; ease the availability of agriculture inputs; roll out soil testing services; improve extension services to promote crop cultivation based on agroecological zones; enhance availability of crop markets; ease the access to capital for agribusiness investments; strengthen cooperative development; and Kilimo Anga; (b) expand commodity storage capacities by construction of warehouses at village and ward levels; and, improve irrigation infrastructure; (c) provide subsidized seeds of sunflower, wheat and palm oil seedlings; subsidized fertilizers to farmers; and, (d) promote block farms and agricultural parks. These priorities are aimed at increasing local and foreign investors in agriculture that will accelerate the sector's growth rate for the attainment of Agenda 10/30. The success in implementing the aforementioned priorities of Agenda 10/30 resulted in the witnessed crops sub-sector's GDP growth rate mentioned above.

The Ministry plans to consolidate the achievements scored during the financial year 2022/2023 by preparing and adopting the Agricultural Transformation Master Plan 2050, which is the long- term plan to align with NDV 2050. Additionally, the Ministry will continue to implement Agenda 10/30 as mentioned above.

In this regard, I would like to thank all Farmers, Public and Private sectors, Development Partners, Ministry staff and all other stakeholders for the invaluable contribution in developing the sector. Their support is crucial to the Government in order to realize the sector's development aspirations. I also like to urge all stakeholders to pull together our collective strength to make sure that agricultural transformation agenda is centered to smallholder farmers, youths and women for the aim to contribute significantly to the country's development goals.

Finally, let me convey my special thanks to Her Excellency, Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Hon. Dr. Philip Isidor Mpango, Vice President (URT), and Hon. Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa, Prime Minister (URT) for their highly political will in transforming the sector. That has been realized by increasing budget allocation by 155 percent to TZS 751.12 billion in 2022/2023.

Hon. Hussein M. Bashe (MP)

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

STATEMENT BY THE PERMANENT SECRETARY

The Ministry of Agriculture is mandated to spearhead the nation's ambition to modernize and commercialize agriculture in line with the goals outlined in the second FYDP. In recognizing the need for adequate resources to fulfill those mandates, the Parliament approved an increase of annual budget allocated for the Ministry by TZS 456.96 billion in FY 2022/2023. This increase was equivalent to 155 percent from TZS 294.16 billion in FY 2021/2022 to TZS 751.12 billion in 2022/2023.

The government has shown by action to support the Ministry's efforts to transform the crops sub-sector through instruments such as Agenda 10/30, BBT Program and the Agricultural Transformation Master Plan (ATMP). Meanwhile, the Ministry also improved its system for internal revenue collection by reforming and finetuning the use of Government Electronic Payment Gateway – (GePG), Agricultural Trade Management Information System – (ATMIS) and review of various fiscal policies, Acts and Regulations. The initiative enabled collection of TZS 3.96 billion, attaining 79 percent of the planned target of TZS 5.02 billion.

The attainment of 13 milestones under Agenda 10/30 in 2022/2023, as implemented by the Ministry's departments and agencies, which in their totality aim to enhance crop productivity and increase production through the use of good agricultural practices, improved post-harvest management, capacity building of relevant stakeholders, providing enabling resources, and adopting strategic interventions supported by enabling policies as summarized below.

Crop research was further strengthened by enabling the Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) to improve its infrastructure, which included installation of irrigation infrastructure in all research farms, improving laboratory facilities, rehabilitating existing buildings and putting new buildings. Plans to construct and rehabilitate laboratories at research stations were attained by 25 percent at Tengeru and 40 percent at Mlingano. Construction of office buildings was completed by 41 percent at TARI HQ offices and 71 percent at TARI Kihinga Centre. Meanwhile, 18 varieties of seeds and seedlings were released for seedless grape, beans and sugarcane. Additionally, TARI produced 1.3 million tons of pre-basic and basic seeds and 11.4 million of cuttings/ seedlings of vegetative propagated crop planting materials and distributed to farmers. Furthermore, 1,169 technologies were disseminated to 1.9 million farmers using different dissemination methods.

Interventions to ensure availability and access to agriculture inputs included (a) distribution and sale of 58,807.6 tons of certified seeds, equivalent to 46.1 percent of annual seed demand of 127,650 tons. Out of this amount, 42,096.7 tons were produced domestically and 16,710.9 tons were

imported. In addition, the Crop Boards, TARI and Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA), in collaboration with the Private Sector, produced and distributed 61.5 million crop seedlings, equivalent to 60.9 percent of the target of producing 101 million seedlings.

Efficient extension service is a critical link between researchers and farmers. As part of the Ministry's efforts to enhance the capacity of extension officers, it distributed 5,889 motorcycles to Agricultural Extension Officers (AEOs) in 25 regions during the FY 2022/2023. Additionally, 979 global positioning system (GPS) gadgets were installed in the distributed motorcycles to monitor their movements. Moreover, the Ministry established the first ever Agriculture Call Center (ACC) for the provision of technical advice and other information to agricultural stakeholders. It managed to handle calls from 11,000 farmers and other stakeholders. Meanwhile, Mobile Kilimo platform (M-Kilimo) continued to facilitate the interaction and provision of technical advice such that during the FY it handled 77,388 stakeholders engaged in different crop value chains. The Ministry also distributed 11 power tillers for Ward Agricultural Resource Centres (WARCs) in Morogoro, Singida, Iringa, Mwanza, Geita, Lindi, Songwe and Mbeya regions.

Fertilizer is an important component in raising crop productivity such that during the 2022/2023 farming season there was a stock of 922,603 tons of different types of fertilizer. Out of that quantity, 714,131 tons were imported, and 126,964 percent was a carryover from 2021/2022 season. The government provided farmers with some 386,261.9 tons of subsidized fertilizers, which was equivalent to 41.9 percent of total stock for the season. The gesture underpinned the Ministry's resolve to support smallholder farmers to improve crop productivity.

The provision of pesticides and controlling pest outbreaks was coordinated by the Tanzania Plant Health and Pesticides Authority (TPHPA) whereas 82,100 litres of pesticides were distributed in 58 Councils of 12 regions in the 2022/2023 farming season. The chemicals were used to control pests and the outbreaks of fall armyworms in most regions, 300 litres and 2,000 kg of pesticides to control fruit flies and rats, respectively, sent to six regions. Another batch of 2,670 litres of pesticides for quelea birds control was distributed for use in 11 Councils of five regions. Additionally, the Ministry purchased 20 drones to improve efficiency in the control of plant pests.

Application of appropriate fertilizer to crops is just as important as the use of improved seeds. For this reason, during the FY 2022/2023, the Ministry registered 3,050,621 farmers of whom 801,776 farmers benefited from the fertilizer subsidy program in 26 regions totaling 449,795 tons. Furthermore, 28 importers of fertilizers, 3,265 small agents, and three fertilizer producers in the country, were registered in the fertilizer subsidy system to ensure successful distribution of fertilizers.

The Ministry is encouraging new approaches to linking fertilizer applications to soil type. There is a shift from the old practice of applying fertilizers based on blanket recommendations for an agro-ecological zone to adopting fertilizer recommendations suited to a particular farm or parts of a

farm. For that reason, soil type surveys involving 713 soil samples were collected for soil analysis from 264,841.5 acres of land from block farms in six (6) regions.

To reduce dependence on rainfed agriculture, the Ministry's National Irrigation Commission (NIRC) implemented several irrigation infrastructure developments. which marginally increased the area under irrigation to 727,280.6 ha, equivalent to 2.5 percent of the potential area for irrigation. During this financial year, NIRC signed 19 contracts for construction of new irrigation schemes out 25 schemes (i.e., 76%) planned for construction. Also signed 19 contracts for rehabilitation of irrigation schemes out of 30 schemes (63.3%) that were planned for rehabilitation. Additionally, 10 contracts for construction of irrigation dams were signed out of 14 dams (71.4%) that were planned for construction.

The Ministry appreciates the importance of reliable crop markets and therefore during FY 2022/2023 it collaborated with the Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) and the Private Sectors to find new foreign markets and consolidating existing ones for crop produce. Examples include exports of cashew market to the United States of America as a new market, whereby 74.19 tons of shelled cashews worth USD 455,700 were sold. In addition, some 1,213,631 tons of maize, rice, pigeon peas, sesame, lentils and avocado, valued at USD 584.3 million, were exported to different countries. In strengthening domestic market, the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) and Cereals and other Produce Board (CPB) in 2022/2023, purchased 69,166.8 tons of cereals, legumes/pulses, sunflower and raw cashewnuts.

Strengthening capital investment systems involved some support from the Ministry of Finance and other stakeholders to establish the Agricultural Development Fund. This establishment was done after the approval of the Financial Law regulations of 2022 and published in Government Gazette. The fund will stimulate sector growth rate and development; stabilize prices; provide subsidies for agricultural inputs to farmers; stimulate investment in agricultural research activities; and build the capacity of farmers, processors, extension officers and researchers.

During the fiscal year 2022/20223, provided TZS 266.38 billion to cooperatives and companies for crop purchase, out of which 63.7 percent consisted of concessional loans. During the same period, the National Microfinance Bank (NMB) and CRDB Bank provided agricultural loans worth TZS 801 billion and TZS 1.62 million, respectively, out of which TZS 494 billion were taken by 472 Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies (AMCOS) through CRDB Bank. Furthermore, the Ministry's Agricultural Input Fund (AGITF), granted loans worth TZS 704.3 billion to farmers. It also started soft loan service worth TZS 200 million for facilitation of youth and women as start-up capital in agricultural value chains.

Implementation of "Improving Storage Capacities Project" attained different levels of completion rate. Construction of storage facilities at Mpanda, Sumbawanga and Babati were completed. The

construction of storage facilities at Songea, Makambako, Mbozi, Dodoma and Shinyanga was at 75.5 percent. Additionally, at the end of 2022/2023, 28 warehouses in Songea, Madaba and Namtumbo were under construction. Also, the Ministry, through different actors such as TANIPAC, constructed 10 warehouses in Chemba, Nzega, Itilima, Buchosa, Bukombe, Nanyumbu, Gairo, Kasulu, and Kibondo district councils.

In strengthening the Kilimo Anga Centre, the Centre was revamped and is ready to conduct aircraft maintenance. Procedures were initiated for returning the Ministry's aircraft sent to Nairobi for repairs. Furthermore, the procurement of new aircraft for crop pest control was in good progress.

The Ministry appreciates the role of cooperatives as an important institution in crop value chains. Consequently, the Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission (TCDC) registered 7,300 cooperatives in 2022/2023, compared to 9,741 cooperatives the previous year. The decline in numbers was due to the de-registration of some cooperatives that lacked the requisite qualifications. Members of cooperatives increased from 6.97 million in 2021/2022 to 8.36 in 2022/2023. TCDC distributed inputs for cotton, tobacco and cashew crops, whereby 1.8 million tons of inputs worth TZS 1.8 billion were distributed to farmers through AMCOS. Additionally, TCDC continued to coordinate AMCOS tasks of collecting and selling farmers' crops during the 2022/2023, whereby 1.8 million tons of produce worth TZS 1.6 billion were sold through the Warehouse Receipt System (WRS) and auctions.

One of the key responsibilities of the Ministry's Management Team under the Permanent Secretary is to define results, to provide guidance towards the achievement of results, to gauge performance regularly and objectively, to learn and adjust to improve efficiency and effectiveness, and to report results to the public. This report describes the Ministry's implementation of its 2022/2023 annual plan, as approved by the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania.

On behalf of the Ministry, I sincerely wish to register my appreciation to all stakeholders from both public and private sectors; and Development Partners, who made it possible to achieve the performance recorded during the Fiscal Year 2022/2023. I urge them to continue supporting the sector in the coming FY 2023/2024 to enable the Ministry to attain Agenda 10/30 and BBT, which will contribute effectively to achieve competitiveness of the economy and the realization of industrialization for sustainable human development as stipulated in the FYDP III

Gerald G. Mweli, *ndc*

PERMANENT SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Relevance of Agricultural sector to economic growth and development

The agricultural sector, particularly the crop sub-sector, holds the key to achieving the broader developmental goals of the National Development Vision (NDV) 2025 towards an inclusive semi-industrialized and middle-income country. The sector is expected to lead in the country's obligations to attain the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for reducing poverty (SDG 1), eliminating hunger (SDG 2),) and sustaining life on land (SDG 15). The agricultural sector should produce enough to ensure the country attains food and nutritional self-sufficiency to feed the country's population of about 62.4 million in 2023. According to the United Nations, the world's population in 2023 was about 8 billion people and is expected to surpass 10 billion in the next 50 years (UN-DESA, 2023). This growing global population offers a unique opportunity for the country to produce surplus agro-food commodities for the export market within Africa and beyond. The country's crop sub-sector is also expected to generate adequate commodities for the growing agro-industries (e.g. cotton-based textiles and garments) whose products can compete in the domestic, regional and global export markets.

The sector is a key pillar in realizing the long-term development goals to build an inclusive semi-industrialized middle-income country as stipulated in the country's National Development Vision (NDV) 2025 and beyond. The Vision was used to guide the preparation of the National Agricultural Policy (NAP) 2023 and the Agriculture Sector Development Program (ASDP II), which are basis for the Ministry's Strategic Development Plans. On the other hand, the Ministry's Annual Plans and Budgets are guided by the third National Five -Year Development Plan - FYDP III (2021/2022 - 2025/26). The importance of Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) in realizing national developmental goals in based on the realization that about two thirds of Tanzanians derive their livelihoods from the agricultural sector. The sector has therefore been crucial in the country's economic growth and development due to its role in ensuring food and nutritional security, creating employment opportunities, generating industrial raw materials, and bringing foreign exchange earnings from exports.

MOA's Guiding Policies and Strategies

During the Fiscal Year (FY) 2022/2023, the Ministry prepared and adopted Agenda 10/30, which set 12 priority areas of interventions; and also launched the Building a Better Future (BBT) program aimed at enhancing the participation of youth and women in crops value chains. Both initiatives aim to modernize and commercialize agricultural undertakings. This is done based on the fact that Tanzania's agricultural sector has persistently been dominated by small-scale farmers whose productivity is far below the achievable potentials.

The two initiatives, Agenda 10/30 and BBT, aim to encourage farmers to adopt good agricultural practices (GAPs) by using improved seeds, fertilizers, irrigation and minimizing post-harvest losses. They are expected to drive the annual growth rate of crop-sector to 10 percent by 2030 from 5.4 percent recorded during the Financial Year (FY) 2021/2022. They will also lead to an increase in the value of export of agricultural products from USD 2.14 billion during FY 2021/2022 to USD 5 billion by 2030; increase the volume of produce obtained from land under irrigation from 10 percent during FY 2021/2022 to 50 percent by 2030; increase the participation of youth and women in agriculture (BBT); and reduce postharvest loss to single digit by 2030.

The Sector's Performance Briefly

The contribution of the crop sub sector to gross domestic product (GDP) is more than 50 percent of the total share of the agricultural sector to GDP. During the FY 2022/2023, the crop sub sector contributed 16.1 percent to GDP compared to 15.0 percent in FY 2021/2022. Meanwhile, agricultural activities in general grew by 4.2 percent in FY 2022/2023 compared to growth rate of 2.7 percent in FY 2021/2022.

The value of exported crops increased by 9.1 percent from USD 2.14 billion in FY 2021/2022 to USD 2.33 billion in FY 2022/2023. The increase in export values has been attributed largely by promotion of investments in agribusiness, Government's efforts of accessing new international markets, and the Ministry's initiatives of data harmonization in collaboration with other stakeholders responsible for production of export and imports data such as Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Bank of Tanzania (BoT), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Tanzania Plant Health and Phytosanitary Authority (TPHPA). Additionally, the Agricultural Sector grew by 4.2 percent during FY 2022/2023 which was higher than growth rates achieved by Rwanda (2%) and Kenya (-2%) in the East Africa Countries.

Vision

feed ourselves and others commercially

Value

is to build a sustainable and competitive agricultural sector, to promote an inclusive economy, improve farmer's life and a prosperous nation.

Goal

Quality Service Delivery; Integrity; Efficiency; People Centeredness; and Professionalism.

In addition, the Ministry was established by the Presidential Decree via the Ministerial Instrument of 30th August, 2023 via Government Notice (GN) No. 619A.

2. Agricultural Profile

Agricultural Land

Tanzania is endowed with an area of 94.5 million hectares of land. Out of which, 44 million hectares are classified as arable land for agriculture and about 10.8 million hectares, equivalent to 24 percent is under crop production. Tanzania is also blessed with water bodies suitable for irrigation and other uses, which constitutes rivers, lakes, and underground water sources. The average farm size for smallholder farmers is ranging between 1 to 5 hectares. However, proportionally few farmers have more land of up to 20 hectares, particularly in low potential areas which are relatively less densely populated. Approximately 80 percent of total arable land is used by smallholder farmers for production of agricultural products.

Agricultural Growth Corridors and the associated Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs)

Tanzania has borrowed from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in planning its sector's growth based on development corridors after recognizing their potential to increase productivity for multiple sectors as has been successfully shown in the Southern Agricultural Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) for the past 14 years. In 2022/2023 the Government of Tanzania decided to expand mandate of the SAGCOT and rebranded it as the Agricultural Growth Corridors of Tanzania (AGCOT) to encompass additional corridors. In this regard, there are four proposed agricultural growth corridors. The newly established corridors are Lake Zone Agricultural Growth Corridor (LAZAGCO), Northern Agricultural Growth Corridor (NAGCO), and Mtwara Agricultural Growth Corridor (MAGCO). The expansion aims to replicate the success of SAGCOT across multiple regions and fostering agricultural development throughout the country.

The proposed four AGCOT are characterized by seven main Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs) and 64 sub-ecological zones; each characterized by particular farming systems; crop calendar and agricultural features. There are specific crops recommended for each AEZ due to the comparative advantage they possess relative other crops not suitable in a particular zone. The number of AEZs and suitable crops under each zone are shown in Table 2.1 in the main report.

Farming Systems

In Tanzania there are two types of farming systems which are large scale farming and small-scale farming. Small-scale farming system is practiced by more than 80 percent of farmers who own less than five hectares, and produce both food and cash crops including maize, rice, coffee, sugarcane, and cotton. However, they use very low levels of productivity enhancing inputs and are largely dependent on natural rains. In addition to be subjected to unstable and fluctuating inputs and outputs prices, they also suffer huge post-harvest losses due to post-harvest handling technology. Largescale and commercial farming is a minority undertaking because there are less than large-scale 4,000 farms, owned by both private and state-owned enterprises, mostly in non-food cash crops such as sisal, tea, coffee, and floriculture. There are also large commercial farms for paddy, maize, wheat, and barley. They have the advantage of deploying farm machinery, using higher levels farm inputs and modern production technologies.

3. Agricultural Financing and Strategic Interventions for the FY 2022/2023

During the FY 2022/2023, the Parliament approved an increase by 155 percent of the annual budget allocated to the MoA for the fiscal year 2022/2023 to TZS 751.12 billion compared to TZS 294.16 billion in the previous FY. Out of the TZS 751.12 billion, Vote 43 was allocated TZS 368.56 billion, Vote 05 allocated TZS 366.77 billion and Vote 24 was allocated TZS 5.79 billion. The increase in budgetary resources is attributed to the high political will of the Sixth Phase Government under the leadership of Her Excellence Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. Meanwhile, the Ministry also improved its system for internal revenue collection by reforming and finetuning the use of Government Electronic Payment Gateway – (GePG), Agricultural Trade Management Information System – (ATMIS) and review of various fiscal policies, Acts and Regulations. This enabled us to attain 79 percent of the target of TZS 5.02 billion by collecting TZS 3.96 billion.

The Ministry implemented 13 milestones during FY 2022/2023. The overall average of key annual milestones physical achievements during FY 2022/2023 was 70 percent. The milestones with the highest average physical achievements were Strengthening and providing soil test services (100%); and Strengthening availability of agriculture inputs (91.2%). The milestones with lowest average physical achievements were Strengthening KILIMO ANGA (0%); Providing seeds subsidy for sunflowers, wheat, and palm oil seedlings (20.8%); and Strengthening agriculture research (42%). Additionally, 10 milestones were on track out of 13 milestones.

Agricultural Financing

The increase in public budget allocation to MoA during the FY 2022/2023 was part of fulfilling commitments by Tanzania to the Malabo Declaration in 2014 by Heads of States in 2024 that requires African countries to allocate at least 10 percent of public expenditure to agriculture. The Government committed more resources to irrigation and research in order to address challenges of inadequate quality seeds and seedling and various crops production.

Furthermore, the Ministry in collaboration with other stakeholders established the Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) during FY 2022/2023, after the approval of the Financial Law regulations of 2022 by the Minister of Finance and Planning. The Fund will stimulate sector growth rate and development; stabilize prices; provide subsidies for agricultural inputs (fertilizers, quality seeds, pesticides) to farmers; stimulate investment in agricultural research activities; and build the capacity of farmers, processors, extension officers and agricultural researchers.

During the FY 2022/20223, concessional loans amounting to TZS 169.66 billion from TADB were given to different companies in the agricultural value chain. Likewise, TZS 57.5 billion were given as loans to cooperative unions and private companies for the purchase of coffee. Additionally,

TADB provided some TZS 21.7 billion as loan for purchasing cotton and another TZS 17.52 billion for purchase of various crops by cooperatives and private companies. During the same period, the National Microfinance Bank (NMB) and CRDB Bank provided agricultural loans worth TZS 801 billion and TZS 1.62 tillion, respectively, out of which TZS 494 billion were taken by 472 Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies (AMCOS) through CRDB Bank. Furthermore, the Ministry's Agricultural Input Fund (AGITF), granted loans worth TZS 704.3 billion to farmers. It also started soft loan service worth TZS 200 million for facilitation of youth and women as start-up capital in agricultural value chains.

Additionally, the Government scaled up regional and global trade, particularly to help meet the increasing demand of food regionally and globally as the result of COVID-19 and Ukraine-Russia war effects whereby in 2022/2023, the Government introduced import substitution strategy by investing on production of wheat, edible oil, and sugar.

4. Agricultural Inputs

The availability of certified seeds reached 58,807.61 tons during FY 2022/2023 equivalent to 46 percent of 127,650 tons of annual seed required. Out of that, 42,096.68 tons were produced domestically and 16,710.93 tons were imported. Additionally, availability of fertilizer during 2022/2023 season was 922,603 tons compared to 560,551 tons available in 2021/2022, equivalent to an increase of 64.6 percent. Out of that, 81,508 tons were produced domestically, 714,131 tons were imported; and 126,964 tons were carried over from the 2021/2022 season.

The Tanzania Plant Health and Phytosanitary Authority (TPHPA) purchased 106,000 litres during 2022/2023 season, equivalent to 89.45 percent of the target of purchasing 118,500 litres. In addition, 82,124 litres of pesticides were distributed to 58 Councils of Manyara, Singida, Tabora, Katavi, Tanga, Geita, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Ruvuma, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, and Dodoma regions, which facilitated control outbreaks of armyworms, fruit flies and rats, thus preventing crop loss from 100,000 hectares of rice, maize, and sorghum farms.

5. Crop Production and Food Security

Crop Production and Food Security

Production of major food crops increased by 19 percent to 20.4 million tons in 2022/2023 compared to 17.15 million tons produced during the 2021/2022 season. Out of that, 11.45 million tons were cereals, and 8.95 million tons were non-cereals. The increase was mostly attributed to adequate rainfall in most of the production areas and increased uses of appropriate agricultural inputs and technology. On the other hand, production of horticulture was 7.72 million tons in 2022/2023 compared to 7.30 million tons in 2021/2022, equivalent to an increase of 6 percent.

Meanwhile, production of traditional cash crops increased from 0.97 million tons in 2021/2022 to 1.09 million tons in 2022/2023 equivalent to 12.4 percent. That was largely contributed by an increase in production of cotton, coffee, tea, pyrethrum, tobacco, and sugar. While in 2022/2023, production of oil seed crops was 2.14 million tons compared to 1.70 million tons produced in 2021/2022, equivalent to an increase of 25.8 percent.

Food Security and Nutrition

The major food crops consumed in the country are maize, rice, pulses, banana, and cassava. The food self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) in 2022/2023 was 124 compared to 114 in 2021/2022. The SSR has been at a surplus level for four (4) years consecutively ranging from 120 to 126 except in 2021/2022, when SSR was 114. The higher SSR for those four years were largely attributed to good climatic conditions, input supplies, agricultural policy, and other efforts from different stakeholders within the sector.

The Ministry, in collaboration with other stakeholders, prepared Bio-fortification Guideline for stakeholders on the entire food crop value chains. The guideline enables stakeholders to plan, implement and manage various bio-fortification initiatives. In FY 2022/2023, there were nine bio-fortified food varieties of three common staples, namely, high iron and zinc bean varieties; vitamin A maize variety; and vitamin A orange fleshed sweet potatoes.

6. Irrigation Development and Extension Services

Irrigation Development

The area under irrigation increased from 694,715 hectares during FY 2021/2022 to 727,280 hectares during FY 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 4.7 percent. The irrigated area was expanded into four zones as follows: Lake zone (78,096 ha to 79,396 ha); Southern highland zone (139,412 ha to 163,412 ha); Northern zone (159,249.20 ha to 162,513.20 ha); and Southern zone (36,487 ha to 39,487 ha). The previously mentioned achievements in irrigation were partly attributed to a seven-fold increase in the public sector budget allocated for irrigation, increasing from TZS 51.49 billion in FY 2021/2022 to TZS 366.77 billion in FY 2022/2023. Another contributing factor was the increased participation of the Private Sector stakeholders who invested in the construction of irrigation schemes in Morogoro, Kilimanjaro, Njombe and Iringa regions. Among the crops grown in those schemes included vegetables, tea, avocado, sugarcane, and seeds.

Agricultural Extension Services

The Ministry in 2022/2023, distributed 5,889 motorcycles agricultural extension officers, equivalent to 84.1 percent of the target of distributing 7,000 motorcycles. Global Positioning System (GPS) gadgets were installed in 979 motorcycles regions and monitored by the Control Center located in Dodoma. The Ministry established an Agriculture Call Center (ACC) for facilitation of technical advice and various information to agricultural stakeholders, whereby 11,000 farmers and other stakeholders were served during FY 2022/2023.

As part of the Ministry's Agricultural Training Institutes Development Strategy a total of 3,115 students were enrolled for Certificate and Diploma level compared to 2,948 students enrolled in 2021/2022, equivalent to an increase of 5.7 percent.

On the other hand, TARI, during FY 2022/2023, discovered ten types of improved seeds compared to five types of bean and millet seeds discovered in 2021/2022.

Strategic Interventions

During the FY 2022/2023, the Ministry made strategic interventions in six (6) pillars as part of Agenda 10/30 implementation with the overall aim to

(a) Increase production and productivity, which was undertaken by enhancing the availability of improved seeds, pesticides, and subsidized fertilizers.

(b) Enhance uses of modern technologies in agriculture, which involved encouraging famers to adopt GAPs, including linking soil testing to the type and levels of fertilizers to be applied on farms.

(c) Strengthen food security and nutrition, which includes the release of new types of improved high yielding seed breeds, including seeds that are genetically fortified with minerals and vitamins.

(d) Strengthen capital, which included enacting of law to establish the Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) and creating conducive policy environment for financial institutions such as TADB, CRDB Bank, NMB to provide concessionary and non-concessionary loans to agricultural sector actors.

(e) Strengthen markets and marketing systems include the strengthening of market information sharing systems such as ATMIS, Marketing Intelligence System, and Commodity Exchange (TMX). The capacity of commodity warehouses was also enhanced by building new ones by both private sector and state-owned enterprises such as CPB. Special efforts were also directed at identifying new markets for the export of crops.

(f) Provide additional funds were allocated to increase the area under irrigation by signing 18 contracts meant to rehabilitate nine existing irrigation schemes and building 8 new water dams.

(g) Create employment opportunities for youth and women and hence wealth creation, which included the launch of BBT programme. BBT aimed at promoting Tanzanian youth engagement in agribusiness for sustainable food systems and improved livelihoods; and it is a tool for contributing the attainment of the Agenda 10/30 that aims at increasing agricultural growth rate by 10 percent by 2030. The program comprises four implementation components namely: Large collective farms (Block Farms); BBT Financing (Provision of low Interest loans 4.5 percent); BBT Extension (BBT Agricultural Extension Entrepreneurship Scheme); and Wells (Boreholes) for Smallholder Farmers.

(h) Reduce poverty reduction, expected to be achieved through the combination of the above-listed interventions.

7. Agricultural Digitization, Value Addition and Marketing

Agricultural Digitization

The Ministry's initiative to establish a digital register of all farmers in the country has also been expanded to digitization of other agricultural information such as (i) the Agricultural Trade Market Information System (ATMIS), which offers online services for export permits, phytosanitary certificates, and quantities of crops exported and their country destinations; (ii) Marketing Intelligence System (MIS), which captures and reports on a daily basis, prevailing domestic and international market prices; (iii) Warehouse Receipt System (WRS) that monitors on real time commodity stocks in warehouses; (iv) the Tanzania Mercantile Exchange (TMX) (established in 2018) as a platform where farmers, traders, exporters and other various market actors are able to access domestic and global market and obtain a fair price in selling or buying of commodities; (v) Mobile Kilimo (M-Kilimo) platform where crop sellers can exchange information and agree on prices using mobile phones; (vi) Electronic dashboard for crop stock dynamics; and (vii) the Ministry's website www.bbt.kilimo.go.tz offers youth and women opportunities to register and apply for training on agribusiness.

Value Addition

Agro-processing in Tanzania remains low, despite the country's potential to produce large quantities of agricultural raw materials. Consequently, most agricultural products are sold in their raw state, and the existing agro-processing capacity is underutilized due to the unreliable supply of quality raw materials. The country's crops have limited value addition due to inadequate forward and backward linkages between the agriculture and other sectors such as manufacturing, finance,

energy, and transportation, resulting in few agro processors. For instance, in 2022/2023, there were 430 cereals' processors, of whom 296 were for maize, 146 were for sunflowers, 131 were for rice, two for fingermillet and one for sorghum. Agenda 10/30 initiatives aim at unlocking existing agricultural challenges including low agro processing of various crops value chains. Likewise, the BBT program also aims to establish linkages between producers (Youth) and processors for strengthening agro processing industries. During FY 2022/2023 some 812 youth and women (35% females) applied and were qualified for the first phase BBT – YIP training on agribusiness.

Trade and Agricultural Marketing

The NFRA purchased 17,257.85 tons of maize and 1,036.46 tons of millet from 35 farmers groups to strengthen the domestic market. Likewise, the Cereal and Other Produce Board (CPB) purchased 50,872 tons of maize (34,484), sunflower (2,776 tons), crude oil (86 tons), rice (8,862 tons), wheat (277 tons), beans (406 tons), millet (3,035), soybeans (393 tons), yellow beans (30 tons), and raw cashew nuts (523 tons). On the other hand, the price of robusta coffee in the domestic market during FY 2022/2023 increased by 32.1 percent to TZS 1,850 per kilogram compared to TZS 1,400 per kilogram during FY 2021/2022, while pr ice of cotton increased by 28.6 percent to TZS 1,800 per kilogram in 2022/2023 compared to TZS 1,400 per kilogram during FY 2021/2022.

The value of exported crops increased from USD 2.14 billion during 2021/2022 season to TZS 2.33 billion in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 9.1 percent. The percentage increase in export values was attributed by exports of traditional cash crops such as sisal, tea, coffee, cotton, tobacco, cashew nuts, and horticultural produce specifically avocado. Additionally, the previously mentioned increase was largely contributed by exports and imports data harmonization conducted by the Ministry in collaboration with TRA, BoT, NBS and TPHPA, which are responsible for export and import data.

During the period under review, coffee and cocoa were traded through auctions and the commodity exchange market (TMX), while cashew nuts and pigeon peas were traded through the warehouse receipt system. Maize and rice were traded through open market sales, while tea, tobacco, sunflower, cotton, and coffee were traded through contract farming arrangements. The opportunities for new markets for cashew and tobacco were found in USA and Japan, whereby 74.19 tons of shelled cashews worth USD 455,729.95 were sold. During the same season, 767,840 tons of maize and rice worth USD 252.6 million were exported. Other exports included 396,756 tons of pigeon peas, sesame and lentils crops with a value of USD 279.4 million and avocado 29,031 tons with a value of USD 52.3 million.

8. Major Challenges Encountered and Mitigation Measures Taken

Tanzania has been undergoing agricultural transformation since its independence in 1961. Even during that period, the focus was to overcome the twin challenges of low production and productivity for crops. Despite crafting different strategies and program aimed at addressing those twin challenges, the country has not managed to find adequate human and financial resources to address the challenges of inadequate availability and affordability of inputs (quality seeds, quality seedlings, pesticides, and fertilizer); over dependence on rain fed crop cultivation); and inadequate use of agricultural techniques.

The latest Government's initiative to increase budget allocation to MOA from TZS 294.16 billion in 2021/2022 to TZS 751.12 billion in 2022/2023 was meant to unlock various bottlenecks so as to strengthen irrigation portfolio; research and development for production and distribution of quality seeds; provision of working gears to extension officers; provision of fertilizer subsidies to farmers; establishment of ADF and construction of warehouses and cold-rooms. In response, the agricultural sector grew by 4.2 percent during FY 2022/2023 compared to 2.7 percent during the previous FY. Meanwhile, crop export values increased from USD 2.14 billion during 2021/2022 to USD 2.33 billion during 2022/2023.

9. Investment Opportunities in Agriculture

The agricultural sector, and crop sub-sector in particular, has plenty of investment opportunities starting from input supply, extension services, primary production, post-harvest handling, processing and packaging for the domestic and export markets. These opportunities are well elaborated by the Tanzania Investment Centre (www.tic.go.tz). A survey of investment opportunities in all the regions was conducted in the last four years and the reports, titled "Regional Investment Guides", can accessed through the websites of each of the Regional Secretariats, the United Nations Development Programme (www.undp.org), who sponsored the exercise, and the Economic and Social Research Foundation (www.esrf.or.tz), who provided the technical support to the Regional Secretariats.

There are opportunities in five categories of investments: -

(a) Investments in productive infrastructure, such as building of water harvesting dams and irrigation systems for annual, biennial, and perennial crops. Such opportunities are available in almost all regions;

(b) Supply of agricultural inputs and farm machinery: This can involve setting up factories for manufacture of farm inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides and assembling of farm machinery. Setting up farm machinery hire centers is also an opportunity;

(c) Commercial farming of different crops that are listed in the Ministry's crop calendar guide is the most widely available opportunity available in each of the of the four AGCOTs;

(d) Construction of post-harvest structures such as pack houses for sorting crops or cold facilities for storage of perishable crops is also an investment opportunity in all regions. Construction of warehouses for cereals storage is also an area of high demand;

(e) Construction of agro-processing facilities suitable for different crops most common in the respective AGCOT; and

(f) Export planning: participating in crop auctions and exporting crops.

10. CONCLUSION

The Ministry of Agriculture has taken seriously its role as a key player in implementing the National Development Vision (NDV) 2025 goal to attain an inclusive semi-industrialized and middle-income country. The annual plan for 2022/2023 was crafted to contribute to the nation's goal to attain food and nutritional self-sufficiency, and at the same time produce competitively costed surplus agro-commodities for local industries and for the export market. The plan was compliant with the specifications in the NAP 2013, and the FYDP III (2021/2022 - 2025/26).

The report has shown that during the FY 2022/2023, initiatives to unlock the twin challenges of low production and productivity were successfully implemented. This was done by initiating Agenda 10/30 and launching the BBT program for the youth who were divided and assigned to different projects throughout the country. For the Ministry to implement Agenda 10/30, the Government increased Ministry's annual budget in FY 2022/2023 to TZS 751.12 billion, equivalent to a budget increase of 155 percent compared to the previous financial year. Additionally, the Ministry collected a total of TZS 3.96 billion from own sources following proper use of ATMIS and GePG.

A snapshot of the success areas in the FY ending 2022/2023 include an increase in (a) production of major food crops (e.g., maize, rice, sorghum, cassava, and legumes) by 19 percent to 20.4 million tons; (b) horticulture crops (e.g., vegetables, fruits and cut flowers) by 6 percent to 7.7 million tons; (c) food security and nutrition by 8.8 percent to self-sufficiency ratio of 124; export value of traditional cash crops (e.g., cashewnuts, coffee, tea, and tobacco) increased by 26 percent to USD 724.3 million.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AFDP	Agricultural and Fisheries Development Program
AGITF	Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
AIDs	Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
AMCOS	Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies
ANSAF	Agriculture Non-State Actors Forum
ARDS	Agricultural Routine Data System
ASA	Agricultural Seed Agency
ASDP II	Agricultural Sector Development Program phase II
ATMIS	Agricultural Trade Management Information System
AU	African Union
BBT – YIA	Building a Better Tomorrow: Youth Initiative for Agribusiness
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CISTI	Curriculum Implementation Support for Training Institutes
CMEWS	Crop Monitoring and Early Warning System
COASCO	Cooperative Audit and Supervision Corporation
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DAICO	District Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Officer
EAC	East African Community
EBARR	Ecosystem Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience
ERPP	Expanding Rice Production Project
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

GMO	Genetic Modified Organism
Ha	Hectares
IFAD	International Food and Agriculture Development
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
KSCL	Kilombero Sugar Company Ltd
MATI	Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute
NACSAP	National Anti-Corruption Strategy Program
REGROW	Resilient Natural Resource Management for Tourism and Growth Project
SACCOS	Saving and Credit Cooperative Societies
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SAT	Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPHSTEFS	Strengthening Plant Health Services in Tanzania for Enhanced Food Safety
SSIDP	Small Scale Irrigation Development Project
SUGECO	Sokoine University Graduate Entrepreneurs Cooperation
TADB	Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank
TAHA	Tanzania Horticultural Association
TAISP	Tanzania Agricultural Input Support Project
TANIPAC	Tanzania Initiatives for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination
TANSHEP	Tanzanian Small Holder Empowerment Project
TANTRADE	Tanzania Trade Development Authority
TARI	Tanzania Agriculture Research Institute
TFSRP	Tanzania Food Systems Resilience Project
TORITA	Tobacco Research Institute of Tanzania
TOSCI	Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

This report has ten chapters organized sequentially starting with Introduction as Chapter One, followed by an overview of the country's agriculture profile in Chapter 2. Matters of Financing and Strategic Interventions undertaken using the beefed-up budget for the Ministry are presented in Chapter 3. This is followed by a presentation on how the Ministry enhanced the availability of inputs to producers in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 details use of inputs and application of good agricultural practices that led to increased productivity and production levels including related food and nutritional security. Chapter 6 explains how increase in productivity is also a result of the enhanced budget for irrigation development and extension services. Furthermore, Chapter 7 explains the necessity for the Ministry to adapt to agricultural digitization. The Chapter also presents matters of value addition, trade and marketing. Chapter 8 is a summary of challenges experienced during the FY 2022/2023; and is followed by Investment opportunities in Chapter 9. The report ends with Conclusions in Chapter 10. Additional information referred to in the report is presented as part of Annexes

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

According to the World Bank 2023 report, agricultural development is one of the most powerful tools to end extreme poverty, boost shared prosperity, and feed a projected 9.7 billion people by 2050. It is asserted that the agricultural sector's growth is two to four times more effective in raising incomes among the poorest compared to other sectors. Agriculture is also crucial to economic growth: accounting for 4 percent of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and in some least developing countries like Tanzania, it can account for more than 25 percent of GDP (World Bank, 2023).

In Tanzania's agriculture sector contributes 65.6 percent of employment, provides 65 percent of industrial raw materials. It meets basic foods requirements by more than 100 percent and plays a significant role in inflation control. According to the National Economic Survey 2023 report, agriculture contributed 26.5 percent of GDP, with the crops sub-sector accounting for 16.1% per cent to GDP (Figure 1.1).

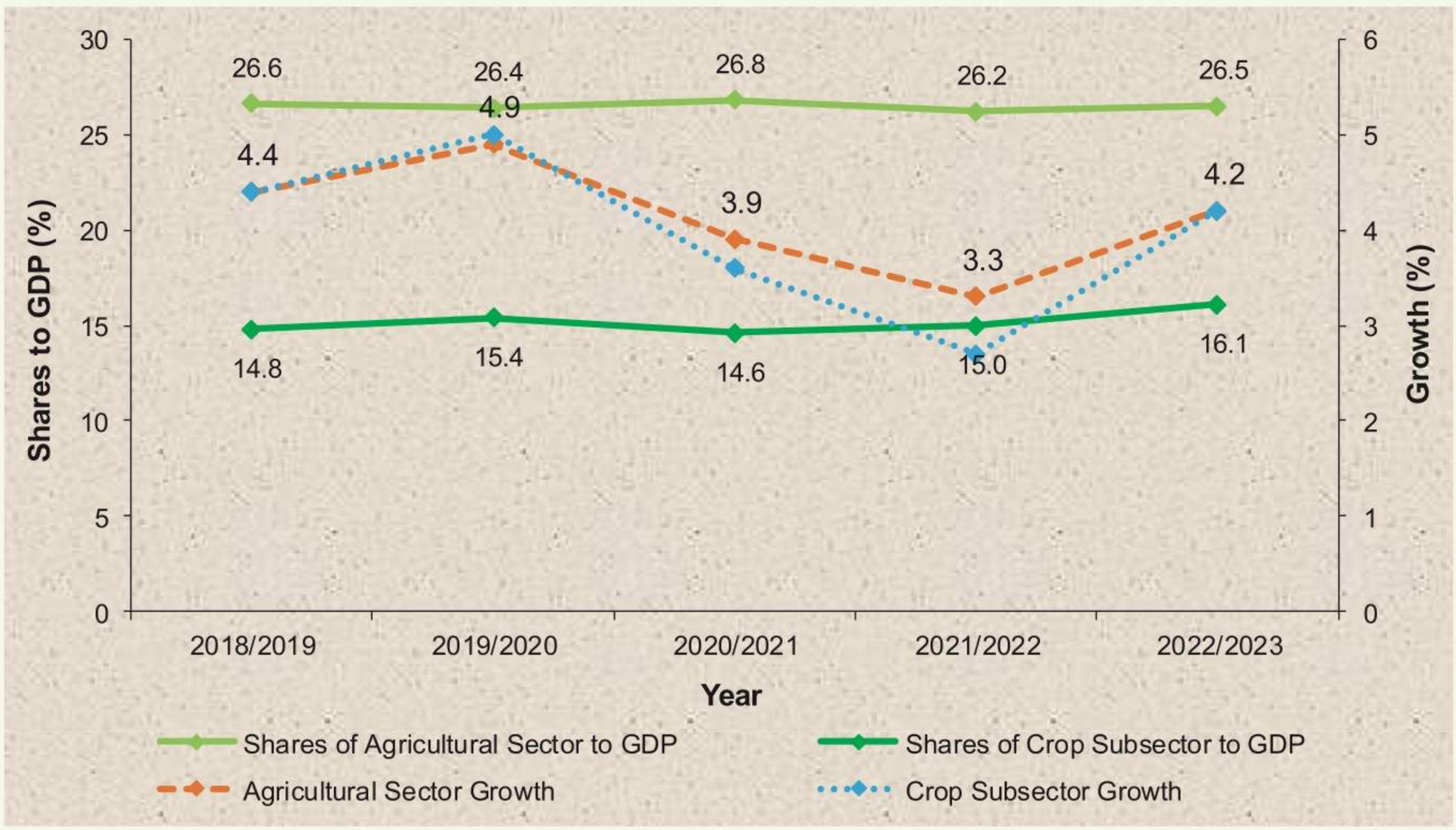
Figure 1.1: Relative contribution of crops sub-sector (%) to national gross domestic product (GDP)

The growth rate of crop sub-sector during the year fiscal year 2022/2023 was 4.2 percent, the same level as the overall agricultural sector GDP growth rate, but lower than that of livestock and forestry sub-sectors, which increased by 5% and 4.3%, respectively. The trends of crops sub-sector growth and its relative contribution to national GDP are shown in Figure 1.2.

Furthermore, the value of agricultural exports increased by 8.9 percent from USD 2.14 billion in 2021/2022 to USD 2.33 billion in 2022/2023. The Ministry initiated export data capture

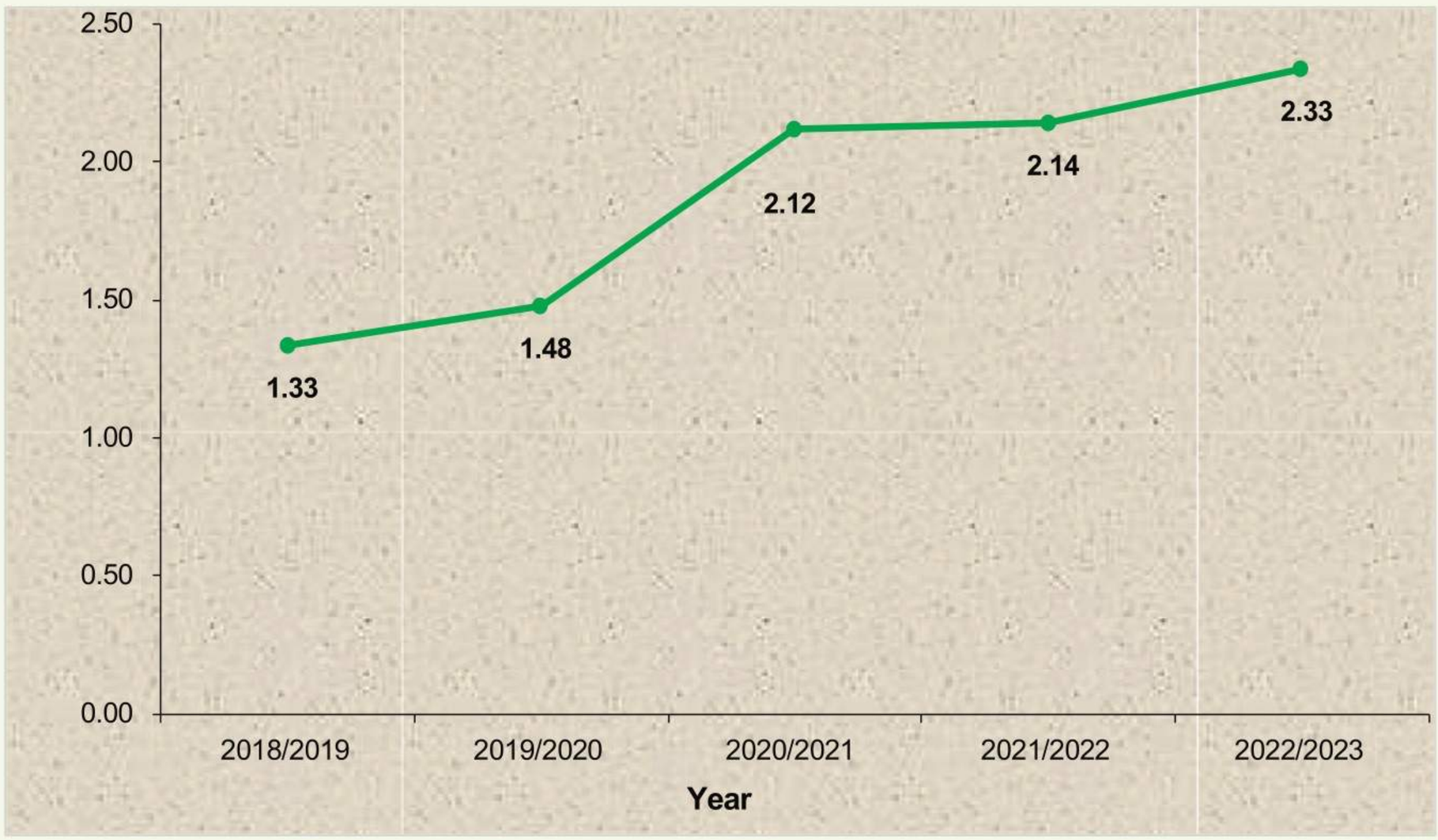
harmonization in collaboration with Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Bank of Tanzania (BoT), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Tanzania Plant Health and Phytosanitary Authority (TPHPA), which improved accuracy of the reported data shown in Figure 1.3.

Figure 1.2: Trend of Changes in Shares of the agricultural sector to GDP and Crops Sub-Sector Growth Rates



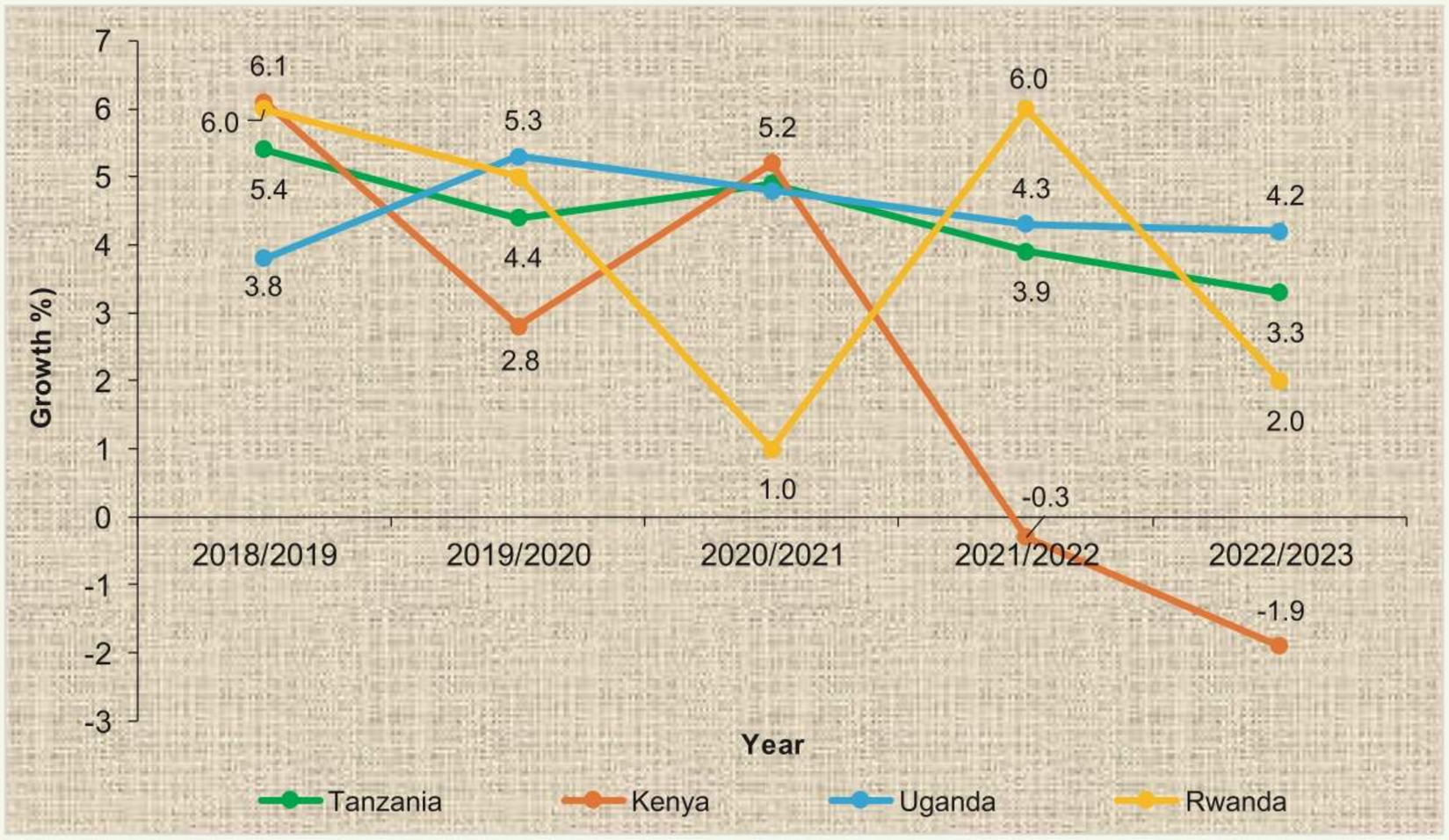
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

Figure 1.3: Trend of Export Values (USD in Bil.) from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023



Source: TPHPA (ATMIS), Bank of Tanzania (BoT) and TanTrade (International Trade Centre)

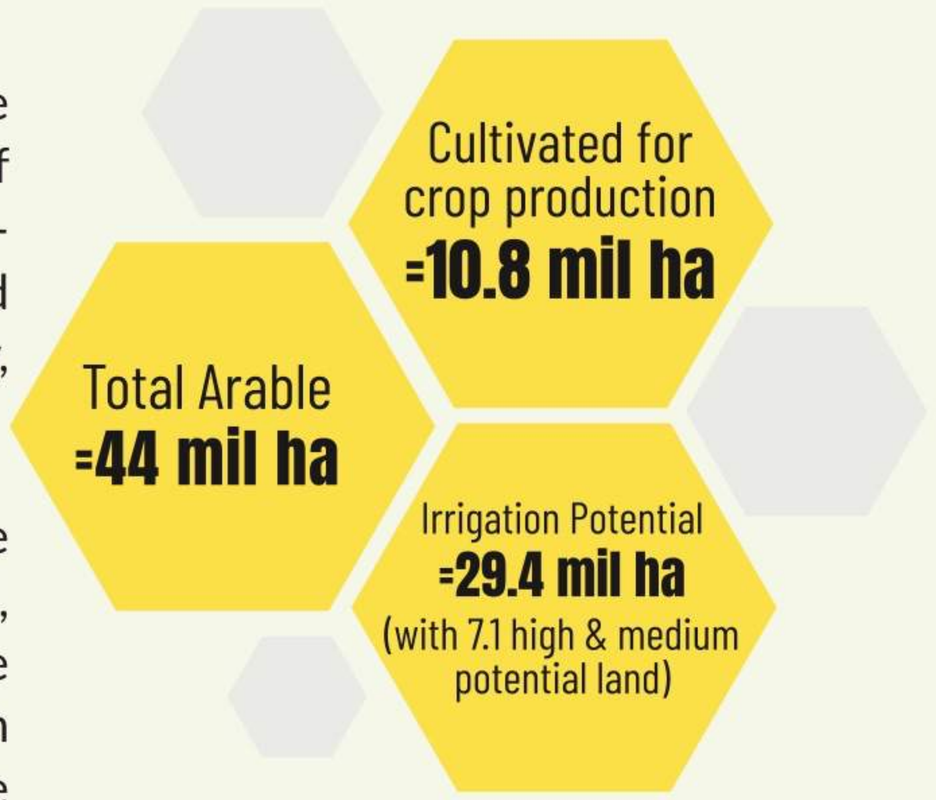
In comparison with other East African Community (EAC) member-states, Tanzania's agricultural sector growth of 3.3 percent in the FY 2022/2023 was the highest compared to that achieved by Rwanda (2%) and Kenya (-2%) in the East Africa Countries (Figure 1.4).



Source: Uganda Macro Economic & Fiscal Performance Report (22nd Edition) 2023, Rwanda Statistical Yearbook 2020 – 2023, Economic Survey Report 2023 - Kenya Bureau of Statistics and Tanzania National Economic Survey Report 2022.

Furthermore, the country has an estimated arable land of 44 million hectares and about 10.8 million hectares, equivalent to 24 percent, is under crop production. Moreover, potential land for irrigation is about 29.4 million hectares, with varying degrees of potentiality including 2.3 million hectares of high development potential, 4.8 million hectares, medium potential and 22.3 million hectares of low potential

However, agriculture remains dominated by small-scale farmers who cultivate less than five hectares, with low use of inputs and high dependency on rain. In addition, huge post-harvest losses, and wide price fluctuations for inputs and outputs has contributed to low production, productivity, profitability, poverty, food and nutrition insecurity.



In addressing the mentioned above challenges, during the fiscal year 2022/2023, the Ministry launched Agenda 10/30, aimed at transforming agriculture as business. This initiative seeks to increase (a) the crop sub-sector's annual growth rate from 4.2 in 2022/2023 to 10 percent by 2030; (b) the value of export of agricultural products from USD 1.2 billion in 2022 to USD 5 billion by 2030; (c) the value of crops produced from area under irrigation from 10 percent in 2022 to 50 percent by 2030; (d) the participation of youth and women in Agriculture (BBT). Agenda 10/30 also aims to reduce postharvest loss of commercial crops to 5 percent or less by 2030.

The aforesaid agricultural priorities have been well articulated in National policies, plans and programs. These include the National Development Vision (NDV) 2025; The third Five Year Development Plan - FYDP III (2021/2022 – 2025/2026); National Agriculture Policy 2013; National Post-Harvest Management Strategy (2019- 2029) and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP) (2011/2012 – 2020/2021). Additionally, the priorities bear some coherence with several regional initiatives including the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT). Tanzania also adheres to the EAC Food Security Action Plan, Comprehensive Africa-Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030.

Vision of the Ministry

Feed Ourselves and Feed Others Commercially.

1.1 Mission Statement

To Build a Sustainable and Competitive Agricultural Sector, to Promote an Inclusive Economy, Improve Farmer's Life and a Prosperous Nation.

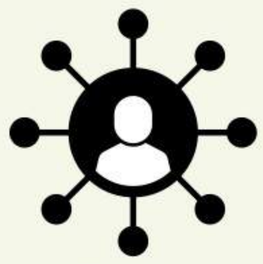
1.3 Core Values

In pursuit of excellence in service, the core values of the Ministry are: -

Quality Service Delivery

Integrity

Efficiency



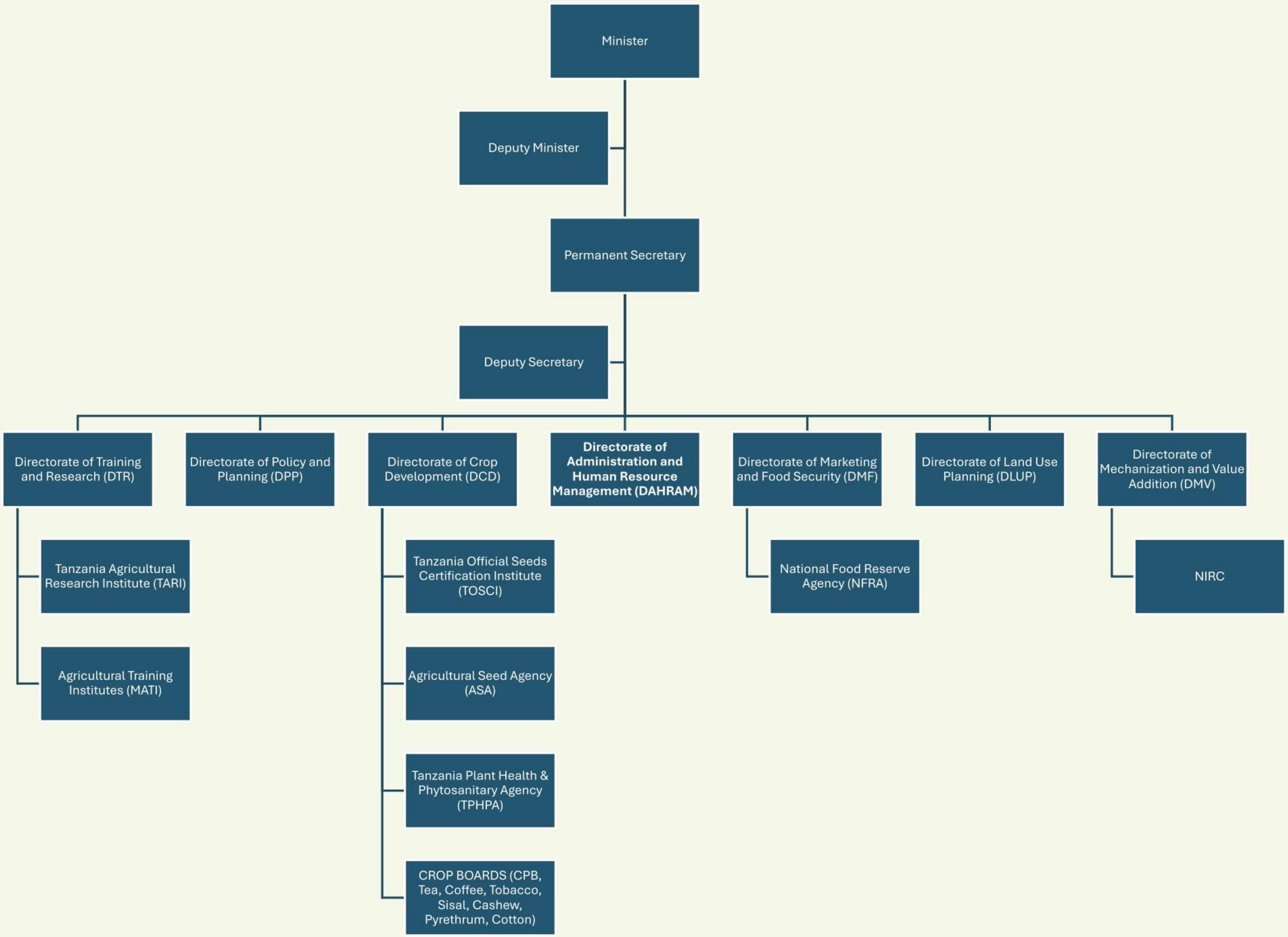
People Centeredness

Professionalism

1.4 Mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture was established by the Presidential Decree vide Ministerial Instrument of 30th August 2023 via Government Notice (GN) No. 619A. The Ministry is charged with the task of facilitating the development and implementation of policies on agriculture, irrigation, cooperatives and food security; food security management, crop warehouse licensing; strategic food reserve management; development of cooperative societies and cooperatives; cooperative savings and credit societies; agricultural infrastructure development; marketing and value addition for agricultural products; performance improvement and development of human resources under the Ministry; and extra-ministerial departments, parastatal organizations, agencies, programs and projects under the Ministry.

Figure 1.4 Generic Organogram of MOA



CHAPTER 2

AGRICULTURE PROFILE

2. AGRICULTURAL PROFILE

2.1 Features of Agriculture and Land for Farming

Tanzania has a potential land and waterbodies for agricultural development. However, there are less than 4,000 large-scale commercial farms in the country since the sector is dominated by smallholder farmers, who cultivate less than five (5) hectares. Although these smallholder farmers are regarded engaging in subsistence operations, half of them engage in commercial transactions as they dispose to the market between one-quarter to one half of their output to get cash for family needs.

2.1.1 Potential Land for Agriculture

Tanzania is endowed with an area of 94.5 million hectares of land. Out of which, 44 million hectares are classified as arable land for agriculture and about 10.8 million hectares, equivalent to 24 percent is under crop production. Tanzania is also blessed with water bodies suitable for irrigation and other uses, that constitutes rivers, lakes and underground water sources. In view of the existing scenarios of water, land and socio-economic considerations, the irrigation potential in the country is found to be 29.4 million hectares with varying degrees of potentiality. According to National Irrigation Master Plan (NIMP), there are 2.3 million hectares of high development potential, 4.8 million hectares, medium potential and 22.3 million hectares of low potential.

Text Box 1.1: Drivers of Crop Production

Despite the dominance of smallholder farms, most of them are characterized by the low application of good agricultural practices (traditional low yielding seeds, low levels of fertilizers) and over-dependence on natural rains, the country has witnessed increasing food self-sufficiency ratios (SSR) and increasing production of crops for both the domestic and export markets. The increases in production are attributed to the unsustainable practice of expansion of farmed land parcels to compensate for the low use of productivity-enhancing inputs.

2.1.2 Land Holding Size

In Tanzanian, average farm size for smallholder farmers ranging between 1 to 5 hectares. According to the Population and Housing Census of 2022, there are about 5.1 million households engaging solely in agriculture, approximately 40 million people equivalent to 65.6 percent of the total population. However, proportionally few farmers have more land of up to 20 hectares, particularly in low potential areas which are relatively less densely populated. Furthermore, approximately 80 percent of total arable land is used by smallholder farmers for production of agricultural products. Although productivity of individual farms is low, aggregated production makes the country meet total national food requirements in some years with favorable weather patterns, since most of the smallholder farmers depend on rain-fed agriculture. Additionally, smallholder farmers depend on seeds/seedlings that their production depend on rain fed.

2.2 Climatic Conditions Influencing Agriculture

2.2.1 Temperature

Tanzania is endowed with all the four (4) major climate zones which allows to grow virtual all crops grown in the world. The country has a predominantly tropical climate and some isolated highlands with typical temperate climates. Temperatures range from 10 0C to 35 0C depending on altitude and season, usually cool from end of May to end of August. In the highlands, temperature ranges between 10 0C to 20 0C during cold and hot seasons respectively. The rest of the country has temperatures not lower than 20 0C. The hottest period is between November and February and the temperature ranges from 25C to 35C while the coldest period occurs between May and August with temperatures ranging from 10 0C to 20 0C.

2.2.2 Wind

The wind condition is slightly normal in most parts of the country; however more pronounced windy conditions are experienced during rainy periods. The presence of land and sea breeze brings about localized amplification in coastal areas, resulting in rains in some isolated areas.

2.2.3 Rainfall Pattern

Text Box 1.2: Advantages of Varying Climatic Conditions in Tanzania

The country has a unique advantage of enjoying varying modes of climatic conditions that can support various crops suited for tropical as well temperate climatic conditions. Including parts of the country with bimodal patters and other with uni-modal patterns of rainfall such that it is very rate for the country to experience total rainfall failure in all regions.

Tanzania has bimodal pattern of rainfall which is characterized by short and long rains in regions around Lake Victoria Basin, North-eastern Highlands and North-eastern Coastal and Hinterland areas. A short rainfall season occurs during September to December, with total rainfall ranging between 200 mm and 500 mm while long rains range between 300 mm and 600 mm in March to May. Unimodal areas receive rain from November to April, ranging between 500 mm and 1000 mm and cover the rest of the country.

2.3 Agro-Ecological Zones

Tanzania has seven main Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs), with some 64 sub-ecological zones within them. The AEZs are articulated in the Ministry's Agricultural Crops Production Guide (In Kiswahili: *Mwongozo wa Uzalishaji wa Mazao Kulingana na Kanda za Kilimo za Kiikolojia*) (MOA,2022)[1]. The zones are spatially located in the Northern, Central, Southern, Western, Eastern, Southern Highlands and Lake within the country as shown in Map 2.1.

Each AEZ is characterized by soil characteristics suited for different types of crops, which command some ecologically comparative advantage. The Guide therefore specifies the type of crops suited to the different main and sub-sub AEZs. For example, drought-tolerant crops such as millet, cassava, sweet potatoes and legumes (peas and pulses) are recommended in areas that get less rainfall. The combination of the above-mentioned climatic conditions, type of soil, topography and altitudes, were used to map the countries Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs) shown in Table 2.1, and the agricultural growth corridors presented below and shown in Map 2.1.

2.4 Proposed Agricultural Growth Corridor (AGCO)

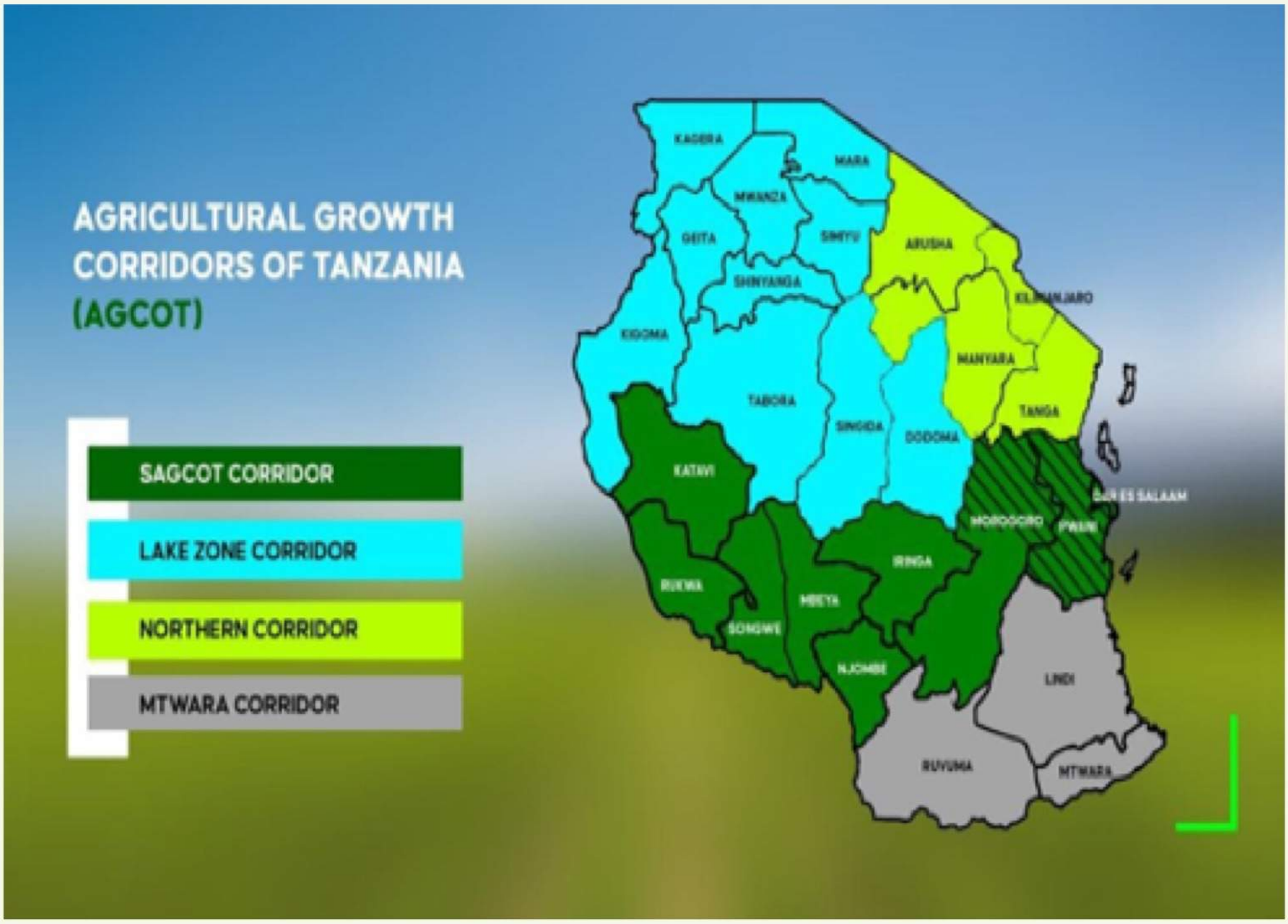
Text Box 1.3: Optimizing Growth Corridors with prevailing AEZs

Despite the dominance of smallholder farms, most of them characterized by the low application of good agricultural practices (traditional low yielding seeds, low levels of fertilizers) and over-dependence on natural rains, the country has witnessed increasing food self-sufficiency ratios and increasing production of crops for both the domestic and export markets. The increases in production are attributed to the unsustainable practice of expansion of farmed land parcels to compensate for the low use of productivity-enhancing inputs.

The approach of dividing the country into agricultural growth corridors is based on a similar approach conceived and promoted by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) for infrastructure development planning purposes. Countries are encouraged to prepare their development plans on the basis of existing transport and power infrastructure corridors. It was adopted after realizing the multiplier effects in enhancing productivity for multiple sectors. In Tanzania, the National Development Corporation (NDC) was given the mandate to coordinate the application of SADC's development corridor approach. It is expected that investors will take advantage of the potential synergies between established transport and energy ecosystems to exploit the diverse natural resources available within the development corridors.

In the fiscal year 2022/2023, Her Excellence Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, gave directives to expand the mandate of the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT), following its successful achievements in the southern highland region. The directive called for SAGCOT to be rebranded as the Agricultural Growth Corridors of Tanzania (AGCOT) that should extend its initiatives beyond the southern highland corridor. The newly proposed corridors are Lake Zone Agricultural Growth Corridor (LAZAGCO), Northern Agricultural Growth Corridor (NAGCO), and Mtwara Agricultural Growth Corridor (MAGCO). This expansion aims to replicate the success of SAGCOT across multiple regions, fostering agricultural development throughout the country (Map 2.1).

Map 2.1: Proposed Agricultural Growth Corridors of Tanzania



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

2.5 Key Agro-Ecological Features of the Agricultural Growth Corridors

The four agricultural growth corridors of Tanzania (AGCOTs) shown in Map 2.1 have different features of AEZs as shown in Table 2.1. The AGCOTS are SAGCOT, LAZAGCO, NAGCO, and MAGCO as introduced above and briefly summarized in Table 2.1.

2.5.1 Northern Agricultural Growth Corridor (NAGCO)

There are only four regions in the NAGCO, namely Manyara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, and Tanga, all placed under the Northern AEZ, whose soils are of variable texture. They range from volcanic ash soils at very high-altitude volcanic plateaus slopes, most suitable for coffee, bananas and teas. The fertile clays are derived from volcanic sediments and lavas in the Manyara region (e.g. Ngorongoro crater), Arusha region (Mt. Meru), Kilimanjaro region (Kibo and Mawenzi peaks of Mt. Kilimanjaro) and Tanga region (Mt Usambara ranges). The AEZ has also some sandy soil along the coast of the Tanga region, which support maize, casava, coconut, cashewnut and sisal (Table 2.1).

2.5.2 Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT)

The SAGCOT stretches from the coastal region of Dar-es-salaam, along the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA) transport corridor through Pwani, Morogoro, Iringa, Njombe, Mbeya, Songwe and Rukwa regions. These regions, save for Dar-es-salaam, the regions are known as the food basket for Tanzania as they produce surplus of cereals (maize and rice), tubers (mostly irish potatoes) and processed sugar. This agricultural growth corridor has therefore two main AEZs:

a. The Eastern AEZ encompasses Dar-es-salaam, Pwani, and Morogoro regions. The first two regions have mostly sandy and heavy textured clayey soil and support crops like cassava, paddy, coconut, some fruits, and sisal. Morogoro has a wide range of soils, which support the growth of sugarcane, sisal, fruits, banana, vegetables, tea, cotton, and maize.

b. The Southern highlands AEZ stretches from Iringa, Njombe, Mbeya, Songwe and Rukwa. The soils in this zone vary from friable clays of low to moderate fertility to low altitude lacustrine alluvial with fertile soil of medium to heavy textures and fertile volcanic ash at volcanic highlands plateau. The main crops grown are coffee, tea, round potatoes, bananas, beans, vegetables crops, flowers, wheat, barley, maize, paddy and sunflower.

Table 2.1 Convergence of Agricultural Growth Corridors and Agroecological Zones (AEZs)

SN	AGRICULTURAL GROWTH CORRIDORS	REGIONS	AGRO- ECOLOGICAL ZONES (AEZ)	MAIN CROPS
01	Northern Agricultural Growth Corridor (NAGCO)	Manyara, Kilimanjaro Arusha	Northern AEZ. Soil types: Highlands-volcanic ash soil.	Food and cash crops: wheat, barley, sunflower, maize, peas, rice and bananas. Cash crops: sisal, coffee, sunflower, sugarcane
		Tanga	Eastern AEZ. Soil types: sandy and heavy textured clayey soil. Fertility low to moderate	
02	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor (SAGCOT)	Pwani, Dar, Morogoro	Eastern AEZ. Soil types: sandy and heavy textured clayey soil. Fertility low to moderate.	Food and cash crops: rice, sesame, maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, pineapple, horticultural crops Cash crops: sisal, sesame, sunflower
		Iringa, Mbeya, Njombe, Songwe, Rukwa, Katavi	Southern Highlands AEZ. Soil types: varying in lowlands: friable clays and lacustrine alluvial of moderate fertility. Highlands: fertile volcanic ash soils	Food and cash crops: cassava, bananas, round potatoes, rice, maize, wheat, and barley Cash crops: tea, coffee, tobacco, cocoa

SN	AGRICULTURAL GROWTH CORRIDORS	REGIONS	AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES (AEZ)	MAIN CROPS
03	Lake Zone Agricultural Growth Corridor (LAZAGCO)	Dodoma, Singida	Central AEZ. Soil types: sandy and loamy of low fertility. seasonally waterlogged or flooded clays	Food and cash crops: millet, sorghum, peanuts, maize, rice, cassava and sweet potatoes Cash crops: grapes, sunflower
		Tabora, Kigoma	Western AEZ. Soil types: sandy and loamy of low fertility. seasonally waterlogged or flooded clays	Food and cash crops: cassava, bananas, rice, maize, groundnuts, peas, sweet potatoes Cash crops: cotton, tobacco, coffee, palm oil
		Shinyanga, Simiyu, Geita, Kagera, Mwanza, Mara	Lake Zone AEZ. Soil types: sands and loams soil, some areas- clayey soil of moderate to high fertility	Food and cash crops: rice, bananas, lentils, maize, cotton, millet, peas, beans, cassava and sweet potatoes Cash crops: cotton, coffee, tea, sugarcane
04	Mtwara Agricultural Growth Corridor (MAGCO)	Lindi, Mtwara, Ruvuma	Southern AEZ. Soil types: sandy soil along the coast, friable clays to heavy clays in lowlands and valleys. Fertility low to medium	Food and cash crops: cassava, peas, rice, sesame, peanut, Bambara nuts Cash crops: cashewnuts, sunflower, coconuts

2.5.3 Lake Zone Agricultural Growth Corridor (LAZAGCO)

Similar to the situation with SAGCOT, LZAGCO has more than one AEZ, namely the Lake Zone AEZ, Central AEC and Western AEZ.

a. Lake AEZ has five regions of Mwanza, Mara, Simiyu, Geita, Shinyanga and Kagera. This zone has sands and loams soils, while in some areas there are clay heterogeneous soils, hardpan soil and clayey soil of moderate to high fertility. Major crops grown are paddy, maize, beans, coffee, banana, sugarcane, vegetables, cotton, cassava, sorghum, millet and sweet potatoes.

b. The Central AEZ has two main regions: Dodoma and Singida, whose soils are described as mainly sandy and loamy of low fertility and seasonally waterlogged or flooded clays. The major crops grown are grape vines, maize, beans, cassava, sunflower, banana and groundnuts.

c. The Western AEZ covers two regions of Tabora and Kigoma whose soil types are mainly sandy and loamy of low fertility and seasonally waterlogged or flooded clays. The major crops grown are maize, beans, tobacco, cassava sunflower, palm oil, paddy, banana and groundnuts.

2.5.4 Mtwara Agricultural Growth Corridor (MAGCO)

MAGCO has only one AEZ known as the Southern zone, which has soils of variable texture from predominantly sandy soil along the coast, friable clays to heavy clays in lowlands and valleys. Soil

fertility levels are low to medium. The major crops grown are cashew, sesame, cassava, sorghum, groundnuts, bambara nuts, paddy, pigeon peas, cowpeas, coconuts and finger millet.

2.6 Farming System

2.6.1 Large scale Farming System

This involves cultivation of crops in a large-scale area of land more than 10 hectares per household under highly intensive management. It involves the use of farm machinery, higher use of inputs (seeds, fertilizers and pesticides) and higher production technologies (tractors and processing factories). Some farmers may not need large scale area of land, instead they use modernized production technologies such as intensified greenhouses to attain highest productivity on small pieces of land. Often, crops produced on this system are commercial crops such as coffee, sugarcane, cashew nuts, sisal, tea, tobacco and cotton. To ensure close monitoring of the sub sector, the Government put initiative to establish the Crop Boards to closely oversee the development of crops, ensure high production and productivity and market.

In fiscal year 2022/2023, 119 large farms with a total size of 132,741.625 acres were identified at Kilombero River valley in Morogoro region, whereby 29 farms with a size of 55,208.975 acres were in Ifakara, 22 farms with a size of 72,532.65 hectares were in Mlimba and 68 farms with a size of 5,000 hectares were in Ulanga. In addition, preliminary information indicates that in the Manyara region there were 67 farms with a size of 205,432.45 hectares.

Based on a review conducted in Rufiji DC on investments in large farms in Rufiji district council, there were 24 large farms with a size of 58,248.3 hectares. In titling of land, 475 Certificate of Customary of the Right of Occupancy (CCROs) were verified in were Ndundunyikanza, Kipugira and Kipo. Out of which, 335 certificates were completed, 62 had not yet been signed by the farmers and 78 had various problems such as ownership disputes.

Block farming plots were identified, surveyed and mapped in Bahi and Chamwino DCs. In addition, soil tests were conducted at Ikumbulu village (3,711 hectares) in Bahi, Membe village (4000 hectares) and Mlazo village (11,412 hectares) in Chamwino Council. Moreover, the use of agricultural lime in acidic soil was demonstrated in 64 villages in 13 DCs of Kilimanjaro, Tanga and Manyara regions after carried out soil tests.

2.6.2 Small scale Farming System

Smallscale family farms, usually less than 4 hectares, constitute the majority of farmers. The applied farming system is characterized by simple hand-held farming implements, mixed cropping, minimal application of yield-boosting technologies such as improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides or plant irrigation. They are responsible for producing food and cash crops including maize, rice, millet, cassava, potatoes, coffee, tea, sugarcane, cotton and sisal. Since crop production in the country mainly depends on smallholder farmers, the Government empowers farmers by providing extension services, input subsidies and linking them with markets and financial institutions.

CHAPTER 3

AGRICULTURE FINANCING

3. AGRICULTURAL FINANCING

Agricultural financing has continued to play a vital role in developing the Agricultural Sector in the country. It is a catalyst for strengthening the farm business and augmenting the much-needed crop productivity and production needed as food for the nation's population, raw material for local factories, and for the export markets. Generally, Agricultural Finance provides capital for enhancing productivity, managing risks, promoting economic growth, ensuring food security, and supporting sustainable practices in agriculture sector.

The primary sources for agricultural financing in fiscal year 2022/2023 relied on public, private, and DPs financing as explained below;

3.1 Public Financing

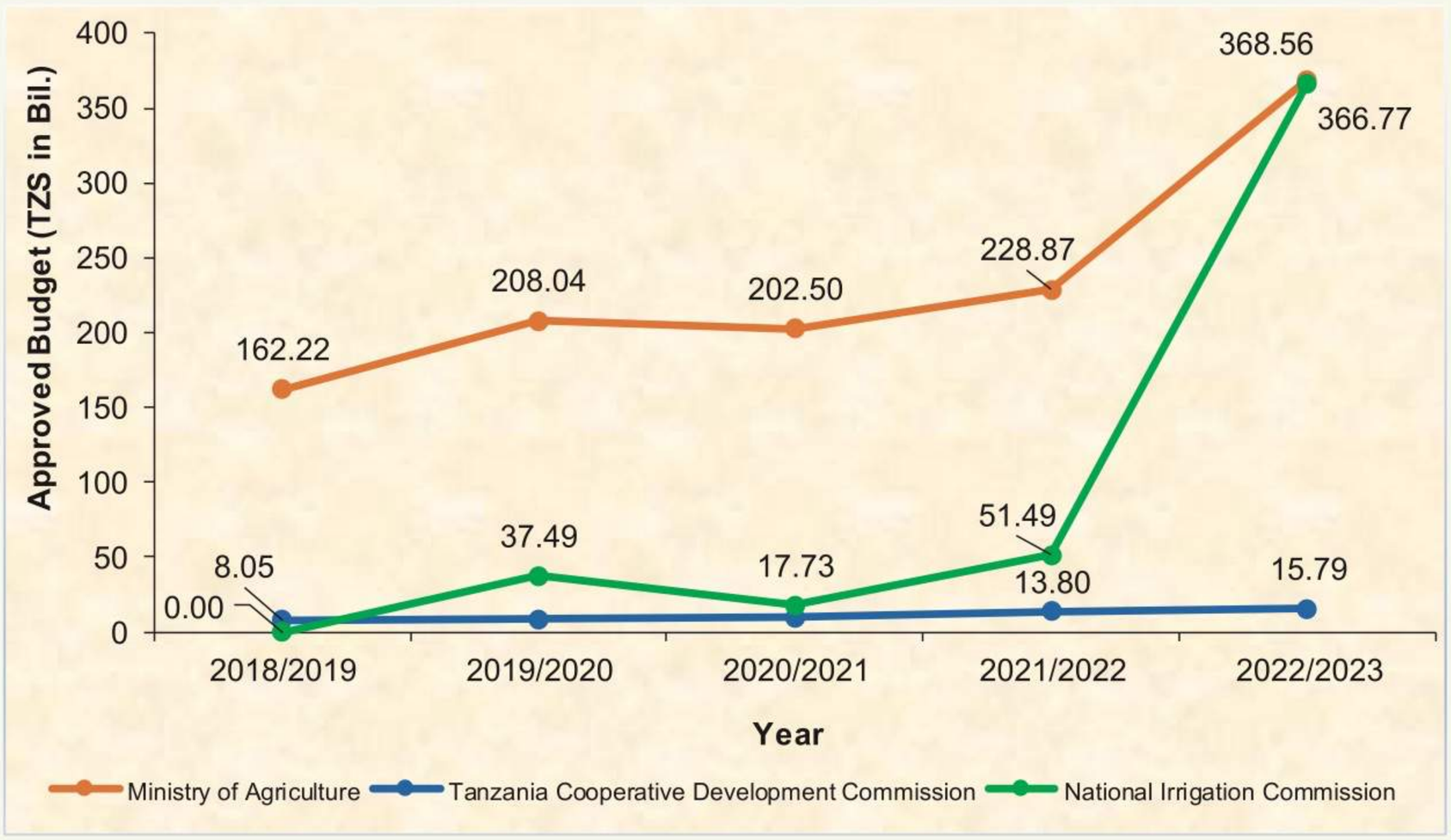
In 2022/2023, the Government increased its budget allocation to the Ministry in support of Agenda 10/30 and its allied programs, projects and strategies for transformation of agriculture sector. The budget increase in the year under review was largely contributed by high political will of the Sixth Phase Government under the able leadership of Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The president's aspiration is to have a food secured nation and trade the surplus to the rest of the world.

3.1.1 Ministry's Budget for the fiscal year 2022/2023

The annual workplan and budget (AW&B) for the fiscal year 2022/2023 focused on implementing 13 priorities. The priorities set were strengthening of agriculture research; enhancing the availability of agriculture inputs; provision of soil test services; improving extension services and promoting crop cultivation based on AEZs; improving availability of crop markets; strengthening capital investment systems; revamping KILIMO ANGA services; and strengthening the cooperative sector. Others included provision of seeds subsidy for sunflowers, wheat and palm oil seedlings; and provision of fertilizer subsidy to farmers. Additionally, expanding commodity storage capacities at village and ward levels by constructing new warehouses; and construction of irrigation infrastructure.

During the fiscal year 2022/2023, total budget approved for vote 43, 05 and 24 was TZS 751.12 billion. Out of which, TZS 368.56 billion was for Vote 43, TZS 43.37 billion was for Vote 05 and TZS 15.79 billion was for Vote 24. The budget for the fiscal year 2022/2023 increased by 155 percent from the total budget of TZS 294.16 allocated for the Ministry in 2021/2022 (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Ministry's Approved Budget (TZS in Billion) Trend from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023

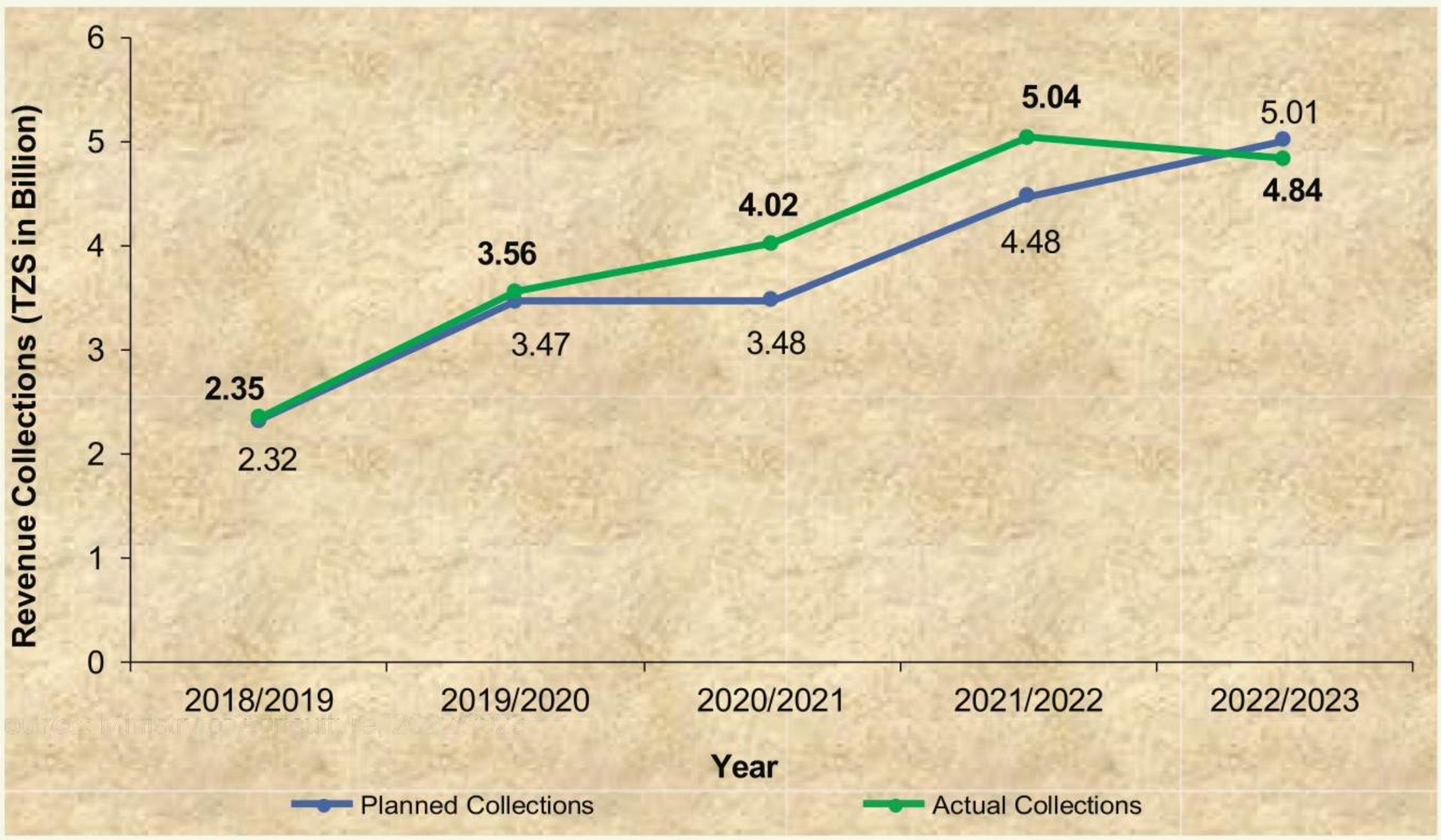


Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

3.1.2 Non-Tax Revenue

In the fiscal year 2022/2023, Ministry targeted to collect TZS 5.017 billion from its multiple sources (levies). During the period under review, TZS 4.84 billion was collected equivalent to 96.4 percent of the target.

Figure 3.2: Revenue Collections (TZS in Billion) Trend for Ministry from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023



The performance was largely attributed by revenue measures undertaken by the Government including use of Government Electronic Payment Gateway (GePG), Agricultural Trade Management Information System (ATMIS) and review of various fiscal policies, Acts and Regulations (Figure 3.2).

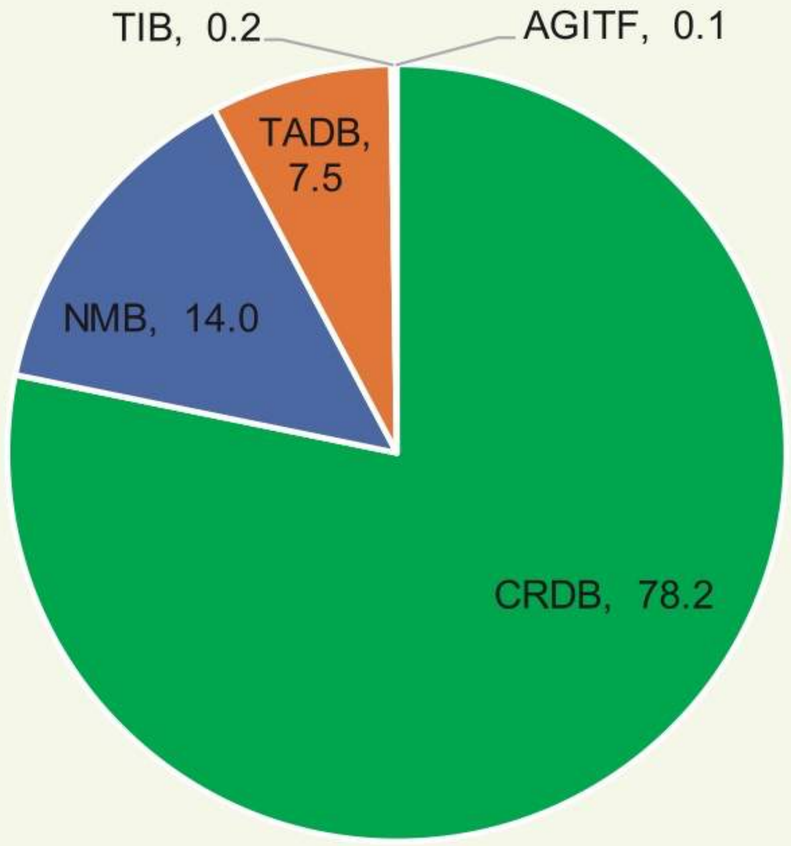
3.2 Private Sector Financing

This Agriculture financing was executed by three major players namely: Development Partners (DPs); Financial Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's).

3.2.1 Development Partners (DPs)

The DP's Agriculture Working Group (A-WG) consists of bilateral and multilateral agencies supporting the agriculture sector in Tanzania. It was established to promote coherence and consistency in development assistance to agriculture through coordination of their support in the sector. The approach aims to achieve harmonization, coordinated policy dialogue, and reducing transaction costs. Specifically, the A-WG supports the Government of Tanzania's implementation of the priority areas in achieving SDGs goals related to agriculture. These efforts were mainly funded through General Budget Support (GBS) and direct projects (including technical assistance). The list of DPs and their associated projects is indicated in annex 1.

Figure 3.3: Proportion (%) of Agriculture Loans provided to farmers by Financial Institutions in 2022/2023.



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

3.2.2 Financial Institutions

The Government of United republic of Tanzania provides conducive environment for NGOs supporting agricultural development whereby up to June, 2023, the total registered NGOs involved with agriculture activities reached 945. Out of 945 registered NGOs, 204 were registered in fiscal year 2022/2023.

3.2.3 Non-Governmental Organization

The Government of United republic of Tanzania provides conducive environment for NGOs supporting agricultural development. In fiscal year 2022/2023, a total of 951 registered NGOs facilitated agricultural activities in Tanzania. In the year under review, the said NGOs played a significant role in agricultural development in Tanzania, including supporting farmers in increasing agricultural production and access to reliable markets; providing extension services; and supporting the crop sub-sector sector to achieve sustainability and profitability. The Government shares information with the NGOs on priority areas which can enhance growth of the sector including creation of employment and improve livelihood. In this case, for instance, NAFAKA Kilimo offers services like research, technology innovation, and business development, while One-Acre Fund provided subsidized fertilizer on interest-free credit to smallholder farmers. A list of NGOs supported agriculture in FY 2022/2023 is as shown in Annex 2.

3.3 Implementation of Key Plan and Budget Milestones

As already mentioned by the Minister in his opening remarks, the implementation of the mentioned above priorities was aligned with the implementation of the National Agricultural Policy 2013, Ministry's Five Years (2020/2021 – 2025/2026) Strategic Plan, Agenda 10/30, ASDP II, FYDP III; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other national directives. In the year under review, the Ministry implemented 13 key milestones supported by a robust M&E system that monitored and reported progress attained on a quarterly, semi-annually and annually. The implemented milestones by the end of the financial year 2022/2023, mostly undertaken by the Ministry's dedicated departments and agencies as well as collaborating partners, are here under narrated:

3.3.1 Strengthening Agriculture Research

TARI managed to install irrigation infrastructure in research farms, whose completion rate was 25 percent of the planned target. However, the level of progress in the construction and rehabilitation of three laboratories in three stations varied. The laboratory at Tengeru was fully completed, while that at TARI – Mlingano reached 40 percent, Construction of TARI HQ offices was completed by 41 percent, while that at TARI Kihinga Centre reached 71 percent. In seeds research, 18 varieties of seeds and seedlings were released, of which, five (5) were seedless grapes, seven (7) were beans and six (6) were sugarcane.

Additionally, TARI produced and distributed to farmers about 1.3 million tons of pre-basic and basic seed and 11.4 million of cuttings/seedlings of vegetative propagated crop planting materials. Furthermore, 1,169 technologies were disseminated to 1.9 million farmers using different dissemination methods.

Other achievements attained were as follows: -

a. A total of 157 research projects on various crops were conducted, resulting to the development of 86 improved crop varieties that are high yielding, early maturing, drought tolerant, disease and pest resistant and highly marketable;

b. Technologies on integrated pest management (IPM) were developed such as the use of insect diamond back month to control insect pest in cabbage with 80 percent success rate;

c. An appropriate mix of chemicals including roundup and 2,4-D Amine capable of controlling two types of wild weeds which affect rice production was developed;

d. Research institutions produced 300.9 tons of breeder's seed so as to address the gap of seeds demanded by the Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA); and

e. Propagated more than three million cassava and grapes cuttings; and one million sweet potatoes were produced and distributed to farmers.

3.3.2 Strengthening Availability of Agriculture Inputs

a. Improved Seeds

The availability of improved seeds reached 58.6 thousand tons, equivalent to 46 percent of annual seed demand of 127,650 tons. Out of available seeds, 42,096.68 tons were produced in the country and 16,710.93tons were imported. In addition, the Crop Boards, TARI and ASA in collaboration with Private Sector produced and distributed 61.5 million crop seedlings equivalent to 60.9 percent of the targets of producing 101 million seedlings. Additionally, the Ministry through ASA established 500 hectares of seed farms and constructed irrigation infrastructure in Kilimi-Nzega, Arusha, Msimba-Kilosa, Mwele-Tanga, Tengeru and Namtumbo-Ruvuma seed farms.

b. Fertilizer

In the fiscal year 2022/2023, availability of fertilizer was 922,603 million tons. Out of that, 714,131 thousand tons were imported, 81,508thousand tons were produced in the country and 126 thousand tons were carryover from 2021/2022 season. On the other hand, 386,261.9 thousand tons of subsidized fertilizers were distributed to farmers.

c. Pesticides and crops pest outbreak control

The Tanzania Plant Health and Pesticides Authority (TPHPA) in 2022/2023, distributed 82.1 thousand litres of pesticides in 58 Councils of 12 regions including Manyara, Singida and Tabora to control pests and the outbreaks of fall armyworms, fruit flies and rats. Moreover, 2,670 litres of pesticides were distributed to control outbreaks of quelea quelea in 11 Councils of four (4) regions including Tabora, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Singida. Likewise, 2,000 kg of pesticides were used to control rats in Morogoro, Mtwara and Lindi regions as well as 300 litres to control fruit flies in Tanga, Dar es Salaam and Mwanza regions. Additionally, the Ministry purchased 20 drones to enhance control of plant pests.

3.3.3 Strengthening and Providing Soil Test Services

Land area of 264,841.5 acres were identified for establishment of block farms in 2022/2023, in Kigoma, Mbeya, Dodoma, Njombe, Singida and Kagera regions. The survey of the identified land was conducted for issuance of title deed. Also, 713 soil samples were collected for soil analysis.

3.3.4 Improving Irrigation Infrastructure

The area under irrigation in 2022/2023, was 727,280.6 ha, equivalent to 2.5 percent of the potential area for irrigation. In the same period under review, the Ministry through National Irrigation Commission (NiRC) signed 19 contracts for construction of new irrigation schemes out 25 schemes planned for construction. Also 19 contracts for rehabilitation of irrigation schemes were signed out of 30 schemes planned for rehabilitation. Additionally, 10 contracts for construction of irrigation dams were signed out of 14 dams planned for construction.

3.3.5 Strengthening Extension Services

In the fiscal year 2022/2023, the Ministry distributed 5,889 motorcycles to Agricultural Extension Officers in 25 Regions. Additionally, 979 GPS were installed in Dodoma, Mwanza, Morogoro and Iringa Regions for control purposes of the aforesaid motorcycles. Moreover, the Ministry established an Agriculture Call Center for facilitation of provision of technical advice and various information to agricultural stakeholders. A total of 11,000 farmers and other stakeholders received technical advice through the centre. Additionally, 77,388 agricultural stakeholders in the value chain of different crops received technical advice through the M-Kilimo. The Ministry also distributed 11 power tillers for Ward Agricultural Resource Centres (WARCs) in Morogoro, Singida, Iringa, Mwanza, Geita, Lindi, Songwe and Mbeya regions.

3.3.6 Strengthening Availability of Crop Markets

In the fiscal year 2022/2023, the Ministry in collaboration with the Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) and the Private Sectors facilitated to identify new foreign markets for agricultural crop produce, such as the United States, which imported 74.19 tons of shelled cashewnuts worth USD 455.7 thousands. In strengthening the access to market of agricultural products, the Ministry, in collaboration with stakeholders, enabled sales of 767.8 thousand tons of maize and rice worth USD 252.6 million as well as 396.8 thousand tons of pigeon peas, sesame and lentils crops with a value of USD 279.4 million. Also, 29,031 tons of avocado worth USD 52.3 million and 363.1 thousand tons of cash crops worth USD 693 million were exported.

In strengthening the domestic market, the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) and Cereals and Other Produce Board (CPB) purchased the following cereals and non-cereals: 51,741.85 tons of maize, 4,071.52 tons of sorghum, 2,776 tons of sunflower, 85.82 tons of crude oil, 8,862 tons of rice, 277 tons of wheat, 406 tons of beans, 393 tons of soybeans, 30 tons of yellow beans and 523 tons of raw cashew nuts.

3.3.7 Strengthening Capital Investment Systems

The Ministry in collaboration with other stakeholders established the Agricultural Development Fund in 2022/2023, after the then Minister of Finance and Planning approved and gazetted the Financial Law regulations of 2022 for establishment of the Fund. The Fund will stimulate sector growth rate and development; stabilize prices; provide subsidies for agricultural inputs (fertilizers, quality seeds, pesticides) to farmers; stimulate investment in agricultural research activities; and build the capacity of farmers, processors, extension officers and agricultural researchers.

During the fiscal year 2022/20223, concessional loans amounting TZS 169.66 billion from TADB was given to different companies which were dealing with agricultural activities for facilitating investment in the agriculture sector. Likewise, loans amounting TZS 57.5 billion were given to five (5) cooperatives and two (2) companies for purchasing coffee in Kagera, Mara and Mbeya regions. Additionally, TADB provided loans amounting TZS 21.7 billion to three (3) cooperatives and one (1) company for purchasing cotton and it approved TZS 17.52 billion for purchasing various crops.

CRDB Bank provided agricultural loans worth TZS 801 billion in 2022/2023. Out of that, TZS 494 billion were given to 472 AMCOS for facilitating various agricultural activities. Likewise, NMB bank provided loans to Agricultural Sector worth TZS 1.62 trillion. Furthermore, the Ministry, through the Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund (AGITF), granted 20 loans worth TZS 704.3 billion to farmers. Likewise, the AGITF started a soft loan service for facilitation of youth and women in terms of acquisition of capital for participation in agricultural activities. To begin with, the aforesaid service enabled availability of loans amounting TZS 200 million.

3.3.8 Improving Storage Capacities by Construction of Warehouses at Village and Ward Levels

Implementation of Improving Storage Capacities Project, the construction of storage facility in Katavi (Mpanda), Rukwa (Sumbawanga) and Manyara (Babati) was completed. However, the construction of similar facilities in Ruvuma (Songea), Njombe (Makambako), Songwe (Mbozi), Dodoma and Shinyanga was at 75.5 percent. Additionally, at the end of 2022/2023, 28 warehouses in Songea, Madaba and Namtumbo District were under construction. Also, Ministry, through TANIPAC, constructed 10 warehouses in Mrijo chini (Chemba), Busondo (Nzega), Ikindiro (Itilima), Nyakasungwa (Buchosa), Msangila (Bukombe), Mangaka (Nanyumbu), Chakwale (Gairo), Nyakitonto (Kasulu), and Kagezi (Kibondo).

3.3.9 Promoting Block Farms and Agricultural Parks

In the fiscal year 2022/2023, the Ministry identified a total of 26 farms with 264,841.5 acres for establishment of block farms in Kigoma (36,719.75 acres), Mbeya (52,165 acres), Dodoma (33,453 acres), Njombe (87,000 acres), Singida (50,000 acres) and Kagera (5,503.75 acres) regions.

3.3.10 Providing Fertilizer Subsidy to Farmers in 2022/2023

In the fiscal year 2022/2023, the Ministry planned to register and provide fertilizer subsidies to all farmers in the country. By the end of 2022/2023 season, a total of 449,795 tons of subsidized fertilizers were distributed to farmers. Furthermore, a total of 3,050,621 farmers were registered of which 801,776 farmers benefited from the fertilizer subsidy program in 26 regions. In addition, 28 importers of fertilizers, 3,265 small agents and three (3) producers in the country were registered in the fertilizer subsidy system to ensure successful distribution of fertilizers.

3.3.11 Strengthening Kilimo Anga

As part of efforts to strengthened Kilimo Anga Centre, the Ministry facilitated the completion aircraft maintenance in Nairobi - Kenya and initiated procedures to bring it back to Arusha. Furthermore, the Ministry has approved the procurement plan for a new aircraft for airborne crop pest control that should be delivered to Kilimo Anga Centre in 2023/2024.

3.3.12 Strengthening Cooperative Development

In the Fiscal year 2022/2023, the Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission (TCDC) had registered 7,300 cooperatives in the database compared to 9,741 cooperatives in the year 2021/2022. Out of those, 4,252 were Agricultural and Marketing Cooperative Societies (AMCOS), 2,034 were Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) and 1,014 were other forms of cooperatives. The decline was due to the de-registration of some cooperatives due to lack of qualifications. Additionally, members of cooperatives increased from 6.97 million in 2021/2022 to 8.36 in 2022/2023, as a result sensitization campaigns on the importance of cooperatives. The Commission also distributed 1.8 million tons of farm inputs worth TZS 1.8 billion for cotton, tobacco and cashew crops to farmers through AMCOS. Additionally, TCDC continued to coordinate the AMCOS in collecting and selling farmers' crops during the 2022/2023 whereby 1.8 million tons of produce worth TZS 1.6 billion were sold through the Warehouse Receipt System (WRS) and auctions.

The average key annual milestones implementation in 2022/2023 was 70 percent. About 10 milestones were on track out of 13 milestones. The milestones with the highest average physical achievements were in strengthening and provide soil test services (100%); and strengthening the availability of agriculture inputs (91.2%). The milestones with the lowest average physical achievements were strengthening KILIMO ANGA (0%); providing seeds subsidy for sunflowers, wheat and palm oil seedlings (20.8%); and strengthening agriculture research (42%). Detailed explanation on annual milestones physical achievements in 2022/2023 are as shown on Annex 3.

CHAPTER 4

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

4. STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

During the fiscal year 2022/2023, Ministry made strategic interventions in six (6) pillars namely increasing production and productivity; creating employment opportunities for youth and women and hence wealth creation; poverty reduction; enhancing the use of modern technologies in agriculture; strengthening food security and nutrition; and strengthening capital, markets and marketing systems. The strategic interventions were made and adjusted in accordance with the slow pace of funds disbursements to the Ministry. This compelled the Ministry to reduce the level of resources allocated for: irrigation projects, research and development, supply of inputs, provision of extension services, high post-harvest loss, access to market and marketing systems. Despite those challenges, a summary of strategic Interventions during 2022/2023 were as follows: -

4.1 Launching of Agenda 10/30 and BBT Youth Initiatives Program

4.1.1 Launching of Agenda 10/30

The Agenda 10/30 is guided by the Vision of transforming crop production for accelerating growth rate of crop subsector to 10 percent by 2030, attaining export value of USD 5 billion by 2030 as compared to USD 1.38 billion in 2022; increase area under irrigation from 10 percent to 50 percent by 2030 and reduce post-harvest loss from 35 percent in 2022 to single digit (5%) by 2030, hence leading to improved food security, wealth creation, (youth and women) employment and nutritional quality. Additionally, the Agenda 10/30 focuses on 13 priority crops value chain. The crops are cotton, sunflower, cashew nuts, maize, paddy/rice, cassava; sorghum; pulses/beans; coffee; avocados; soybean; sisal (fibre); and wheat.

4.1.2 Launching of BBT Youth Initiatives Program

In the year under review, the Ministry launched BBIT – Youth Initiative Program (BBT-YIP) as a tool for attainment of Agenda 10/30 aiming at promoting Tanzanian youth and women engagement in agribusiness for sustainable food systems and improved livelihoods. Additionally, the Program aimed to address challenges facing youth and women in agriculture which include limited or lack to access to knowledge and points of acquisition of skills, s agricultural land; agro-inputs and extension services; market and marketing systems; and financial services The also have limited information and coordination support as well motivation and positive attitude towards agribusiness. The program comprises four implementation components namely: -

i. Large collective farms (provide planned Block Farms)

ii. BBT Financing (provision of low-interest rate loans at 4.5 percent per annum);

iii. BBT Extension (BBT Agricultural Extension Entrepreneurship Scheme); and

iv. Wells (Boreholes) for Smallholder Farmers (for water to irrigate gardens).

BBT – YIP interventions are expected to result in quantifiable benefits including: (i) increased incomes from small and medium enterprises (ii) employment opportunities, generated by the expansion of on-and off-farm activities, including self-employment; (iii) increased yields through the adoption of GAPs, better quality seed (hybrid) and investments in water efficient drip irrigation to improve productivity and enable year round cultivation; (iv) reduced losses from climate-related stress and shocks; (v) increased sales and net margins and more efficient output market.

The aforesaid benefits will be generated by supporting access to finance and developing the capacity of producers and groups through business skills training, social mentoring and producer coaching. Additionally, the program will have intangible benefits such as: (i) empowerment and mitigation of common social risks through promoting socio-economic, gender and youth inclusiveness; (ii) improved nutrition due to access to more diversified and nutritious foods, higher income and improved stable production in the targeted value chains (iii) environmental sustainability, through the use of water efficient drip-irrigation and soil management practices under as part of GAP. The existence of trade and market opportunities due to Tanzania being a member of World Trade Organization (WTO) and other several regional trade agreements, including those of the East African Community (EAC), South African Development Community (SADC) and African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) will make BBT – YIP implementation to be successful.

During the year under review, several achievements were attained in BBT – YIP implementation. The achievements included: -

i. Launching of block farms by H.E Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of United Republic of Tanzania at Chinangali in Chamwino District; and

ii. Ministry of Agriculture established website www.bbt.kilimo.go.tz for youth and women opportunity to register and apply for training on agribusiness at incubation centers whereby 20,227 youth and women applied, of which 4,722 were females and 15,505 males. However, 812 youth and women were qualified and selected for first phase BBT – YIP training on agribusiness. Out of which, 282 were females and 530 Males.

4.2 Crop Sub sector budget Increase

The increased budget to the Ministry during FY 2022/2023 enabled the Ministry to undertake the following: -

4.2.1 Expansion of Irrigation Infrastructure

Irrigation has a multi-faceted role in contributing towards food security, self-sufficiency, food production and exports. It encompasses a wide range of interventions that enhance productivity and result in profitability for the rural farming population and the nation as a whole. During the fiscal year 2022/2023, the Government allocated TZS 361.5 billion to finance irrigation projects, which included construction of 25 new irrigation schemes, construction of 14 reservoirs to harvest rainwater for irrigation and renovation and completion of 30 irrigation schemes.

4.2.2 Strengthened Extension Services

Agricultural extension services have been almost entirely financed by the Public Sector. Generally, the extension services are aimed at giving technical advice and information to farmers that help to improve their farm management skills; and support farmers to form groups in order to increase their access to information, markets, credit facilities. However, there have been inadequate provision of extension services to farmers due to lack of working gears for extension officers. Accordingly, during the fiscal year 2022/2023, Ministry's unlocked the aforesaid challenge by buying and distributing 5,889 motorcycles and 400 extension kits to extension officers.

4.2.3 Restoration and Management of Soil Fertility

This is the process of improving the structure, microbial life, nutrient density and overall carbon levels of soil. Most farmers lack on-site information and as a result the selection of fertilizers for their farms is based on intuition or advice from local agro-dealers, without understanding the actual nutrient status required for their soil. Consequently, resulting in a mismatch between applied and required nutrients, yield stagnation and environmental degradation. During the fiscal year 2022/2023, the Ministry intervened in the challenge by distributing 45 soil scanners to extension officers countrywide. The devices were used in nutrient testing for farmers in various regions and provided a quick on-site access to key soil nutrients as well as advice on soil fertility management.

4.2.4 Increased Production of Quality Seeds and Seedlings

The farming systems in Tanzania to large extent are still dependent on rainfed agriculture and use low yielding seeds without adding adequate fertilizers, factors that contribute to great extent to low productivity and therefore production levels for various crops. In tackling the seeds challenge, the Ministry during the fiscal year 2022/2023 deliberately increased financial resources to ASA and TARI to enable them to increase the production of resilient, high-yielding and nutritious crop varieties. The produced improved seeds, suited to different AEZs, included maize, paddy, sunflower, wheat and seedlings for palm oil and avocado.

4.2.5 Provision of Subsidized Fertilizer to Farmers

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic disrupted supply chain of fertilizer due to closure of fertilizer manufacturing factories in the World and hence led to fertilizer price increase in the global market. Before the post-Covid-19 was stabilized, the Russian- Ukraine War started in 2022, which affected production and fertilizer transportation logistics resulting to an increase in fertilizer prices by over 50 percent in 2022/2023. In this regard, the Ministry introduced Fertilizer subsidization strategy for improvement of fertilizer accessibility especially for the small-scale farmers in rural areas.

4.2.6 Reduction of Post-harvest Loss

Post-harvest losses are estimated at 25 percent for grains and may reach 50 percent for more perishable foods (fruits, vegetables and tubers), mostly caused by poor handling during harvesting,

poor storage, pest attacks and rotting due to aflatoxins and other mycotoxins. The loss of quantity and quality of food due to post-harvest mismanagement may have a negative impact on nutrition. During the fiscal year 2022/2023, the Ministry, in collaboration with DPs, intervened in the challenge by developing small-scale community-based infrastructures, such as silos, warehouses and cold rooms, aiming at reduction of post-harvest losses.

4.2.7 Strengthening Local Supply Chains and Markets

Smallholder farmers in rural areas play a key role in supplying foodstuffs for urban population and raw materials for agro-processing industries. In this regard, there are several actors or players between the producer and the final consumer who contribute to determining both the producer prices and the consumer market prices. The cost of value addition incurred throughout the production value chain is usually distributed among the various parties involved and therefore imputed in determining the producer price paid to smallholder farmers. However, there is a weak link between smallholder producers in the rural areas and the availability of stable markets that offer competitive prices for their produce. And that is where NFRA and CPB comes in as price stabilizers by mopping of excess supply of food stuff that could have otherwise dampened market prices.

The Ministry in fiscal year 2022/2023, supported the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) and Cereals and Other Produce Board (CPB) to provide a market for farmer's produce, implement small processing and packaging units in rural areas and transportation of the processed products. Those initiatives facilitated the agencies to promote information systems on market prices that led to more remunerative conditions for smallholder farmers in rural areas.

4.3 Review of Taxes and Non-Taxes and Establishment of Agricultural Law

a. Taxes and non-taxes

During the period of 2021/2022 – 2022/2023, Ministry reviewed taxes and non-taxes which had negative impact on agricultural prosperities and recommended removal of nuisance or unnecessary ones to encourage agribusiness. The areas which fiscal measures were taken included: seed industry; fertilizers; edible oil; garden crops; and traditional cash crops. The fiscal measures which were undertaken in the aforesaid period are summarized on Table 4.1.

No	Tax/non-tax	Fiscal Measure	Purpose of fiscal measure taken
1	Value Added Tax (VAT)	i. Exempting VAT on cold rooms which are recognized by H.S Code 9406.10.10 and 9406.9010. ii. Exempting VAT on refrigerated trucks and cold rooms. iii. Exemption of VAT on raw materials for making fertilizers and fertilizer manufacturing machines.	i. To reduce costs of production of vegetable and flower producers in order to stimulate modern agriculture. ii. To prevent crops from spoiling after harvest and stimulate modern agriculture. iii. To reduce costs of production for local investors in fertilizer production.

No	Tax/non-tax	Fiscal Measure	Purpose of fiscal measure taken
2	Excise Duty	Impose a 10 percent excise tax on plastic fibers and ropes (synthetic fibers) imported from abroad or produced locally.	To protect the environment and stimulate production and use of sisal products.
3	Custom duties (CD)	i. To reduce CD from 25 percent to 0 percent for one year on cashew storage containers. ii. Sugar for Consumption imported with permits: To charge CD at a rate of 25 percent instead of 100 percent or USD 460 per ton of volume depending on the amount that will be greater for one year. iii. Sugar for Industrial Use imported with permits: To charge CD at the rate of 10 percent from the rate of 100 percent or USD 460 per metric ton depending on the rate that will be greater for one year. iv. To levy CD at the rate of 10 percent for one year from 0 percent rate on crude soybean oil, groundnuts, coconut and mustard.	i. To provide cost relief to cashew processing industries ii. To close production gap iii. To facilitate and provide re- lief to industries that use that product as raw material. iv. To harmonize the levels of those crude oils to be similar to the levels of crude sunflower oil, cotton and other crude oils whose levels are 10 percent.
4	Crop Tax on seeds	Amendment of the Local Government Fi- nance Act Chapter 290 by exempting Crop Tax on seeds.	To provide relief to farmers and encourage the use of quality agricultural seeds.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

b. Establishment of Agricultural Law

During the fiscal year 2022/2023, the Ministry undertook a review of the legal framework governing the agriculture, with a view to developing a new Agriculture Act. The new law will focus on protecting agricultural land, regulating the use of agricultural tools, and managing contract farming as well as coordinating the involvement of companies and non-governmental organizations in the agriculture. Additionally, the Ministry reviewed the National Irrigation Act No. 5 of 2013, and other laws and guidelines governing extension services. The new laws will cover issues such as regulation, development and management of irrigation farming, enabling and regulating Private Sector involvement in irrigation, management of extension officers to meet the objectives set by the Ministry.

CHAPTER 5

AGRICULTURE INPUTS

5. AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

For the purpose of this report, agricultural inputs refer to fertilizers, pesticides, and seeds. These three components are fundamental to agricultural production, contributing to improved crop yields and farm productivity. They are essential tools for the growth and sustainability of modern farming. Fertilizers supply vital nutrients to plants, ensuring healthy growth and higher yields. Quality seeds are the foundation of successful farming, offering improved genetic traits for resilience and better harvests. Pesticides safeguard crops from harmful insects, weeds, and diseases, contributing to food security and economic stability. Together, these inputs empower farmers to meet the rising global demand for food, while promoting efficient and sustainable agricultural practices.

5.1 Seeds and Seedlings

During the fiscal year 2022/2023, the availability of improved seeds reached 58,807.61 tons equivalent to 46 percent of 127,650 tons of annual seed required. Out of that, 42,096.68tons were produced domestically and 16,710.93tons were imported (Table 5.1). The availability of improved seeds in the country is carried out by public institutions (ASA, TARI, TCB and TTB) and private companies.

Table 5.1: Seed Availability (tons) in 2022/2023

Crop	Imported	Domestic Production
Maize	15,742.05	23,462.29
Paddy	-	849.87
Sorghum	14.97	132.31
Sunflower	209.94	1,094.25
Vegetable seeds	363.13	150.67
Beans	2.68	100.17
Cotton	-	16000
Green Gram	-	2.713
Groundnuts	-	15.647
Sesame	-	50.01
Wheat	168.10	226.75
Cow Peas	-	1.605
Tobacco	0.08	0.25
SoyBeans	209.98	10.14
Total	16,710.93	42,096.68
Total Availability		**58,807.61**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture 2023

5.2 Expansion of Area for Seed Production

In fiscal year 2022/2023, the ASA planned to open its abandoned farms in order to increase the area for seed production. The plan was implemented on three (3) farms whereby 875 hectares were cultivated (Table 5.2). Unfavorable weather conditions (heavy rainfall) resulted in 67.3 percent achievement of the plan to revive the farms.

Table 5. 2: Opening of Abandoned Farms in 2022/2023

S/N	Opened Farms	Planned area (Ha)	Area (ha) opened 2022/2023	Percentage of achievement (%)
	ASA – Msimba	400	540	135
	ASA – Mwele	300	240	80
	ASA – Namtumbo	300	0	0
	ASA – Kilimi	300	95	31.6
Total		**1,300**	**875**	**67.3**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

5.3 Involvement of Private Sector in Seed Production

ASA had been involving Private Sector in Seed Production by providing ASA's Seed farms to Private Companies. During the year under review, ASA provided farms to 10 Seed Companies for production of improved seeds. The farms provided to Seed Companies were at Mbozi (7 companies); Dabaga (one company); Namtumbo (one company) and Mwele (one company) (Table 5.3 and Figure 5.1).

Table 5.3: Some of the Seed Production companies in ASA's Seed Farms

No.	Company	Farm	Area (Ha)	Production (tons)
1	IFFA Seed	Mbozi	380	880
2	Namburi Agric Co.Ltd	Mbozi	150	216
3	Rieta Agro	Mbozi	30	70.5
4	MAMS	Mbozi	50	58
5	SANGE Agriseed Co.	Mbozi	50	20
6	PAVIG Agro	Mbozi	30	2.5
7	Meru Agro	Mbozi	1200	3761
8	SeedCo	Dabaga	250	738
	Total		**2,140**	**5,746**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Improved Seed production between ASA and Private Sector

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

5.4 Seed and Seedling subsidy

During the Fiscal Year 2022/2023, the Ministry provided 23,230 tons of subsidized seeds of sunflower, wheat and cotton to farmers. Furthermore, during the year under review, the Ministry provided 14,777,685 seedlings of palm; grapes; cashewnuts; and sisal to farmers (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Subsidized seeds and Seedlings to Farmers in 2022/2023

No	Crop	Seeds Provided (tons)	Seedlings Provided	Area in which seeds and seedlings were provided
1	Sunflower	1,004	-	39 districts in 5 Regions (Singida, Dodoma, Kagera, Mbeya and Mwanza)
2	Wheat	80	-	Makete District
3	Palm	0	1,922,626	Kigoma, Tabora, Kagera, Morogoro, Mbeya, Tanga, Mtwara and Katavi
4	Grapes	0	210,523	Chamwino, Mpwapwa, Dodoma and Kondoa districts
5	Cotton	22,146	-	56 Districts in17 Regions of Cotton Production areas

No	Crop	Seeds Provided (tons)	Seedlings Provided	Area in which seeds and seedlings were provided
6	Cashewnuts	0	11,000	13 Regions of cashewnuts production areas
7	Sisal	0	12,633,536	Muheza, Korogwe, Handeni, Kilosa, Mkinga, Singida, Tarime, Bunda, Rorya, Mkuranga, Rufiji, Ruangwa, Bariadi, Shinyanga and Same districts
	Total	**23,230**	**14,777,685**	

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

5.5 Fertilizers

In the Fiscal Year 2022/2023, availability of fertilizer was 922,603 tons compared to 560,551 tons in 2021/2022, equivalent to an increase of 64.6 percent. Out of that, 81,508 tons were produced domestically, 714,131 tons were imported; and 126,964 tons were carried over from 2021/2022 season. Additionally, in the year under review, utilization of fertilizer was 580,628 tons compared to 363,599 tons in 2021/2022 which is equivalent to an increase of 59.7 percent (Table 5.5).

Table 5.5: Estimated fertilizer demand, availability and utilization 2018/2019-2022/2023

Fertilizer Indicator	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Estimated Fert. Demand (MT)	514,138	586,604	718,051	698,260	677,730
Carry-over (MT)		168,397	219,206	117,900	126,964
Domestic Production (MT)	28,318	33,873	42,695	62,724	81,508
Imported Fertilizers (MT)	514,725	524,972	504,122	379,927	714,131
Fertilizer Exported (MT)	96,370	145,367	171,254	98,055	116,606
Total Availability (MT)	543,043	727,242	766,024	560,551	922,603
Utilization (MT)	364,968	457,855	476,870	363,599	580,628

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

During the Fiscal year 2022/2023, one of the Ministry's priorities was to provide fertilizer subsidy to farmers. In the year under review, the Ministry provided subsidized fertilizers to farmers amounting to 386,262 tons worth TZS 876.63 billion. Out of which TZS 505.73 billion were Farmer's contributions and TZS 370.90 billion were Government subsidy (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6: Fertilizer Subsidy (in TZS Billion) provision to Farmers in 2022/2023

Month	Quantity (tons)	Farmer Contribution (TZS Billion)	Subsidy Value (TZS Billion)	Full Amount (TZS Billion)
Aug-22	2,124	2.80	2.37	5.17
Sep-22	17,603	23.64	19.78	43.43
Oct-22	39,421	52.39	43.47	95.86
Nov-22	54,052	71.91	59.78	131.70
Dec-22	61,217	79.91	64.45	144.36
Jan-23	70,618	90.55	71.96	162.51
Feb-23	55,364	71.14	57.14	128.29
Mar-23	34,040	44.25	19.62	63.88
Apr-23	16,930	22.72	9.97	32.69
May-23	16,570	22.27	10.93	33.20
Jun-23	18,322	24.14	11.41	35.55
Total	**386,262**	**505.73**	**370.90**	**876.63**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

Tanzania Fertilizer Regulatory Authority (TFRA) in 2022/2023, provided fertilizer inspection training to 30 Agriculture Officers from 30 District Councils. It also established a central regional office in Tabora region to strengthen the control of fertilizers. As part of its duty to safeguard customers, TFRA inspected 1,492 fertilizer dealers, which revealed violations of the Fertilizer Law by some traders.

5.6 Pesticides

In 2022/2023, the Ministry, through its TPHPA, continued to strengthen the control of crop outbreaks which include quelea birds, Fall Arm Worms, locust, rodents and fruit flies through surveys, purchasing and distributing agrochemical and training farmers. TPHPA managed to purchase 106,000 litres out of 118,500 litres planned in 2022/2023, equivalent to 89.45 percent of the target. In addition, 82,124 litres of pesticides were distributed to 58 Councils of Manyara, Singida, Tabora, Katavi, Tanga, Geita, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Ruvuma, Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Dodoma regions, which facilitated control outbreaks of fall armyworms, fruit flies and rats, therefore saving paddy, maize, and sorghum crops planted on 110,000 hectares of farmers' fields.

TPHPA collaborated with LGAs and controlled outbreaks of quelea quelea in 11 Councils of Mwanza, Tabora, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Singida regions whereby 2,670 litres of pesticides were used. Likewise, 2,000 kg of pesticides were used to control rats in Morogoro, Mtwara and Lindi regions as well as 300 litres were used to control fruit flies in Tanga, Dar es Salaam and Mwanza regions. Furthermore, TPHPA was facilitated by the Ministry and managed to purchase (a) 20 drones for enhancement of plant pests control; (b) 19 portable DNA sequencers for easily

identifying insects, diseases and invasive weeds on plants, crops and agricultural products that are imported. (c) and distribute of 12,650,000 acre-packs to 550,000 cotton farmers, which was equivalent to 281 percent of the target of acquiring and distributing 4,500,000 acre packs to cotton farmers; (d) and distribute15,015 tons of cashew fungicides, equivalent to 60 percent of the target of distributing 25,000 tons of sulfur powder; (e.) 2,684,470.5 litres, equivalent to 178.9 percent of 1,500,000 litres of liquid pesticides, where 483,000 farmers benefited; and, (f) 84,938.48 litres of tobacco pesticides (Yamaotea and Deltamethrin), 480,721 packets of imidacloprid 70 percent WG where a total of 70,318 farmers benefited (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Subsidized Pesticides Provided to Farmers in 2022/2023

No	Crop	Pesticides Provided (Litres)	Pesticides Provided (tons)	Distribution Purpose and brandy name	Area in which pesticides were provided
1	Paddy, Sorghum and Millet	106,000		To control armyworms, fruit flies and rodents' outbreak	58 districts in12 Regions of Singida, Manyara, Tanga, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Dodoma, Tabora, Katavi, Ruvuma, Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Geita
		2,670		To control quelea birds' outbreak	11 districts in 5 Regions of Mwanza, Tabora, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Singida
			2	Rodent Control	Morogoro, Mtwara and Lindi
		300		Fruit flies control	Tanga, Dar es salaam and Mwanza
2	Cotton	12,650,000		Acre packs	All cotton production areas
3	Cashewnuts	2,684,470	15,015.0	Powder Sulphur Wettable Sulphur	All cashew nut production areas
4	Tobacco	84,938	480,721 (Packs)	Yamaotea and Deltamethrine Imidacloprid	All Tobacco Production areas
Total		**23,230**	**15,017.03**		

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

TPHPA managed to inspect 314 shops in the regions of Tabora (54), Shinyanga (26), Geita (41), Mwanza (60), Simiyu (32), Mara (28), Dar es Salaam (10), Morogoro (8), Mbeya (4), Ruvuma (1), Iringa (35) and Songwe (15) in order to strengthen the availability of quality pesticides and to control the presence of low-quality pesticides. The Authority also inspected the Red Locust breeding areas in Wembere (Tabora), Malagarasi (Kigoma), Iku (Katavi) and Lake Rukwa (Rukwa) parks, which revealed the presence of a small number of red locusts in the Iku Park (Katavi), which were controlled.

In strengthening the use of pesticides, TPHPA provided training on safe and correct uses of pesticides to 711 stakeholders including large and small farmers, traders, extension officers, and sprayers in Mwanza, Mara, Mbeya, Iringa, Morogoro, Lindi, Mtwara and Arusha Regions. In addition, TPHPA tested the health of 116 farmers in large farms of cut-flowers, tea and coffee, to determine the effects of toxic residues resulting from the extensive uses of pesticides. The result revealed that out of 116 farmers tested, 10 were not following the procedure for correct uses of pesticides and education was given on best way to protect themselves from effects of pesticides.

TPHPA registered 160 new pesticides for country use, issued 19 permits to import pesticides into the country and 125 pesticide registration documents. It also analyzed the quality of 407 pesticides whereby the result showed that all pesticides were safe and good quality. The Authority inspected 791 plants shipment imported, out of which 39 were identified with pests and the plants were placed in quarantine for analysis.

CHAPTER 6

CROP PRODUCTION AND FOOD SECURITY

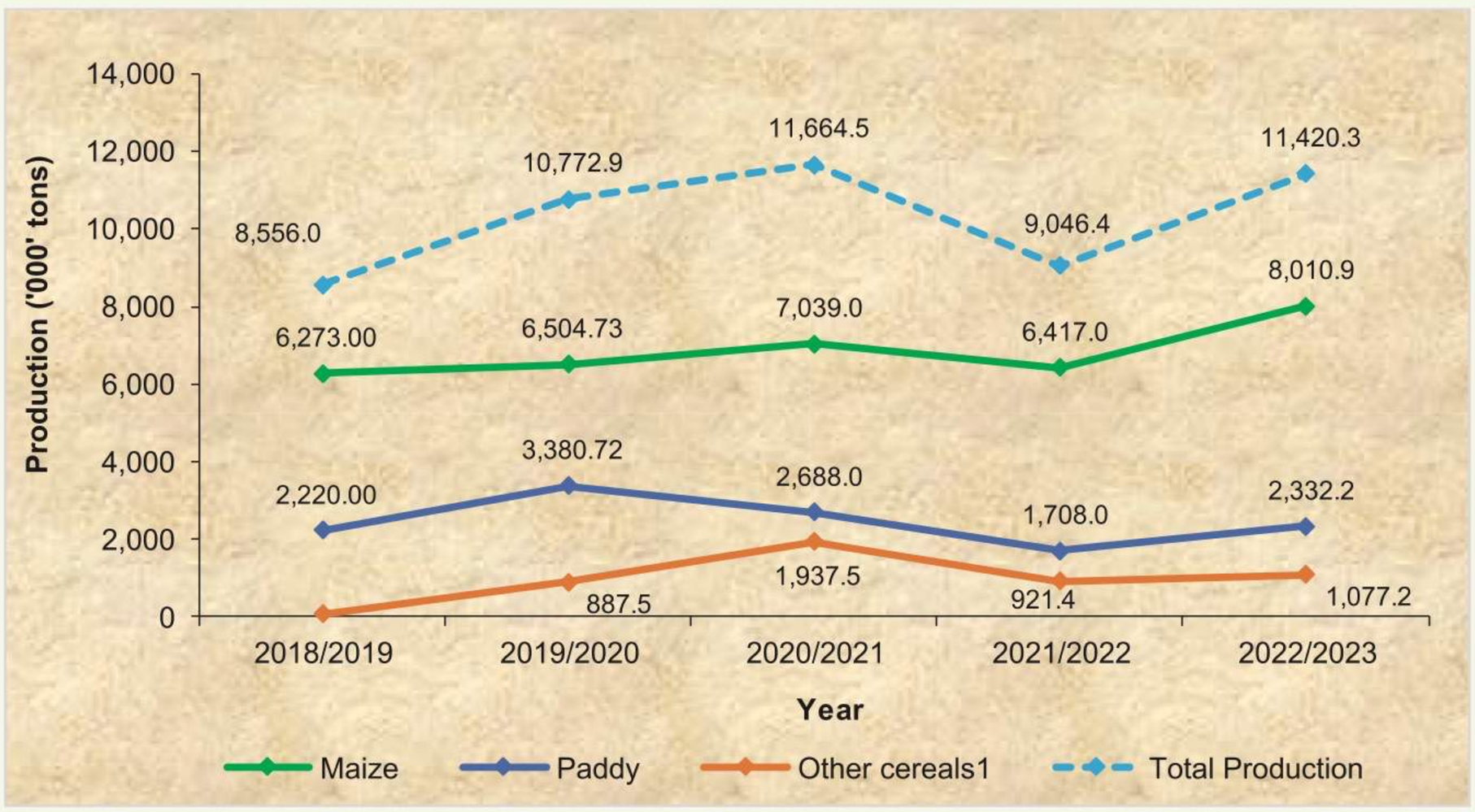
6. CROP PRODUCTION AND FOOD SECURITY

6.1 Crop Production

6.1.1 Cereal Crops

During the fiscal year 2022/2023, production of cereals increased to 11.4 million tons from 9 million tons in 2021/2022, equivalent to an increase of 26.2 percent (Annex 4). During the period under review, maize production increased by 24.8 percent to 8.01million tons compared to 6.4 million tons produced in 2021/2022. Likewise, the production of paddy/rice increased to 2.3 million tons in 2022/2023 compared to 1.7 million tons in 2021/2022 equivalent to 36.5 percent increase (Figure 6.1). The increase in cereal production was a result of adequate rainfall received in most of the production areas; improved extension services; increased use of appropriate agricultural inputs and technology and improved post-harvest handling.

Figure 6.1: Cereals crop Production ('000' tons) Trend from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023

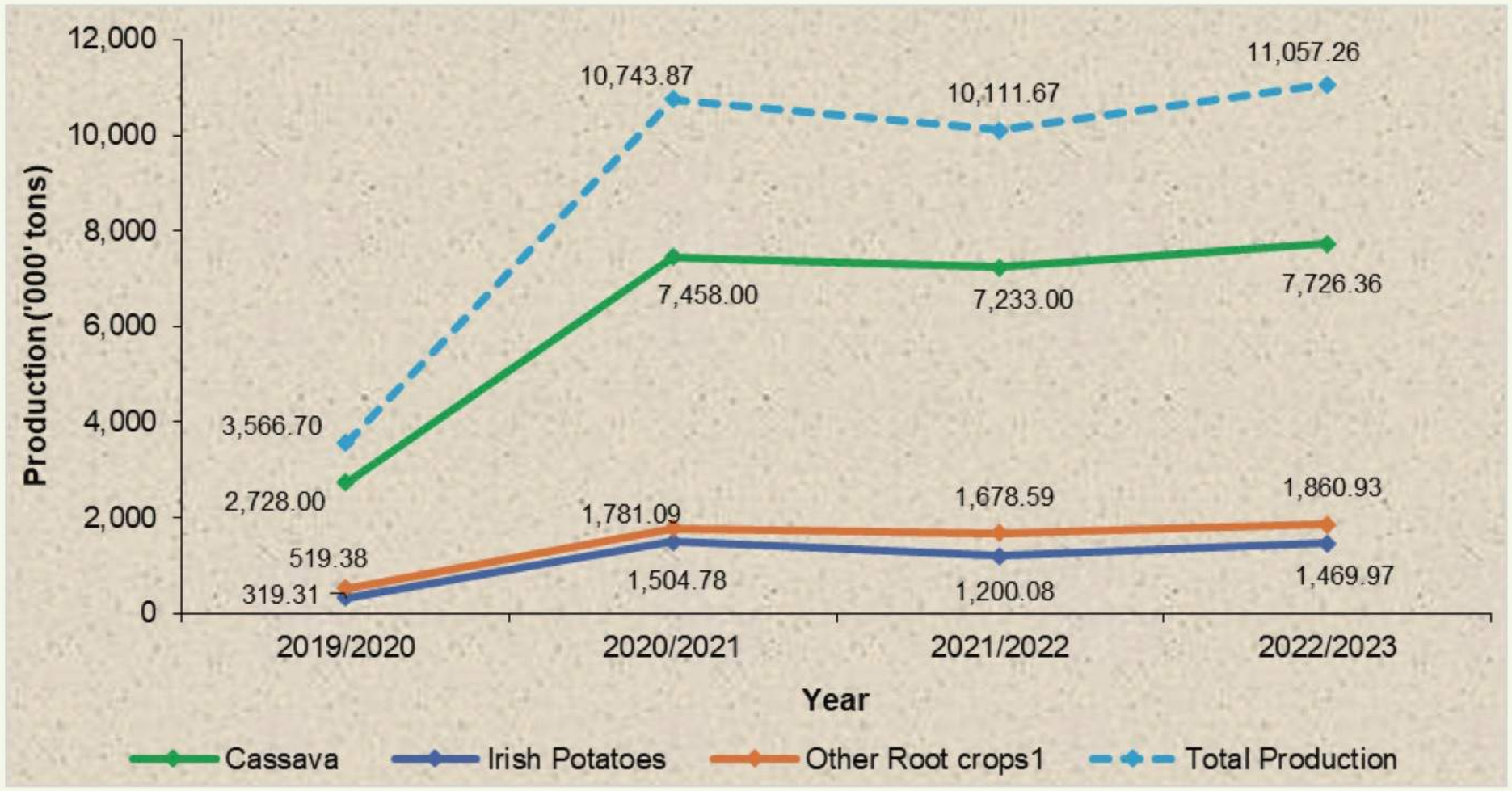


Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/023

6.1.2 Root and Tubers crops

During the fiscal year 2022/2023, production of root and tubers increased to 11.1 million tons from 10.1 tons produced in 2021/2022, equivalent to 9.3 percent increase. Production of cassava increased from 7.2 million tons in 2021/2022 to 7.7 million tons, equivalent to 6.8 percent increase (Figure 6.2). The increase in root and tubers was a result of adequate rainfall received in most of the production areas; improved extension services; increased use of appropriate agricultural inputs and technology and improved post-harvest handling.

Figure 6.2: Root and Tubers Production ('000' tons) Trend from 2019/2020 to 2022/2023

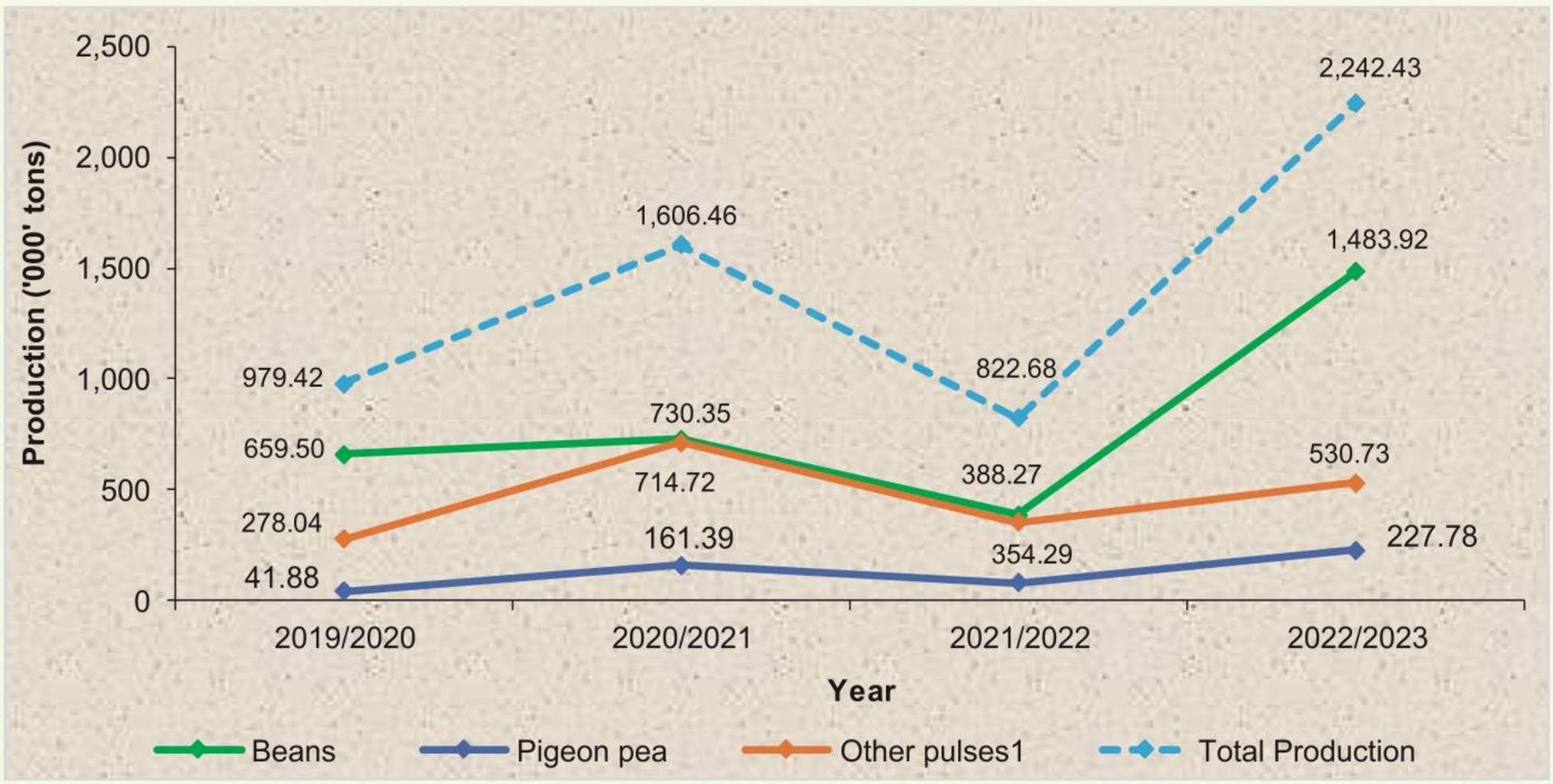


Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

6.1.3 Legumes/pulses crops

During the fiscal year 2022/2023, production of legumes/pulses crops increased to 2.2 million tons from 0.8 million tons in 2020/2021, equivalent to an increase of more than 100 percent (Annex 4). In the year under review, beans production increased to 1.4 million tons from 0.3 million tons in 2021/2022, equivalent to an increase of more than 100 percent. Additionally, soybean production increased to 13,584 tons in 2022/2023 from 5,152 tons in 2021/2022 (Figure 6.3). The increase in legumes/pulses production was a result of adequate rainfall received in most of the production areas; improved extension services; increased use of appropriate agricultural inputs and technology and improved post-harvest handling.

Figure 6.3: Legume/Pulses Production ('000' tons) Trend from 2019/2020 to 2022/2023



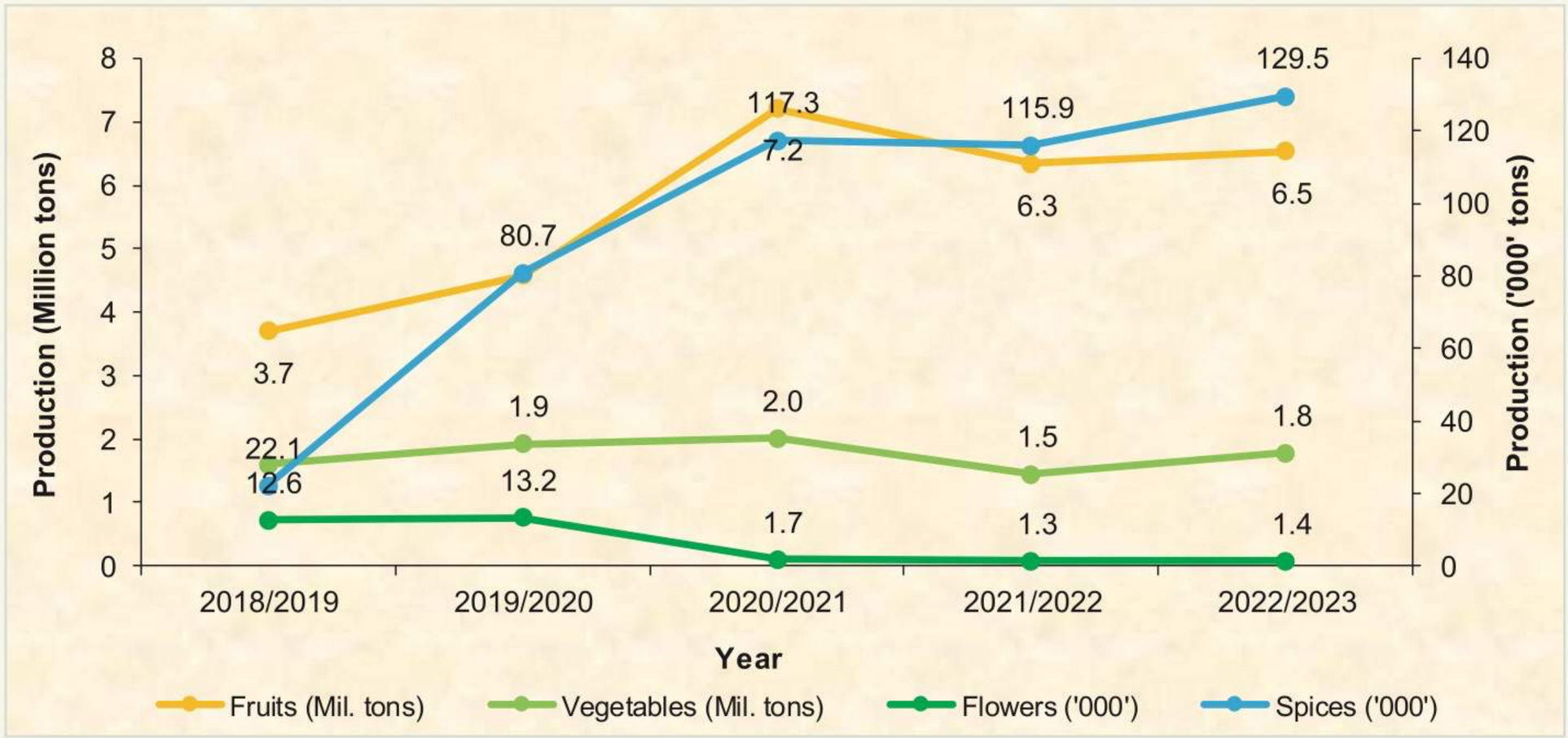
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

6.1.4 Horticulture Crop Production

The main horticulture crops produced in 2022/2023 were fruits, vegetables, spices and flowers. The production of the said horticulture crops was 8.4 million tons in 2022/2023 compared to 7.9 million tons in 2021/2022, equivalent to an increase of 6.8 percent (Annex 5). The increase was largely contributed by strengthening of extension services, use of quality seeds, fertilizers, agricultural tools, nursery (green house), drip irrigation and the improvement of storage facilities and transportation. Moreover, the production of fruits increased from 6.34 million tons in 2021/2022 to 6.53 million tons in 2022/2023 increase by 3.1 percent. This shows a slight growth, reflecting a steady increase in fruit production over the years. Likewise, the production of vegetables grew by 22.6 percent from 1.45 million tons in 2021/2022 to 1.78 million tons in 2022/2023. This indicating a notable recovery or growth in vegetable production during the period under review. Additionally, flower production increased from 1,338 tons in 2021/2022 to 1,351 tons in 2022/2023.

Spices showed consistent growth, with production rising from 115,894.1 tons in 2021/2022 to 129,517 tons in 2022/2023, an increase by 11.8 percent compared to 2021/2022 season. Additionally, among types of fruits produced, the production of avocado fruits increased from 188,712 tons in 2021/2022 to 195,000 tons in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 3 percent. Furthermore, TARI, in collaboration with the Private Sector, produced 5.53 million avocado seedlings (Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4: Trend of Horticulture Crop Production (tons) by Crop Type from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023



Source: Ministry of Agriculture Speeches 2022/2023

6.1.5 Oil Seed Crop Production

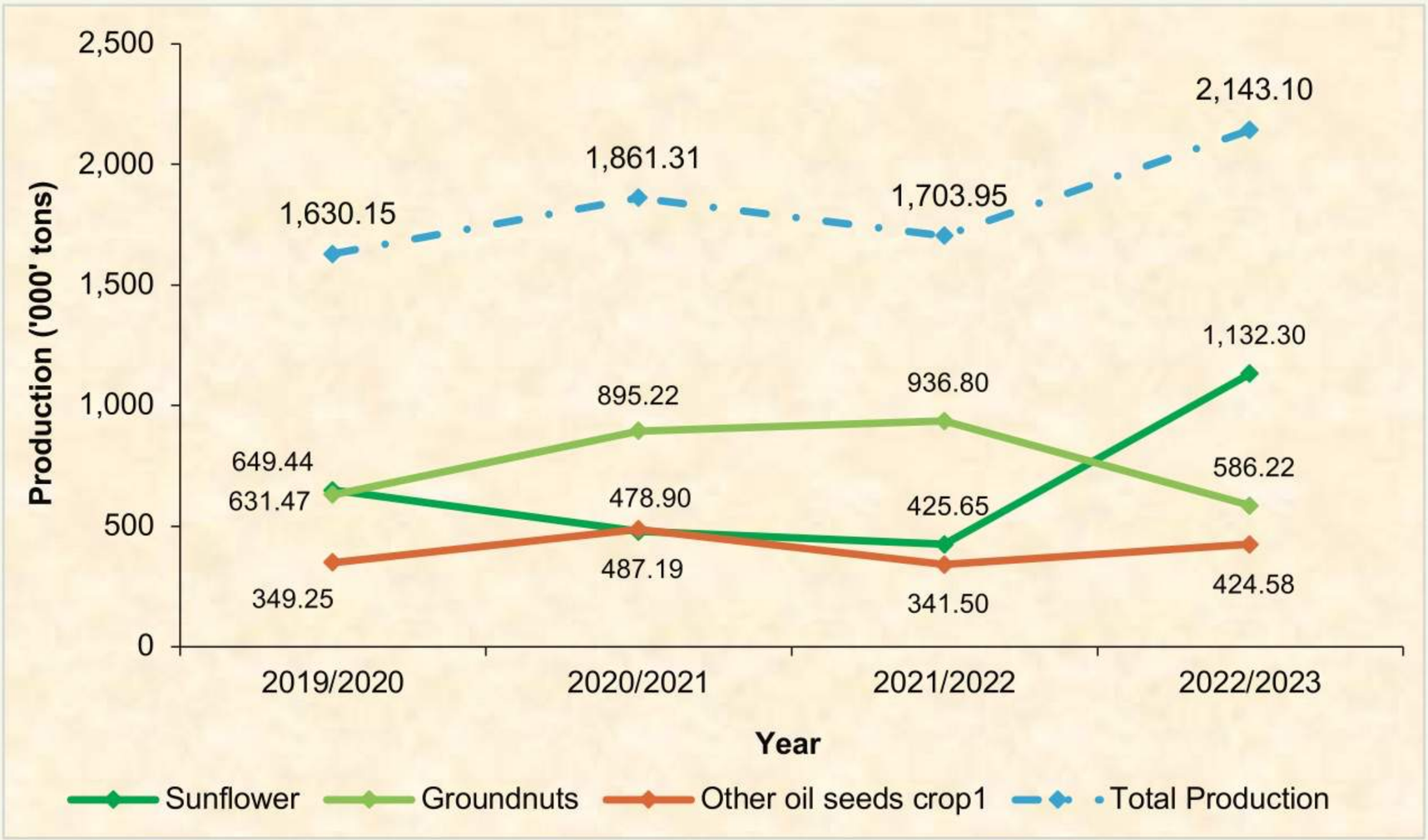
During the fiscal year 2022/2023, production of oil seed crops was from sunflower, groundnuts, sesame, palm oil and soybeans. Production of oil seed crops was 2.1 million tons compared to 1.7 million tons produced in 2021/2022, equivalent to an increase of 25.8 percent (Table 6.1). production of sunflower increased to 1.1 million tons in 2022/2023 from 0.4 million tons in 2021/2022, equivalent to an increase of more than 100 percent. Moreover, sesame production increased to 0.2 million tons from 79,170.4 tons in 2021/2022 (Figure 6.5). The increase was due to Government intervention in provision of sunflower and sesame improved seeds.

Table 6.1: Oil Seeds Production (tons) Trend in Tanzania from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023

Crop	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	Percentage Change of last two years (%)
Sunflower	649,437	478,900	425,653	1,132,298	166.0
Groundnuts	631,465	895,219	936,799	586,216	- 37.4
Sesame	228,920	236,162	79,170	266,994	237.2
Palm	42,387	58,791	60,790	62,125	2.2
Coconut	77,939	192,239	201,539	95,465	-52.6
Total	**1,630,148**	**1,861,311**	**1,703,951**	**2,143,098**	**25.7**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture 2022/2023

Figure 6.5: Trend of Total Oil Seeds Production (tons) from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023



Source: Ministry of Agriculture 2022/2023

6.1.6 Traditional Cash Crops Production

In fiscal year 2022/2023, six (6) main cash crops continued to be grown whereby they contributed largely to the country's foreign exchange earnings worth USD 724.3 million. The main traditional cash crops grown were sisal, tea, coffee, cotton, tobacco and cashew nuts. Production of traditional cash crops increased by 15.5 percent to 1.11 million tons in 2022/2023 compared to 0.98 million tons in 2021/2022 (Figure 6.6 and Annex 6). This was attributed by Government initiatives including provision of subsidies (fertilizer and pesticides), improved extension services. Production and role of some selected cash crop is as described here under.

a. Cotton

Cotton is vital sources of income for about 600,000 cotton farmers in Tanzania. It is the dominant employer and source of livelihoods for most households in 17 regions of Tanzania. About 80% of all cotton produced in Tanzania is exported to various countries led by Pakistan, Vietnam, Bangladesh and India. Cotton export volume for the 2022/2023 marketing season was 52,398 tons (78%) contributing to USD 152.76. Being labour intensive Cotton sub-sector in Tanzania employs most households in cotton growing regions.

b. Cashewnut

Cashewnut production has been an important source of income for many cashewnut farmers in Tanzania employing up to 70% of the population in cashewnut growing regions. Cashewnuts contribute about 4% of the total foreign earnings, whereby in 2022/2023 the country earned USD 226.9 million and became the first among the commercial strategic crops in the country. In FY 2022/2023 production reached 189,113.8 tons.

c. Coffee

Coffee is one of Tanzania's primary export crops accountings for 3 percent of total export earnings in the country. In FY 2022/2023, the crop contributed about USD 228 million and the major export markets in the year under review were Japan, Italy, Germany, Belgium and the USA. The coffee industry in the country employs more than 450,000 households in coffee growing regions, and indirectly benefits an estimated 2.4 million Tanzanians.

d. Tobacco

Tobacco is among the main strategic cash crops in Tanzania and the leading crop which earns foreign income in Tanzania as compared to other cash crops. The crop Has employed more than 2.5 million Tanzanians in its production value chain among which are more than 142,000 tobacco farmers. contributes to the economy through foreign exchange earnings, contributes to the ppayments of taxes and levies. During the financial year 2022/2023, exports of tobacco contributed to foreign earning amounting USD 185.64 million.

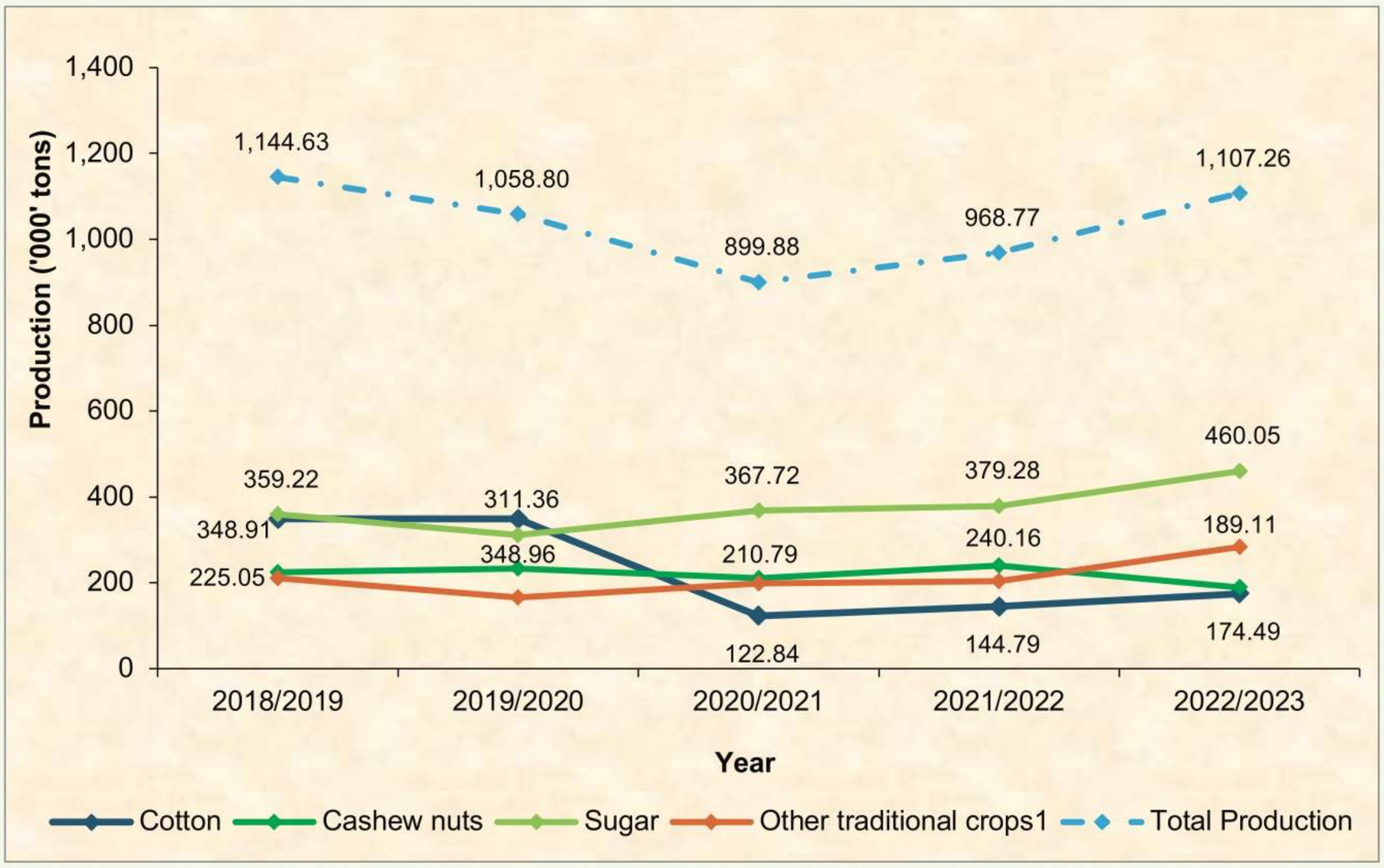
e. Sisal

Sisal is among the strategic crop that employs about 475,000 people of which 120,000 are direct employment and 355,000 indirect per a year. Sisal industry contributes foreign exchange where as in 2022/2023 a total of 29,572.42 tons were exported worth USD 51.10 million. The export markets in the year under review were Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea, Morocco, Togo, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, China, Spain, German and United Kingdom.

f. Tea

Tea in Tanzania is among the strategic crops; it has an average annual production of between 25,000- 30,000 Tons which contributes to an average of USD 45 Million annually to Government. It provides employment in the factories and plantations to about 50,000 people and approximately indirect employment of 2,000,000 people. In the year under review, Tanzania exported 21,090,533 Kilograms of made tea, worth USD 32.26 with an average price of USD 1.53 per kilogram.

Figure 6.6: Traditional Cash Crop Production ('000' tons) Trend from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023



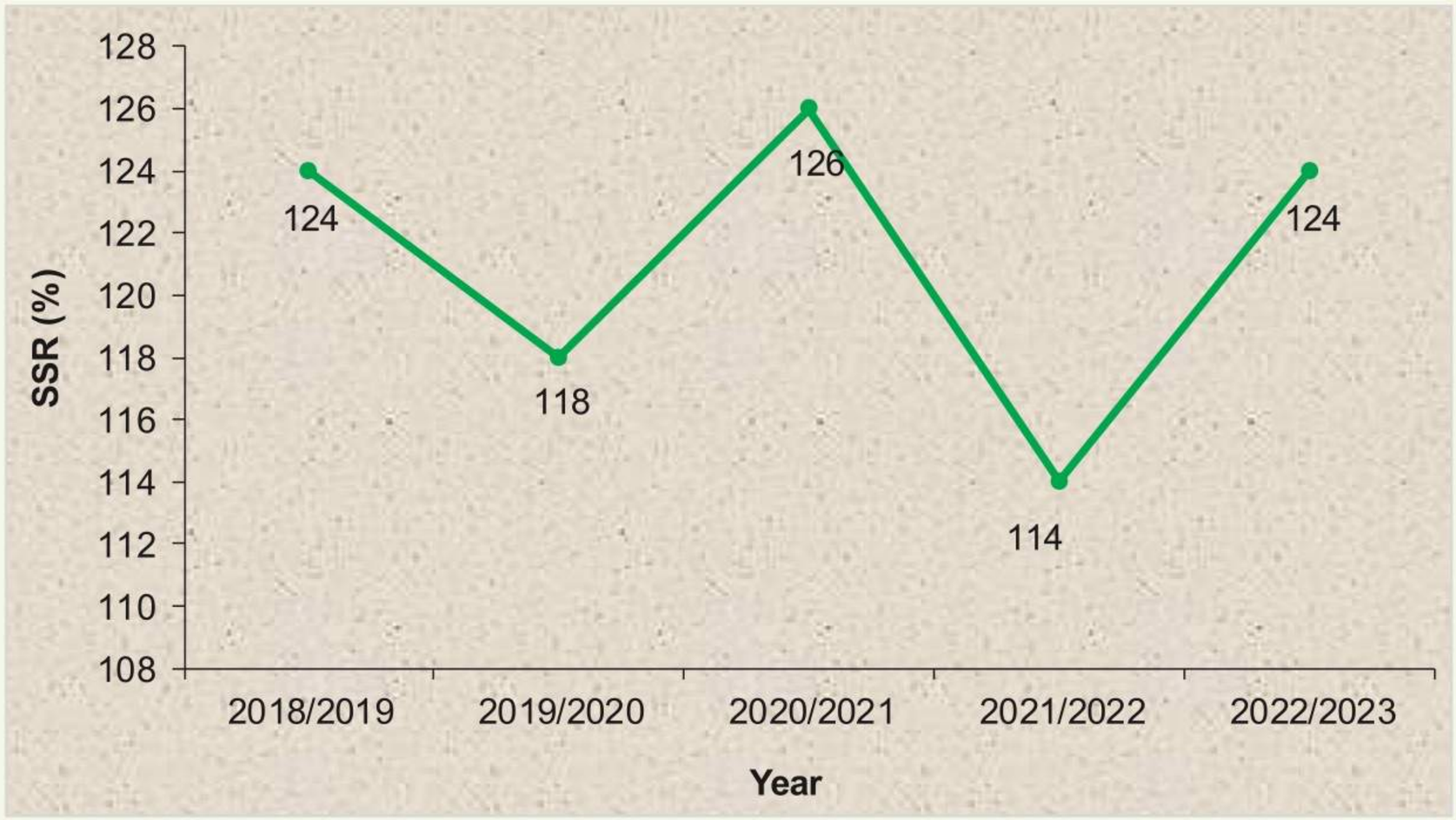
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

6.2 Food and Nutrition Security

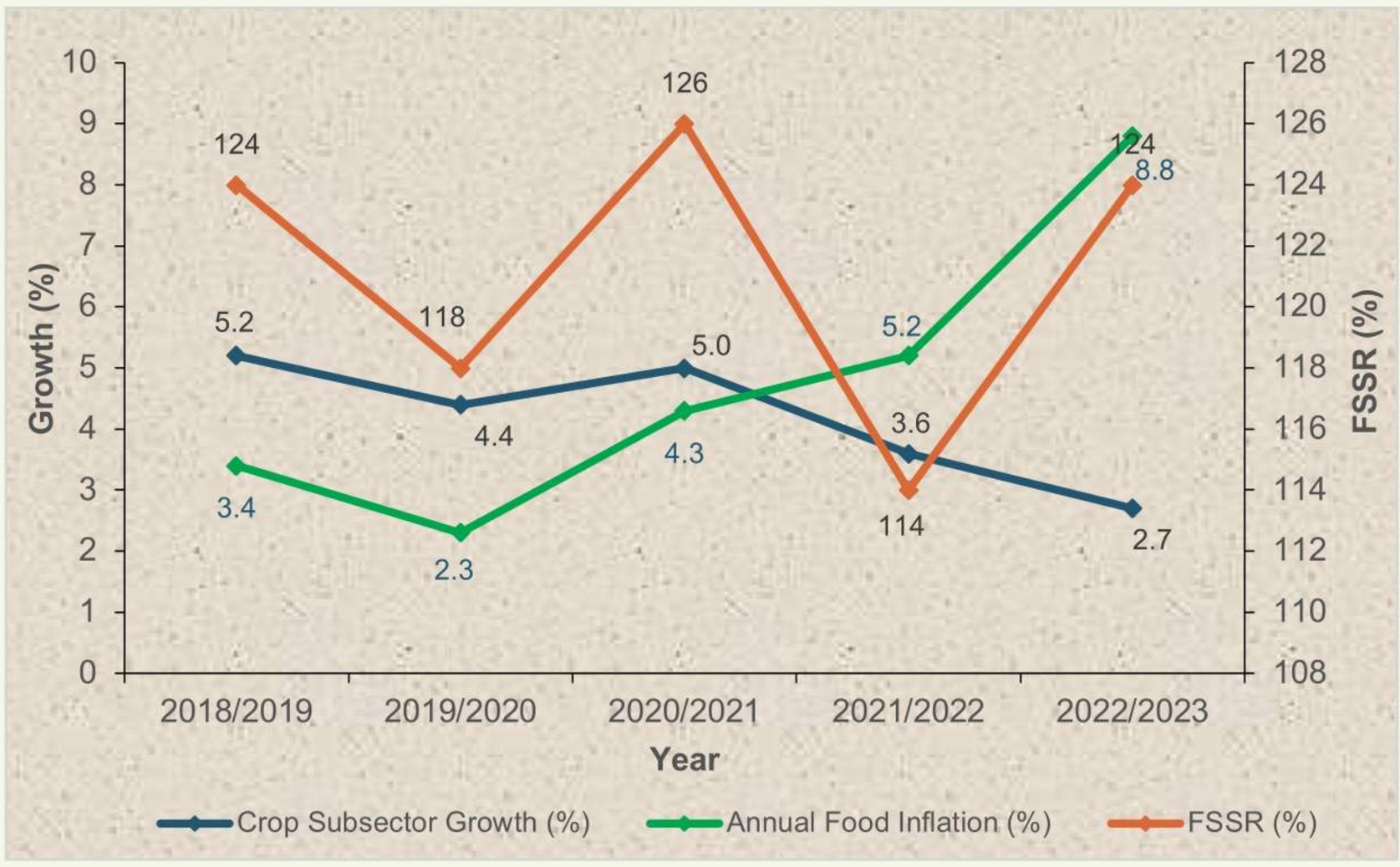
6.2.1 Food Self-Sufficiency Ratio

During fiscal year 2022/2023, Food Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) was 124 compared to 114 in 2021/2022. Furthermore, the SSR had been at a surplus level for four (4) years consecutively ranging from 118 to 126 except in 2021/2022 which was at sufficiency of 114 (Figure 6.7). The major food crops that are consumed in the country are maize, rice, pulses, banana and cassava. The higher SSR for the four years were largely attributed to good climatic condition, input supplies, agricultural policy and other efforts from different stakeholders within the sector.

Figure 6.7: Food Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023



6.2.2 Food Basket and Eating Pattern

Tanzania's food basket is a customized basket of local agricultural products available for daily individual consumption which are characterized by cereal and non-cereal produce.

The calculation and compilation of food basket involves forecast surveys and retrieval of food crop production data and information from the Regional and District Council levels partly through Crop Monitoring and Early Warning System (CMEWS) conducted by Ministry of Agriculture. Additionally, actual field visits of CMEWS team of experts to eye - witness crop performance in both bimodal and unimodal areas in respect of long rainy season (masika) as well as short rainy season (vuli) applied.

Tanzania Food Crop Basket in respect to CMEWS comprise of two categories of crops, namely, Cereals and Non-Cereals in grain equivalent factor. In Addition, two categories involve Key main 12 crops. The contribution of individual crops is calculated annually. Based on trends for fiscal year 2019/2020 to 2022/2023, the basket behavior showed that; contribution of individual crop varies from year to year as indicated in Annex 7 maize dominated the basket (34 - 36%) annually compared to other crops. Unlike other neighboring countries, Tanzania food basket is characterized by lack of nutritional varieties.

6.2.3 Nutrition

According to National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (2021/2022–2025/2026), Ministry is responsible for the followings: -

i. To contribute towards national food and nutrition security through the increased production, processing, and marketing of safe and diversified food crops;

ii. To promote skill building to ensure the regular availability of safe foods;

iii. To promote the multiplication of seeds, seedlings, and cuttings of the nutrient-rich varieties of crops (orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, high protein maize, cassava, and vitamin A-rich bananas) and distribute them to farmers;

iv. To promote the development and adoption of culturally acceptable smart technologies in agriculture; and

To encourage, undertake and coordinate research, development and training. In implementing those responsibilities, the Ministry, in collaboration with other stakeholders, prepared Bio-fortification Guideline for stakeholders on the entire value chains. The guideline enables stakeholders to plan, implement and manage various bio-fortification initiatives. In fiscal year 2022/2023, there were nine (9) bio-fortified varieties of three common staples. Those including: -

i. Two (2) high iron and zinc bean varieties (Selian 14 and Selian 15);

ii. Two (2) vitamin A maize variety (VAH 517 and VAH 519); and

iii. Five (5) vitamin A orange fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) varieties (Ejumula, Kiegea, Mataya, Kakamega and Kabode)

During the fiscal year 2022/2023, the Ministry, through TANIPAC project, conducted training to 18 LGAs on prevention of aflatoxin through aflatoxin smart Good Agricultural Practices (GAP). The aforesaid LGAs were: Kongwa; Kiteto; Gairo; Kilosa; Kasulu; Kibondo; Bukombe; Itilima; Newala; Nanyumbu; Namtumbo; Chemba; Babati; Kondoa; Bahi, Nzega and Urambo. Additionally, 5,098 lead farmers were trained in prevention of aflatoxin and 170 demonstration plots were established. Moreover, 600 Food processors and transporters from Kiteto (160), Gairo (135), Kilosa (160) and Kongwa (145) were trained on aflatoxin control. The overall training objective was to build farmers' knowledge on the prevention of aflatoxin contamination before harvesting by adhering to good agricultural practices (GAP) and application of aflasafe through demonstration plots.

CHAPTER 7

IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT AND EXTENSION SERVICES

7. IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT AND EXTENSION SERVICES

In reducing over-dependence on rain-fed farming, the Government allocated TZS 361.5 billion in the financial year 2022/2023 for the construction of irrigation schemes, rainwater harvesting reservoirs for irrigation, and completion of rehabilitation of irrigation schemes. Additionally, the Ministry distributed 45 soil scanners to extension officers aiming at testing soil nutrients for farmers in various regions and provided a quick on-site access to key soil nutrients as well as advice on soil fertility management.

7.1 Irrigation development

7.1.1 Area under Irrigation

The Ministry through National Irrigation Commission (NiRC) increased area under irrigation from 694,715 hectares in 2021/2022 to 727,280 in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 4.7 percent. The increase was largely contributed by implementation of various Projects and Programs such as Expanding Rice Production Project (ERPP), Small Scale Irrigation Development Project (SSIDP) and Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP). The irrigated area was expanded into different regions as follows: -

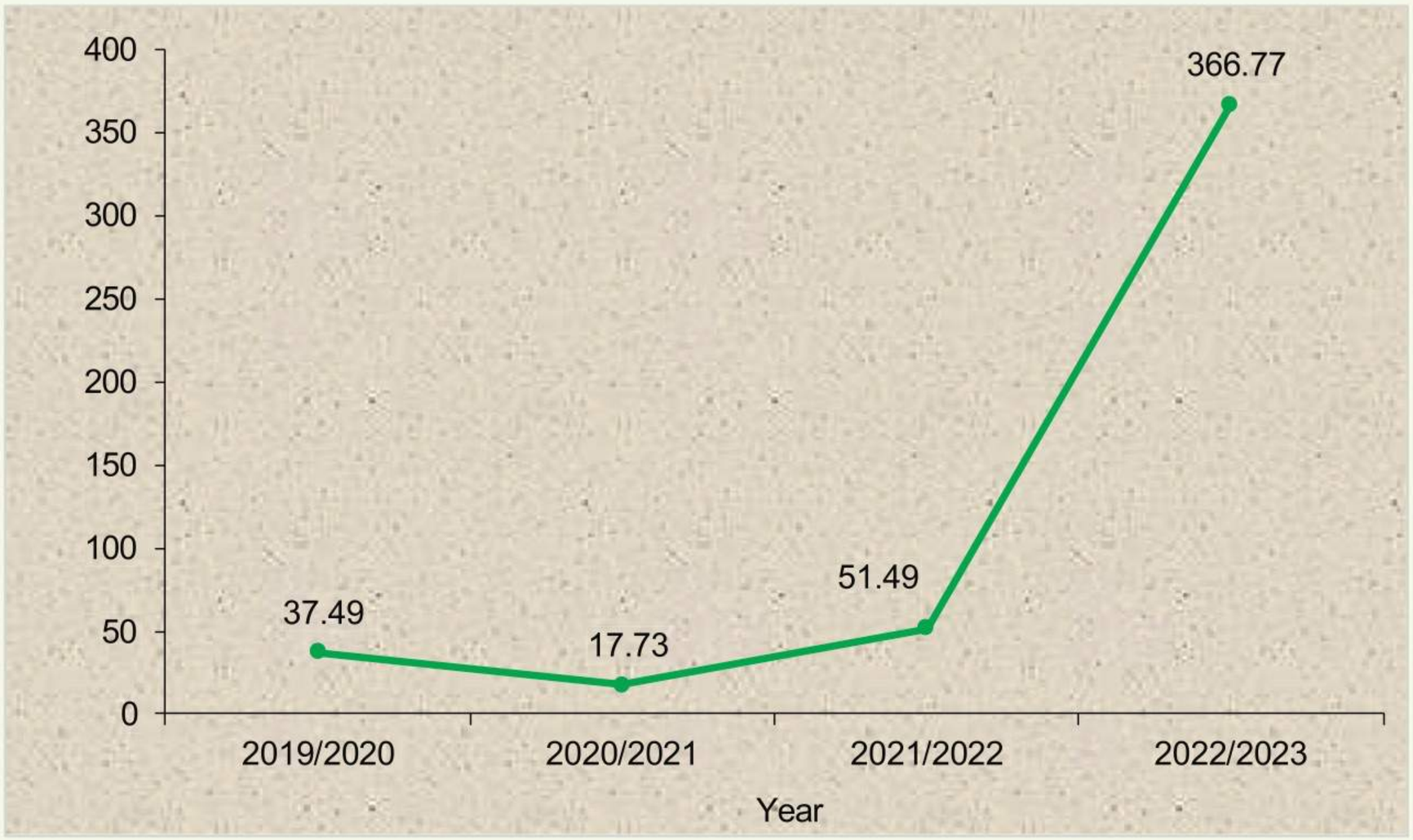
i. The Lake zone (Mara, Kagera, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Geita and Mwanza) increased irrigated area from 78,096 hectares in 2021/2022 to 79,396 hectares in 2022/2023;

ii. The Southern highland zone (Njombe, Iringa, Mbeya and Songwe) increased irrigated area from 139,412 hectares in 2021/2022 to 163,412 hectares in 2022/2023;

iii. The Northern zone (Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Arusha) increased irrigated area from 159,249.20 hectares in 2021/2022 to 162,513.20 hectares in 2022/2023 and

iv. The Southern zone (Lindi, Mtwara and Ruvuma) increased irrigated area from 36,487 hectares in 2021/2022 to 39,487 hectares in 2022/2023 (Annex 8).

Figure 7.1: Budget Allocation Trend for Irrigation Development from 2019/2020 to 2022/2023



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

In fiscal year 2022/2023, area under irrigation increased by 4.7 percent to 727,280.6 hectares compared to 695,045 hectares in 2021/2022. As a result, irrigation area increased to 2.5 percent of the total area of 29.4 million hectares suitable for irrigation compared to 2.4 percent in 2021/2022. The increase was largely attributed by Private Sector initiatives in constructing irrigation schemes in Morogoro, Kilimanjaro, Njombe and Iringa regions. Crops grown in irrigation schemes includes vegetables, tea, avocado, sugarcane and seeds. During the period under review, NiRC registered 410 irrigators' organizations compared to 266 organizations in 2021/2022, equivalent to an increase of 54.0 percent. The increase was due to continued NiRC efforts in providing training and awareness on the importance of formulating irrigation associations. Training was conducted in Mbeya, Dodoma, Iringa, Ruvuma, Manyara, Mwanza, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Tabora, Njombe and Arusha regions. NIRC continued with construction of 14 irrigation dams which have 131.5 million cubic metres as shown in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: List of Irrigation Dams in Tanzania

S/N	Region	District	Dam	Volume (Cubic Meter)	Crops grown
1	Shinyanga	Shinyanga	Nyida- Kasoli -Katunguru	114,500,000	Paddy
2	Simiyu	Bariadi		1,890,000	Paddy
3	Mwanza	Sengerema		2,150,000	Paddy
4	Kigoma	Ujiji	Luiche	2,500,000	Paddy, Maize &Vegetables
5	Singida	Mkalama	Msingi	1,875,000	Paddy, Garlic and onions
6	Rukwa	Sumbawanga	Ilemba	3,250,000	Maize, Paddy
7	Geita	Sengerema	Ibanda	6,350,000	Paddy
8	Dodoma	Chamwino	Membe	5,100,000	Paddy & Vegetables
9	Manyara	Mbulu	Tlawi	1,100,000	Paddy, Garlic & Vegetables
10	Tabora	Sikonge	Ulyanyama	3,780,000	Paddy & Maize
11	Tabora	Sikonge	Kalupale	2,260,000	Paddy
12	Tabora	Uyui	Igwisi	2,130,000	Paddy
13	Dodoma	Mpwapwa	Msagali	92,000,000	Paddy, Maize & Vegetables
14	Tabora	Tabora Mc	Goweko	2,650,000	Paddy & Maize
Total volume (cubic metre)				**131,535,000**	

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

The achievements in expanding irrigated area mentioned above were partly attributed to an increase in the budget allocated for irrigation by seven (7) times in the year under review. The budget allocated for irrigation in 2022/2023 was TZS 366.77 billion compared to TZS 51.49 billion in 2021/2022 (Figure 7.1).

7.1.2 Irrigation projects implemented

Feasibility study and detailed design of 22 irrigation basins

During the fiscal year 2022/2023, the Ministry through National Irrigation Commission started conducting feasibility studies and detailed design in five (5) basins with an area of 306,361 Ha. The valleys include Mkomazi in Korogwe DC, Manonga Wembere in Iramba DC, Mtambo in Hai DC, Umba in Lushoto DC and Lukuledi in Masasi DC. The implementation of the said exercise reached 75 percent in 2022/2023 (Annex 9).

Rehabilitation of 27 Irrigations schemes

In fiscal year 2022/2023, the Ministry through NiRC started rehabilitation of 20 irrigation schemes of Matebete, Utoro, Isenyela, Herman, Chosi, Madibira and Gonakuvagogolo (Mbarali), Mgongola (Mvomero), Idete (Mlimba), Mgambalenga (Kilolo), Mbaka (Busokelo), Idudumo II (Nzega), Sukuma (Buchosa), Usense (Nsimbo),Myamba (Same), Endagaw (Hanang), Muhukuru (Songea DC), Mtula (Mafinga), Mahenge (Korogwe) and Kirya (Mwanga). Additionally, in the year under review, NiRC started rehabilitation of six (6) irrigation schemes of Makangarawe (Mbarali),

Mwamakulu (Mpimbe), Mbalangwe, Kiroka, Tulo – Kongwa (Morogoro DC), Itete (Kilombero). Those projects reached at 35 percent of implementation (Annex 10).

Construction of 14 Irrigation dams

In fiscal year 2022/2023, the Ministry through NIRC started construction of 14 irrigation dams of Membe (Chamwino), Msagali (Mpwapwa), Goweko (Uyui), Kasoli ((Bariadi), Katunguru ((Sengerema), Nyida (Shinyanga), Tlawi (Mbulu), Ilemba (Sumbawanga) and Msingi (Mkalama). Moreover, Ulyanyama, Kalupale (Sikonge), Ibanda (Geita), Luiche (Ujiji) and Igwisi (Uyui) were constructed in the year under review and the construction reached at 50 percent (Annex 11)

Construction of 19 new Irrigation schemes

During the fiscal year 2022/2023, the Ministry through NiRC started construction of 17 new irrigation schemes of Mkombozi (Iringa), Msesule (Mbarali), Rudewa (Kilosa), Ulyanyama (Sikonge), Magurukenda (Buchosa), Luiche (Ujiji), Katunguru (Sengerema), Kasoli (Bariadi), Tlawi (Mbulu TC), Membe (Chamwino), Kongogo (Bahi), Lyamalagwa (Nzega), Eyasi Valley (Karatu), Msingi (Mkalama), Rabour (Rorya), Ilemba (Sumbawanga), Mandaka Mnono (Moshi DC), Iyombo (Tabora MC), and Makwale (Kyela). The construction of the said irrigation schemes reached at 40 percent (Annex 12).

7.2 Agricultural Extension Services

During the fiscal year 2022/2023, the Ministry distributed 5,889 motorcycles equivalent to 84.1 percent of the target of distributing 7,000 motorcycles to 5,889 agricultural extension officers in 25 Regions. Furthermore, the Ministry established a monitoring center (Control Center) to monitor the use of motorcycles by Extension Officers and continues to coordinate the installation of GPS on the distributed motorcycles. Up to the end of June 2022/2023, 979 GPS were installed in Dodoma, Mwanza, Morogoro and Iringa regions.

The Ministry established an Agriculture Call Center which was launched on July 5, 2022, for facilitation of technical advice and various information to agricultural stakeholders. Up to the end of June 2022/2023, 11,000 farmers and other stakeholders received technical advice through Call Center. The center provides services from 7:30 am to 4:00 pm seven (7) days a week. In addition, the Ministry, through the M-Kilimo system provided technical advice to 77,388 agricultural stakeholders in the Crop value chains. Moreover, the Ministry purchased and distributed 1,020 chairs and 23 tables in five (5) Ward Agricultural Resource Centers (WARCs) in Dodoma, Singida and Simiyu regions. In addition, the Ministry distributed 11 power tillers in the WARCs of Dodoma, Morogoro, Singida, Iringa, Mwanza, Geita, Lindi, Songwe and Mbeya Regions.

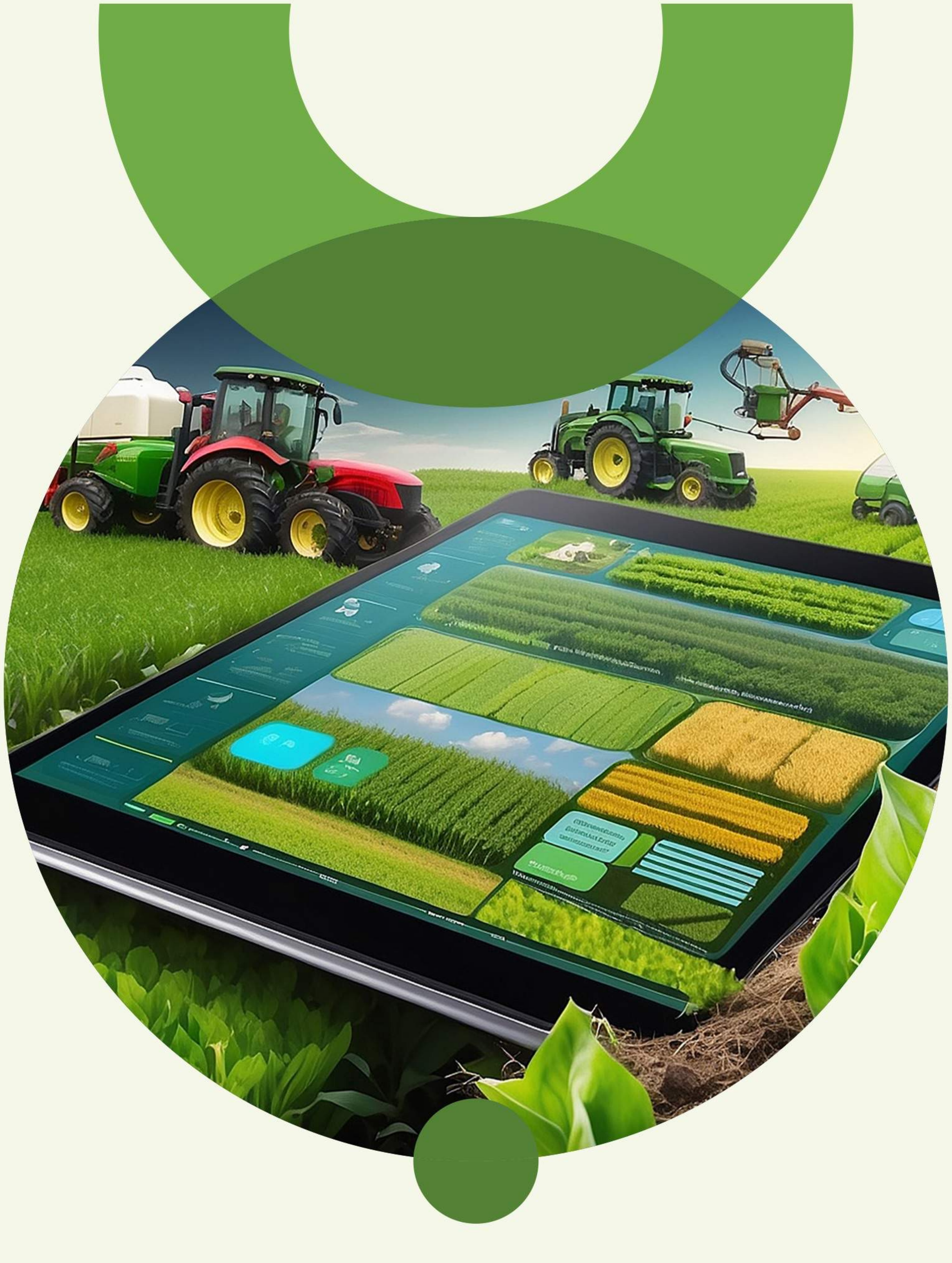
7.2.1 Training and Research

During the fiscal year 2022/2023, a total of 3,115 students were enrolled for certificate and diploma levels in 14 Government Agricultural Training Institutes compared to 2,948 students enrolled in 2021/2022, equivalent to an increase of 5.7 percent. The increase was due to continued Government efforts in implementing Agricultural Training Institutes Development Strategy (2020–

2025) which focused on construction and rehabilitation of teaching and learning infrastructures. During the period under review, 14 Agricultural Tutors were sponsored for Undergraduate and Master's Degrees.

7.2.2 Research and Innovation

During the fiscal year 2022/2023, Ministry through Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) discovered 10 types of improved seeds compared to five (5) types of seeds discovered in 2021/2022. Out of those, seven (7) types were bean seeds, and three (3) types were millet seeds. During the period under review, TARI produced 259.9 tons of improved cereal, pulse and oil crops compared to 994.2 tons produced in 2021/2022. Out of those, 6.6 tons were breeder seeds, pre-basic seeds (178.0 tons), basic seeds (29.9 tons) and certified seeds (45.4 tons). In addition, the Institute produced 1.48 million seedlings/cuttings compared to close to 8 million seedlings/ cuttings produced in 2021/2022. Furthermore, about 4 million cassava cuttings were produced and distributed to farmers in Lake zone, Southern Highlands and Coast regions.



CHAPTER 8

AGRICULTURE DIGITALIZATION, VALUE ADDITION AND MARKETING

8. AGRICULTURE DIGITALIZATION, VALUE ADDITION AND MARKETING

8.1 Digitalization

The Ministry's initiative to establish a digital register of all farmers in the country has also been expanded to digitization of other agricultural information such as (i) the Agricultural Trade Market Information System (ATMIS), which offers online services for export permits, phytosanitary certificates, and quantities of crops exported and their country destinations; (ii) Marketing Intelligence System (MIS), which captures and reports on a daily basis prevailing domestic and international market prices; (iii) warehouse receipt system (WRS); (iv) the Tanzania Mercantile Exchange (TMX) (established in 2018) as a platform where farmers, traders, exporters and other various market actors are able to access domestic and global market and obtain a fair price in selling or buying of commodities; (v) Mobile Kilimo (M-Kilimo) platform where crop sellers can exchange information and agree on prices using mobile phones; and, (vi) electronic dashboard for crop stocks dynamics is the hub for real-time crop stock insights for farmers, traders, or industries enthusiast. The system provides the latest data and analysis on stock on the number of warehouses, markets, sellers and buyers. through crop dynamics system. In the year 2022/2023, 1,734 warehouses were registered where by 258 were Government warehouses and 1,476 were Private warehouses; 374 markets were registered. Out of which, 249 were Primary markets and 124 Secondary markets. Additionally, 437 buyers and 208 sellers were registered.

In pursuit of enhancing agricultural productivity and fostering sustainable development, the Ministry recognizes the critical role of timely and accurate information dissemination to farmers and stakeholders. To address the challenges of inadequate access to extension services and modern agricultural practices, in FY 2022/2023, the Ministry established a dedicated Call Center for Agricultural Extension Services. This initiative was designed to bridge the communication gap between agricultural experts and farmers, providing a reliable platform for knowledge sharing, problem-solving, and capacity building. The Call Center serves is a centralized hub for delivering real-time, expert advice on crop management, pest control, soil fertility, weather updates, market access, and modern farming techniques. By leveraging digital communication technologies, the service ensures that even the most remote farming communities can access the support they need to improve productivity and enhance food security. For example, in FY 2022/2023, through Call Centre, the Ministry attended 9,562 calls through this initiative, whereby the stakeholders were given technical advice for improving crop productivity and production.

In the FY 2022/2023, in recognizing the critical role of accuracy, timely, and reliable data in planning, policy formulation, and resource allocation, the Ministry prioritized the strengthening of the Agriculture Routine Data System (ARDS). The ARDS is a cornerstone for monitoring and evaluating agricultural performance, capturing vital information on crop production, market dynamics, and other key indicators across the country. To address existing challenges such as data inconsistencies, reporting delays, and limited accessibility, in 2022/2023, the Ministry undertook significant measures to modernize and expand the system. The measures included: Investing in IT infrastructure, including server upgrades and secure data storage systems, to support the growing demand for agricultural information and distributing 964 tablet computers to

extension officers; Partnering with local and international organizations to align ARDS with global best practices and integrate advanced analytical tools.

Additionally, in 2022/2023, the Ministry in recognizing the critical importance of fertilizers in boosting agricultural productivity and ensuring food security, established Fertilizer Information System (FIS), a web based digital platform designed to streamline fertilizer management across the country. This system enhanced accessibility, distribution, and efficient use of fertilizers to the farmers across the country. The FIS aims to ensure transparency, efficiency, and accountability in the supply chain by providing real-time data on fertilizer demand, distribution, and utilization. It serves as a tool to support decision-making for policymakers, agro-dealers, and extension officers while enabling farmers to access subsidized fertilizers and essential agricultural inputs. Through this system, in the agricultural year 2022/2023, the Ministry successfully registered 3.3 million farmers into the Fertilizer Information System. This achievement reflects the government's commitment to creating an inclusive and robust framework that directly benefits smallholder farmers, who form the backbone of the country's agricultural sector. By leveraging the FIS, MoA has not only improved input delivery mechanisms but also fostered greater collaboration among stakeholders to enhance agricultural productivity and sustainability.

8.2 Value Addition

Agro-processing has the advantage of enabling farmers to get better prices, but in general generates jobs; enhances food security by reducing post-harvest losses; increases shelf life of products; and enhances export potential of processed products instead of raw agricultural products. Despite the large quantities of agricultural products, most of them are exported in raw forms due to the low capacity of agro-processing for some of the commodities

The country has about 120 crop value chains, which are clustered in cereals (maize, rice, wheat, millet and sorghum), traditional cash crops (sisal, cotton, coffee, sugar, tobacco, tea, pyrethrum and cashew); oil seeds (sunflower, palm and groundnuts); horticulture (spices, fruits and vegetables); root crops (cassava, sweet potatoes and irish potatoes) and pulses (beans, pigeon peas and soybean). The aforesaid crops have limited value-addition due to inadequate forward and backward linkages between the agriculture and other sectors such as manufacturing, finance, energy and transportation. For instance, during fiscal year 2022/2023, the number of cereals' processors were 430, out of which 296 are for maize, 131 for rice, one for sorghum, two for finger millet, while 146 are for sunflower (Annex 13). However, according to the Tanzania Agro-Industries Development Flagship - TAIDF, 2020, there are some of the existing agro-processing capacities is underutilized due to unreliable supply of quality raw materials; weak institutions to aggregate small farmers' production into viable volumes for off-takers/processors; low level of agro-processing infrastructure, particularly among SMEs and insufficient domestic demand.

The agenda 10/30 launched during FY 2022/2023 has taken into account the importance of unlocking challenges that limit agro-processing in the country. This includes ensuring that the Building a Better Tomorrow (BBT) Program establishes linkages between producers (Youth) and agro-processors.

8.3 Marketing

Agricultural trade plays a crucial role in the food systems of a country. It provides livelihoods for farmers and other stakeholders employed along value chain and contributes to reduction of food insecurity regionally and globally. Additionally, agricultural trade enhances consumers' choices that provide access to more varieties and high-quality foodstuffs, which allows a country to produce crops that have comparative advantages.

Fetching good market prices of agricultural products, i.e. farm gate prices, is crucial for the smallholders. However, most of the agricultural products get low market prices due to low quality resulting from low use of mechanized farming, improved seed varieties, fertilizers, pest management and under-recognition of market requirements. Weak mechanisms for accreditation, testing, quality monitoring, grades and standards of agricultural products also depresses the level of commodity prices offered to farmers.

8.3.1 Domestic and International Trade

During the fiscal year 2022/2023, the Ministry continued to strengthen marketing systems for agricultural produce including commodity exchange, warehouse receipts system, auctions and contract farming. During the period under review, coffee and cocoa were traded through auction and commodity exchange, while cashew nuts and pigeon peas were traded through the warehouse receipt system. Moreover, maize and rice were traded through open markets while tea, tobacco, sunflower, cotton and coffee were traded through contract farming. The systems helped to improve the prices of some agricultural products in the domestic market. On the other hand, the Ministry secured markets for avocado in China and processed cashew nuts in USA.

8.3.1.1 Domestic Trade

During the FY 2022/2023, NFRA and CPB purchased a total of 70,884.8 tons of cereals and non-cereals. Out of that, 20,0112.8 tons (18,463.6 tons were maize, 512.8 tons were paddy and 1,036.5 were millet) were purchased by NFRA; and 50,872 tons of cereals and non-cereals by CPB as indicated in Table 8.1

Table 8.1: Cereals and non-cereals purchased by CPB in 2022/2023

Crop	Maize	Sun-flower	Crude oil	Rice	Wheat	Beans	Millet	Soy-beans	Yellow beans	Raw cashews
Quantity Purchased (tons)	34,484	2,776	86	8,862	277	406	3,035	393	30	523

In the fiscal year 2022/2023, the price of robusta coffee in the domestic market increased by 32.1 percent to TZS 1,850 per kilogram compared to TZS 1,400 per kilogram in 2021/2022. Price of cotton increased by 28.6 percent to TZS 1,800 per kilogram in 2022/2023 compared to TZS 1,400 per kilogram in 2021/2022. On the other hand, average price of maize increased by 74.1 percent to TZS 83,200 per 100 kilograms in 2022/2023 compared to TZS 47,800 in 2021/2022. Moreover, the average price of rice increased by 51.8 percent to TZS 216,800 per 100 kilograms in 2022/2023 compared to TZS 142,800 in 2021/2022 (Table 8.2). This was attributed to an increase in demand in domestic and international markets.

Table 8.2: Trend of Average Wholesale Price (TZS/100 Kilograms) in Domestic Market from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023

Crop	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	2021/ 2022	2022/ 2023	Percentage Change for last two years (%)
Maize	44,300	64,400	63,200	47,800	83,200	74.1
Rice	168,600	169,200	159,500	142,800	216,800	51.8
Millet	84,400	86,400	107,600	99,200	123,600	24.6
Sorghum	140,500	132,900	129,500	151,800	169,500	11.7
Wheat	118,500	124,300	123,400	124,900	182,100	45.8
Beans	163,500	169,000	197,400	176,100	215,100	22.1
Irish Potatoes	77,300	72,800	75,600	68,000	82,000	20.6

Text Box 9: Highlights of Successes in Value Addition Marketing

- The number of officially registered agro-processors during 2022/2023: 430 for cereals (of whom maize: 296, rice: 13, fingermillet: 2 sorghum: 1). Also 146 for sunflowers.
- Farmers of coffee and cotton enjoyed domestic price increases of 32.1 percent and 28.6 percent, respectively, compared to previous season's prices
- The value of exported crops in 2022/20232022/2023 increased by 9.1 percent from the previous year's export values
- Exported large quantities of maize, rice and legumes without negatively affecting the country's food security
- Discovery of USA as a new market for cashewnuts and tobacco

8.3.1.2 International Trade

a. Crop Export values

The crop export values increased from USD 2.14 billion in 2021/2022 to USD 2.33 billion in 2022/2023 equivalent to an increase of 9.1 percent. The percentage increase in export values was attributed to exports of traditional cash crops such as sisal, tea, coffee, cotton, tobacco, cashew nuts, horticultural produce specifically avocado, cereals and others (Annex 14 and Table 8.3). Additionally, the aforesaid increase was largely contributed by exports and imports data harmonization carried out by the Ministry in collaboration with TRA, BoT, NBS and TPHPA which are responsible for export and import data.

Table 8.3: Tanzania's Export Values (USD in Billions) Trend from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023

Year	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Export Values (USD in Billions)	1.33	1.48	2.12	2.14	2.33
Percentage Change (%)	-	10.7	43.3	1.1	9.1

Source: TPHPA (ATMIS), Bank of Tanzania (BoT) and TanTrade (International Trade Centre), 2022/2023

b. Exploration of New Markets for Agricultural Products

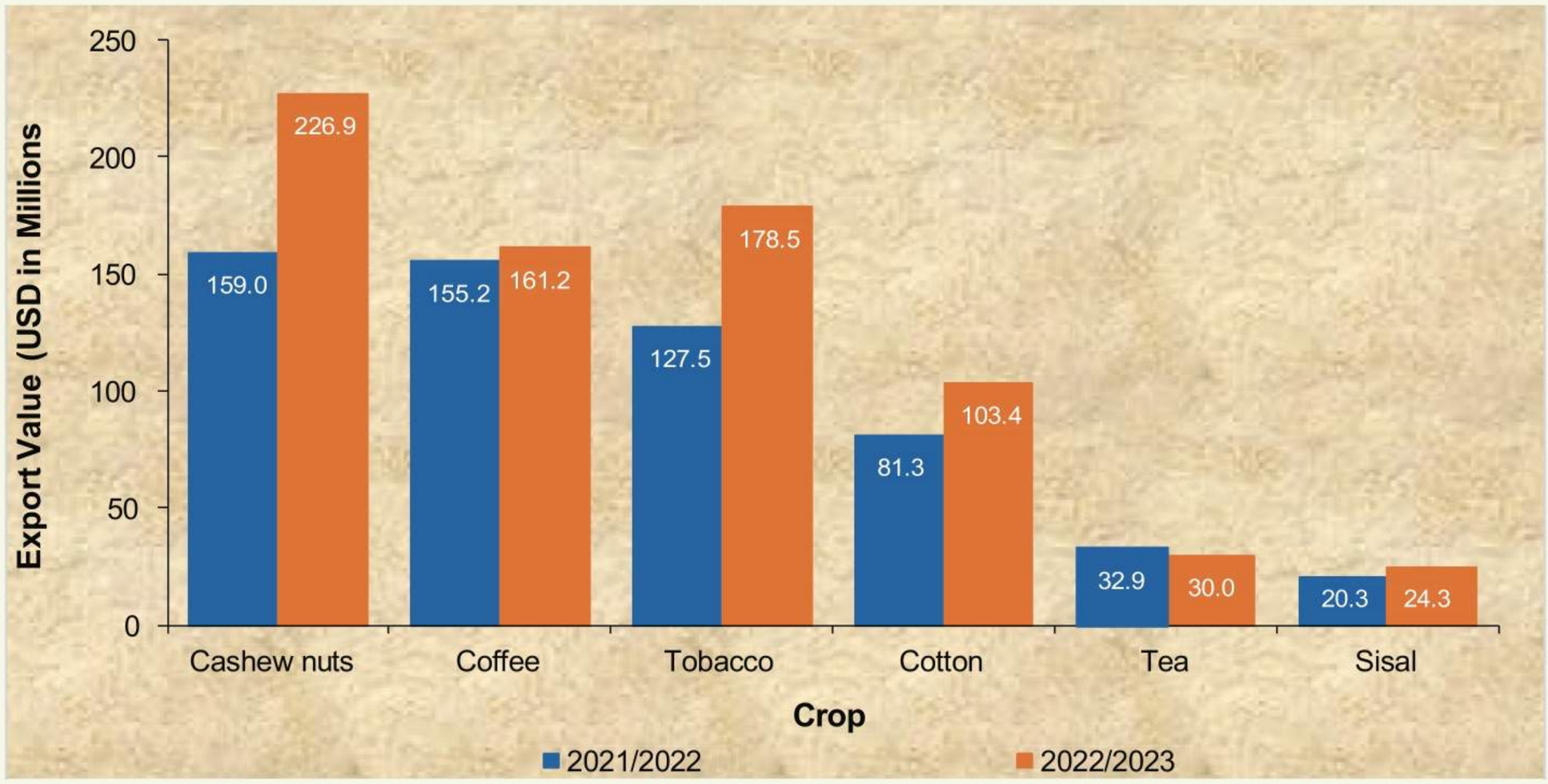
The Ministry, in collaboration with other Sectorial Ministries and the Private Sector, found opportunities for new markets for agricultural produce, including cashew market in USA and Tobacco Market in Japan, whereby 74.19 tons of shelled cashew nuts worth USD 455,729.95 were sold. Those markets resulted from the Ministry and private sector participation in conferences, commercial exhibitions and investments in various countries including Japan, United Arab Emirates, South Africa, Germany, India, Qatar and Italy with the aim of promoting products and areas for investment in the agriculture. Additionally, the Ministry in collaboration with the Private Sector enabled branding of various crops, including crushed cashews and avocados which were sold abroad to identify and distinguish them from crops produced in other countries.

The Ministry in collaboration with stakeholders enabled sale of cereal crops, traditional cash crops and other crops, in order to strengthen access to markets for agricultural products abroad. In this regard, during the fiscal year 2022/2023, 767,840 tons of maize and rice worth USD 252.6 million were exported. Furthermore, 396,756 tons of pigeon peas, sesame and lentils crops with a value of USD 279.4 million and avocado 29,031 tons with a value of USD 52.3 million were sold abroad.

During the fiscal year 2022/2023, the value of traditional export crops (sisal, tea, coffee, cotton, tobacco and cashew nuts) increased by 26 percent to USD 724.3 million compared to USD 576.1 million in 2021/2022. That was largely contributed by export increase of sisal, coffee, cotton, tobacco and cashew nuts. The value of exports increased by sisal (20%), coffee (4%), cotton (27%), tobacco (40%) and cashew nuts (43%). The highest value of exports recorded in 2022/2023 were on cashew nuts and tobacco which attained USD 226.9 and 178.5 million respectively, compared to USD 159 million and 127.5 million respectively attained in 2021/2022, equivalent to an increase of 43 percent in cashew nuts and 40 percent in tobacco respectively (Figure 8.1).

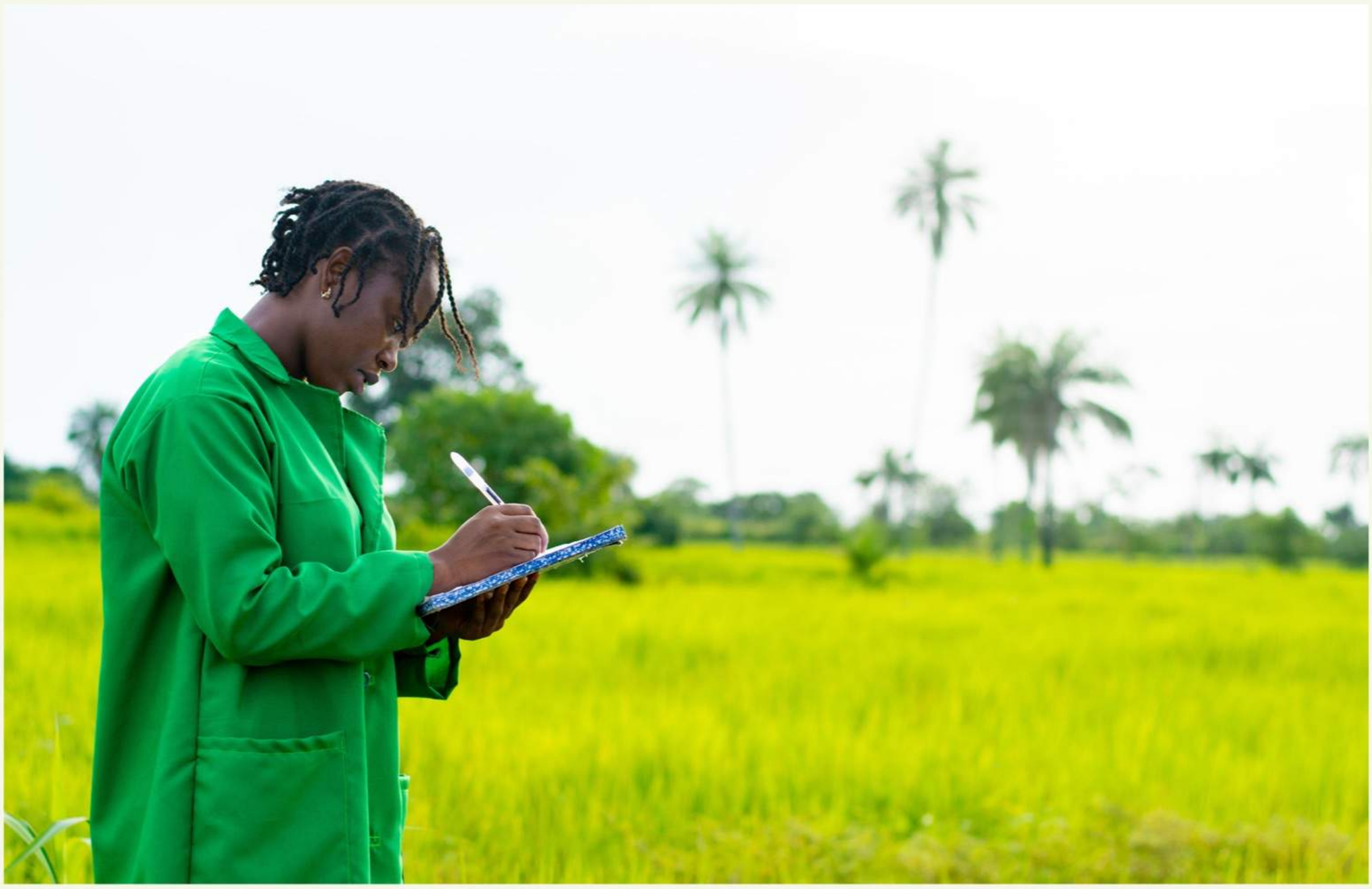
However, the average price of tobacco in the world market increased by 7.2 percent to USD 3,624.1 per ton in 2022/2023 compared to USD 3,381.5 per ton in 2021/2022. Furthermore, the average price of cashew nuts in the world market decreased by 5.9 percent to USD 970 per ton in 2022/2023 compared to USD 1,030.3 per ton in 2021/2022.

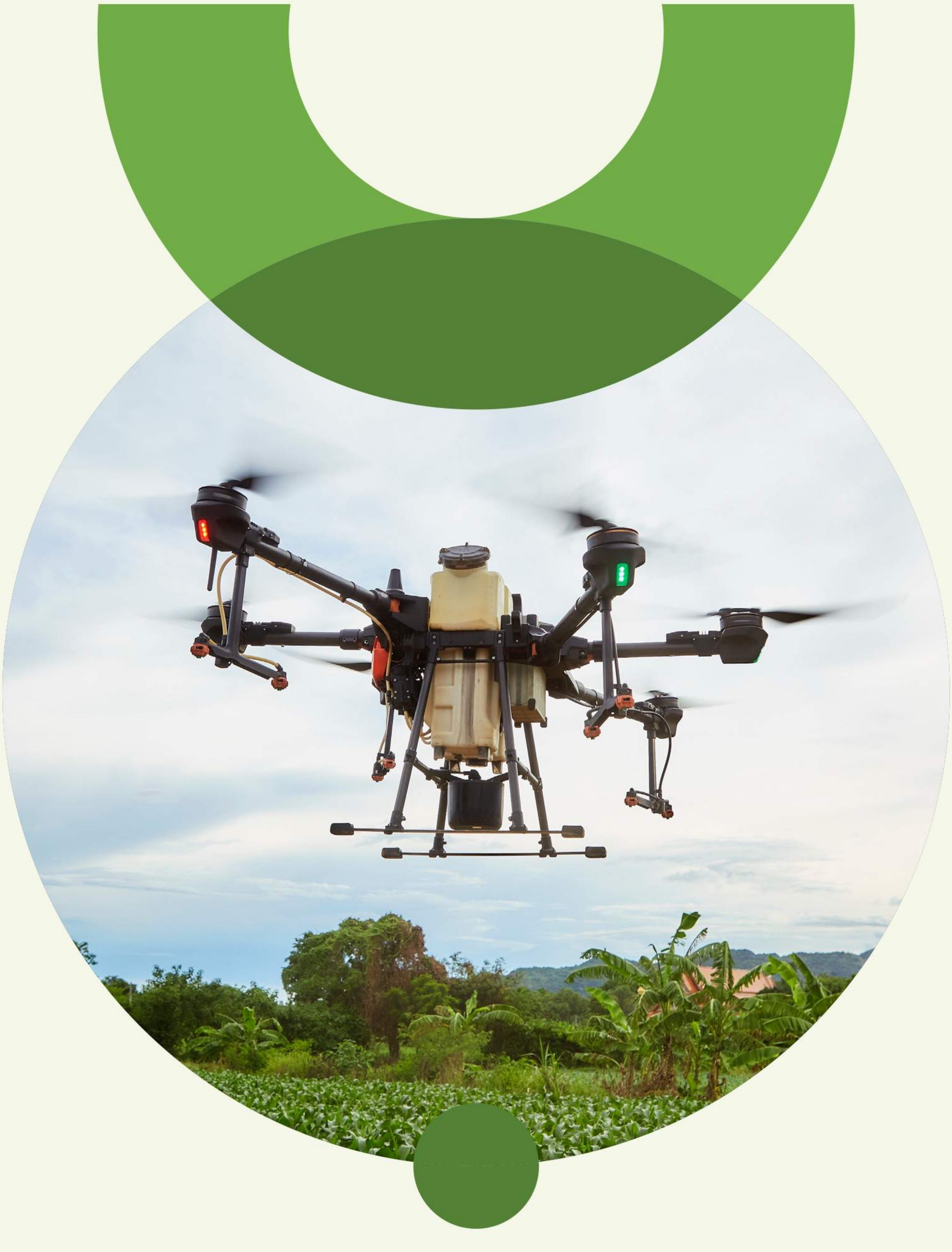
Figure 8.1: Trend of Value of Exports for Traditional Cash Crops (TZS in Millions)



Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania, 2022/2023

In the fiscal year 2022/2023, the value of exported horticultural products decreased by 22.4 percent to USD 289.6 million compared to USD 373.4 million in 2021/2022 (Annex 13). That emanated from the decrease in the volume of vegetables and fruits exported due to an increase in competition from horticulture exports in the world markets.





CHAPTER 9

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

9. MAJOR CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED AGRICULTURE AND MITIGATION MEASURES TAKEN

Tanzania has been undergoing agricultural transformation since its independence in 1961. Even during that period, the focus was to overcome low production and productivity challenges. In this regard, agricultural transformation has remained a top development agenda in Tanzania for the entire period.

To address the challenges mentioned above, agriculture priorities have been well articulated in policies, plans and programs. These include the Tanzania Development Vision 2025; The third Five Year Development Plan - FYDP III (2021/2022 – 2025/2026); National Agriculture Policy 2013; National Post-Harvest Management Strategy (2019-2029); Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP) (2011/2012 – 2020/2021); Agriculture Sector Development Program phase II (ASDP II) (2017/2018 – 2027/2028); and several regional initiatives including the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT). Additionally, Tanzania also adheres to the EAC Food Security Action Plan, Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Text Box 10: Key Challenge

The crops sub-sector is still facing the twin challenges of low adoption rate of good agricultural practices and market price volatility of farmers' products

The Policies, Plans and Programs reflected strengthening research and development, irrigation, training and extension services, marketing and marketing systems and reduction of post-harvest losses. In this regard, the sector attained achievements in various areas including establishment of various Agricultural Research and Training Institutions such as TARI, MATI's and other institutions like NiRC, NFRA, Crop Board, TCDC, ASA, TOSCI and TFC; increase of production; to have food self-sufficient, and management of inflation; increasing value of export earnings; supply of raw materials to local manufacturing industries and creation of employment opportunities.

Despite efforts which had been taken by the Government, agricultural production and productivity remains low due to inadequate allocation of national budget to the sector; inadequate availability and affordability of inputs (quality seeds and seedlings, pesticides and fertilizer); dependence of rain fed agriculture (crop cultivation); and inadequate use of agricultural techniques.

In addressing the challenge, in 2022/2023, the Government allocated TZS 751.12 billion to agriculture compared to TZS 294.16 billion (2021/2022). The allocated amount was spent to unlock various bottlenecks included: strengthening irrigation; research and development for production and distribution of quality seeds; provision of working gears to extension officers; provision of fertilizer subsidies to farmers and establishment of Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) and construction of warehouses and cold-rooms. As regards, the agriculture grew by 4.2 percent in 2022/2023 as compared to growth rate of 2.7 in 2021/2022 while, crop export values increased from 2.14 USD in 2021/2022 to 2.33 USD in 2022/2023.

CHAPTER 10

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN AGRICULTURE

10. INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN AGRICULTURE

10.1 Arable Land

As was stated in Chapter 2, the country uses 10.8 million hectares, equivalent to 24 percent of the available arable land for crop production. This implies about 76 percent of arable land, that is 33.2 million hectares, is available for investments in the production of annual, biannual and perennial crops. Tanzania is also blessed with lakes, rivers, and underground water, which can be used for crop irrigation. According to the National Irrigation Master Plan (NIMP), the country has about 29.4 million hectares of land that is suitable for irrigated farming with varying degrees of potentiality. Out of this area, 2.3 million hectares are of high development potential, 4.8 million hectares regarded as medium potential, and 22.3 million hectares are of low potential.

Below is a summary of types of crops whose production can be expanded using the available land as well as investing in value addition for both domestic and export markets. They include edible oil seeds such as sunflower and sesame, sugarcane, cereals such as wheat and maize, legumes such as pigeon peas, horticultural crops such fruits and flowers, cashewnuts, and cassava, among many others.

The Prime Minister's Office coordinated a national exercise to identify investment opportunities in the country that culminated in the preparation and publication of Regional Investment Guides for all the regions. The Guides showcase opportunities in the agricultural value chains, starting with land for farming and assigned areas for setting up agro-processing industries

Text Box 10: Sources for Reports on Regional Investment Guides

The reports can be accessed from the websites of the Tanzania Investment Centre (www.TIC.go.tz), the United Nations Development Program (www.UNDP.org), who sponsored the studies, and the Economic and Social Research Foundation (www.ESRF.or.tz), who worked with the Regional Secretariats to prepare the Guides.

Individual regions have also posted the Guides on the websites. Links to the online documents are shown in Table 10.1 (TIC), Table 10.2 (UNDP) and Table 10.3 (ESRF).

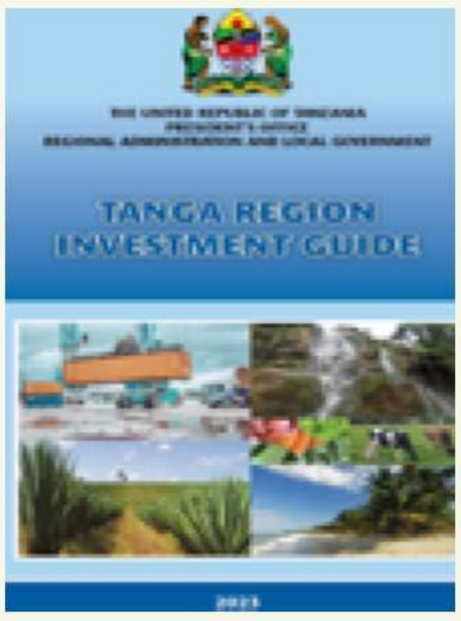
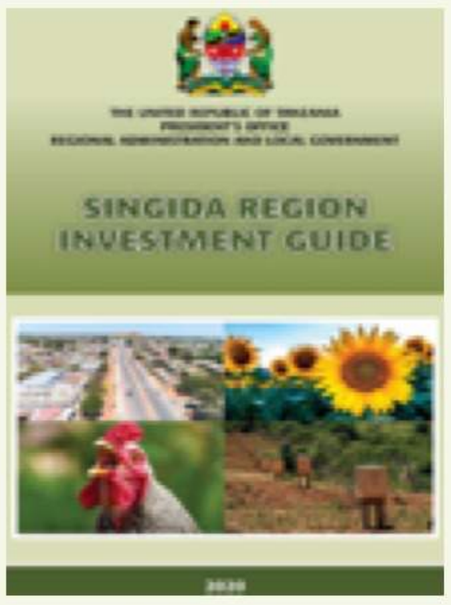
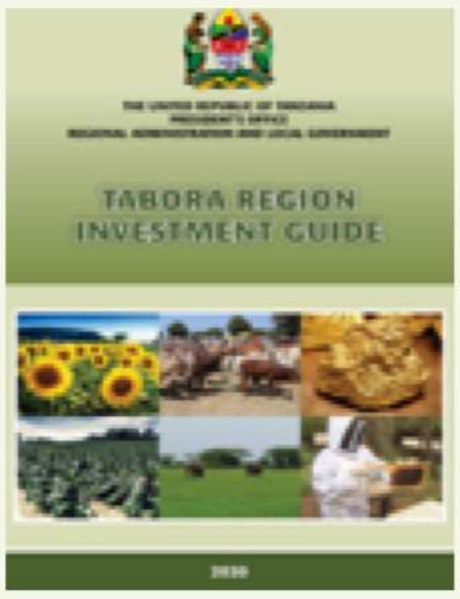
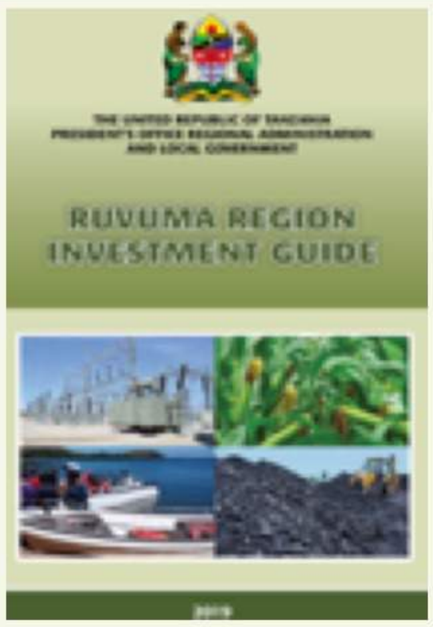
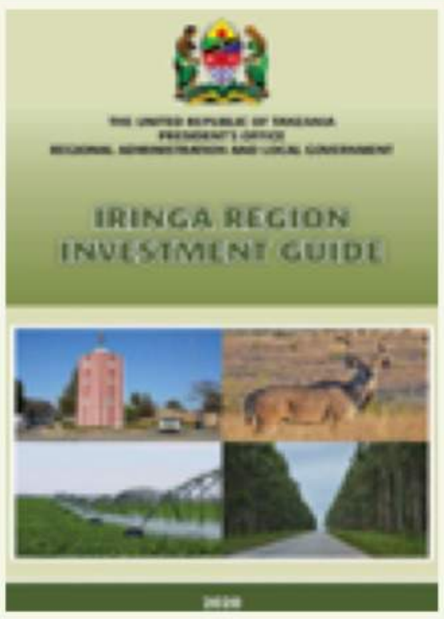
Table 10. 1 Investment Opportunities as summarized by Tanzania Investment Centre

Link to TIC Regional Investment Guide Contents		
	 https://www.tic.go.tz/uploads/guides/files/en-1643983926-TIC%20INVESTMENT%20GUIDE.pdf	
Why Invest in Tanzania?	>> Peace & Political Stability >> Strategic Location >> Attractive Investment Regime >> Investment Incentives >> Investment Guarantees >> Plenty of Natural Resources >> High Growth Potential >> Memberships of Bilateral Trade Agreements >> Public Private Partnerships >> Export Processing and Special Economic Zones >> Magnificent and Leisure Destinations	
Examples of Crop Farming to Fill Supply Gaps	• Sugarcane Farming: Domestic market gap: 300,000 tons; EAC Common Market gap: 400,000 tons • Seeds production: Mbozi seed farm: 3,000 hectares estate plus irrigated out grower and pulses. • Extension services: Smallholder commercialization and agro-dealer program. Providing extension services, inputs, weather insurance and market access to large numbers of small-holder farmers. • Animal Feeds Production: Sao Hill Agri-Centre: Irrigated vegetable production linked to an agricultural processing centre (including a biomass plant) with storage and processing facilities • Horticulture: To establishing modern vegetables, fruits, flowers, spices and horticulture seed business operations for operations for domestic, regional and international markets	

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre, 2024

In each of the Regional Guides, there is justification for one to decide to invest in that region. However, there are national-level justifications for choosing Tanzania as an investment destination as shown in the second row of Table 10.1.

Table 10. 2 List of Tanzania's Regional Investment Profiles from UNDP Database

United Nations Development Programme (www.undp.org)			
Link to the Online Resources			
Example of Reports and online links to the reports	 tanga-investment-guide-nov-2023-eng-final.pdf	 singida-investment-guide-eng.pdf	 tabora-investment-guide-eng.pdf
	mwanzaregioninvestementguide.pdf	 ruvuma_investment_guide.pdf	 iringaregioninvestementguide.pdf

United Nations Development Programme (www.undp.org)			
Links to Other Regions	Dodoma: dodoma_investment_guide.pdf Katavi: katavi-investment-guide-eng.pdf Kilimanjaro: kilimanjaro_investment_guide.pdf Mtwara: mtwararegioninvestementguide.pdf Pwani: pwaniregioninvestementguide.pdf	Lindi: lindiregioninvestementguide.pdf Manyara: manyarainvestmentguide2023.pdf Geita: geitaregioninvestementguide.pdf Simiyu: guide-simiyu.pdf Songwe: songweregioninvestementguide.pdf	Mara: undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2023-11/mara-investment-guide-eng.pdf Mbeya: mbeyaregioninvestementguide.pdf Kagera: kagera_investment_guide.pdf Shinyanga: shinyangaregioninvestementguide.pdf

Table 10. 3 Access to List of Tanzania's Regional Investment Guides from ESRF's Database

Economic and Social Research Foundation (www.esrf.or.tz)	
Link to the Online Resources	 Regional Investment Guides – ESRF

Source: ESRF, 2024.

A more detailed list of investment opportunities in the crops value chain can be obtained from UNDP's website (www.undp.org) as illustrated in Table 10.2. A similar list is also available from ESRF's website (www.esrf.or.tz). Once an investor is interested in a specific commodity in a given region, it is advisable to visit the individual websites of the regions, which have some updates on the opportunities shown in the Regional Guides. An example of websites maintained by Regional Secretariats is that of Tabora region (see diagram below).

10.2 Production and Value Addition Investment Opportunities

A summary of the investment opportunities in production and value addition for different crop value chains are summarized in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4 Summary of Investment Opportunities for Different Commodities

No.	Commodity	Type of Investments		Regions with Opportunities
		In Production	In Value Addition	
01	Edible vegetable oil seed (e.g., sesame, sunflower, palm oil and soya beans)	Production gap of 350,000 tons to meet national demand of 650,000 t annually.	- Processing of crude oil - Double refined oil-cholesterol-free oil - Animal feeds	Most regions but most potential in Singida, Dodoma, Iringa, Mbeya, Rukwa, Kigoma (palm oil)
02	Cereals			
	(a) Maize	-Domestic demand in 2022.23: 951,504 t -Surplus of 7.1 million tons exported and some bought by NFRA for food reserve -Available market in EAC and SADC countries	- Milling and packaging - Animal feeds - Processing of confectionaries	Katavi, Rukwa, Mbeya, Iringa and Ruvuma
	(b) Rice	In 2022/20232022/2023 produced 2,332,000 tons -Increasing demand for Tanzania rice in neighboring countries	-Milling and packaging -Processing of confectionaries	Mbeya, Rukwa, Morogoro, Tabora, Mwanza, Shinyanga and Kigoma

No.	Commodity	Type of Investments		Regions with Opportunities
		In Production	In Value Addition	
03	Cassava	-Current production: 7.72 million tons, equivalent to 3.47 million tons of dried cassava mostly used for domestic food -Export markets: China alone need about 100,000 million tons per year but unable to supply -Potential to increase productivity from 4 t/ha to 30-40 t/ha -Food and industrial input	-Unmet export market demand for dried cassava chips and industrial starch -Processing primary machines -Cassava drying sheds -Processing to different final products such as industrial starch	Coastal regions (Tanga, Pwani, Lindi, Mtwara) and Lake regions (Mwanza, Geita, Kigoma, etc)
04	Legumes (pigeon peas, lentils, etc)	-Current production levels very low -There is a ready market for legumes in India and other Asian countries. -Soyabeans also needed for the local animal feed industry -Need to invest in expanding legume cultivation	-Sorting and packaging -Production of flour -Production of animal feeds -Oil extraction from products such as soyabeans -Manufacture of confectionaries	Most regions but with high potential include Ruvuma, Njombe, Iringa, Songwe, Rukwa, Katavi, Lindi, Mtwara, Pwani
05	Horticultural crops (e.g., grapes, cloves, cut flowers, and avocado)	-Production gaps in all categories. -Reason: Low production unable to meet expanding national and regional consumer market due to increasing middle-income class.	-Construction of pack houses; -Packaging -Cold chain facilities -Juices and packed fruit slices -Essential oils and perfumes	Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Dar-es-salaam, Pwani, Iringa, Njombe, Dodoma (grapes)
06	Coffee	-Production of coffee beans in 2023/2024 only 82,000 t -Export earnings (USD228 million was 24% of total traditional crops -Need to increasing production -More demand for green coffee in export markets of Japan, German, Italy, Belgium, and USA	-90% of coffee is exported raw or semi-processed -Only two processors of instant coffee (TANICA and AMIMZA) -Need for expansion of instant coffee processing capacity	Kagera, Kilimanjaro, Iringa, Njombe, Ruvuma, Mbeya and Songwe
07	Tea	-Production annually: 25-30,000 tons from 23,806 Ha -Export revenue: USD 32.26 million in 2022/20232022/2023 -Opportunity for investment in tea estates additional to current 12 estates that employ 50,000 people and indirectly 2 million people	-Tea processing factories -Tea blending and packaging factories	Tanga, Iringa, Njombe
08	Cashewnuts	-Total production in 2022/20232022/2023 was 189,114 tons -Earned USD 226.9 million, equivalent to 4% of exports revenue -Need to expand area under cashew trees and enhance productivity per tree	-90 percent of cashewnuts exported unprocessed -Need more processing factories	Iringa, Mbeya, Kigoma, Shinyanga, Tabora, Songwe, Rukwa, Katavi, Dodoma, Singida, Kilimanjaro, and Kagera

No.	Commodity	Type of Investments		Regions with Opportunities
		In Production	In Value Addition	
10	Sisal	- FY 2022/2023, production of sisal fibre was 48,359 tons against historical figures of above 90,000 tons per year -Investors can start sisal farmers in most parts of Tanzania can grow sisal -Production can involve nucleus estate and supplies from smallholder sisal farmers	-global growing demand for organic fibres -Less than 4% of the entire sisal plant value is realized -Need to invest in some industrial products such as alcohol from the juice and boards for construction	Dodoma, Shinyanga, Singida, Kigoma, Tanga, Coastal and Morogoro
11	Cotton	-In 2022/20232022/2023 produced 174,486 tons of seed cotton far below historical production levels of above 300,000 tons per year -About 600,000 smallholders farmers involved -Export value: USD 152.76 million from 52,398 tons -Account for 12 percent of the crop-sub-sector GDP -Potential to invest in large scale commercial farms and/ or sign contract farming with smallholder farmers	Investments needed to establish: -warehouses for storage of seed cotton and cotton lint -ginneries to produce cotton lint -cotton spinning mills -textile factories -Garment factories -Manufacturing of dyes for textiles and accessories e.g., buttons for textiles	Simiyu, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Geita, Mara, Kagera, Tabora, Kagera, Katavi, Kigoma, Morogoro, Pwani, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Iringa, Dodoma and Tanga
12	Pyrethrum	-In 2022/20232022/2023: 3,150 tons produced -There is expanding domestic and global demand for pyrethrin products as natural product to replace synthetics	-Existing processing capacity is 4,500 tons/ year (excess capacity of 1,000 tons) -But success in production expansion will require additional processing capacity	Mafinga and Makete

10.2.1 Agricultural Mechanization

Agricultural mechanization has a critical role in transforming agriculture from subsistence farming to commercial farming. The Government, in collaboration with other stakeholders, promotes and encourages investment in agricultural mechanization, which encompass the following: -

i. Establishment of private machinery hiring service centers in order to increase accessibility of farm power;
ii. Establishment of private draught animal centers for hiring and training farmers;
iii. Manufacturing and assembling of agricultural machinery and implement; and
iv. Manufacturing of post-harvest processing machines and storage facilities.

10.2.2 Agricultural Inputs and extension services

The Government, in collaboration with other stakeholders, promote and encourage investment in agricultural inputs and extension services, due to its role in transforming the agriculture from dominated subsistence farming to commercial farming. The existing opportunities for investment in inputs and extension services include: -

i. Establishment of private fertilizer factories: The availability of fertilizer in the Fiscal Year 2022/2023 was 1,115,843 tons. Out of that, 164,791 tons were produced domestically, and 824,086 tons were imported which implies that, there is a potential for investment in Fertilizer factories due to the existing demand of 824,086 tons and ongoing transformation of the sector will require more fertilizer for crop production.

ii. Establishment of private pesticides and herbicides factories: According to TPHPA report, more than 95 percent of the annually required pesticides and herbicides are imported, which gives opportunities for investment in that area.

iii. Establishment of private agricultural extension services: The Government continued to strengthen provision of extension services to farmers by providing motorcycles to agricultural extension officers in 25 Regions. Additionally, the Ministry established an Agriculture Call Center for facilitation of technical advice and various information to agricultural stakeholders. Despite achievements attained, there is a constraint in demand of agricultural extension services to farmers as compared to the available supply of the service.

CHAPTER 11
CONCLUSION

11. CONCLUSION

The Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2022/20232022/2023 was prepared in accordance with the requirements of NAP 2013 in order to contribute to the overall sector targets articulated in ASDP II and the third FYDP. The outcomes from the implementation of Agenda 10/30 priorities are important contributors in realizing the National Development Vision 2025 goals of ensuring a (a) prosperous population that is well fed and devoid of poverty by providing adequate food building; (b) an inclusive middle income semi-industrialized economy producing competitively priced exports. This has been enabled by an increase in budgetary resources by 155 percent compared to the previous year. Consequently, among the outstanding achievements are summarized below:

Enhanced Food Security and Export Earnings: Manifested through (a) production of major food crops (e.g., maize, rice, sorghum, cassava, and legumes) by 19 percent to 20.4 million tons; (b) horticulture crops (e.g., vegetables, fruits and cut flowers) by 6 percent to 7.7 million tons; (c) food security and nutrition by 8.8 percent to self-sufficiency ratio of 124; export value of traditional cash crops (e.g., cashewnuts, coffee, tea, and tobacco) increased by 26 percent to USD 724.3 million.

Strengthening of Research by improving working conditions (office buildings and laboratories), undertaking field research and crop testing, resulted to the release of new seed pre-basic and basic varieties and cuttings/seedlings that were distributed for use and disseminated new technologies to 1.9 million farmers. The country managed to produce domestically more improved seeds, which was equivalent to 53.3 percent of the annual seed demand of 127,650 tons, thus reducing the quantities imported compared to the previous year.

The established system for fertilizer production, importation and distribution worked well such that there was surplus quantities that were carried over to the next season. This is a pointer to consider encouraging the private sector to use the country as a regional fertilizer logistical hub to serve more than eight neighboring countries. Furthermore, the electronic register of farmers was effectively used to link with the distribution of 40.9 percent (449,800 tons) of the stock of subsidized fertilizers to 801,776 farmers.

Looking forward

As part of implementing Agenda 10/30, the Ministry plans to consolidate the achievements scored during the financial year 2022/20232022/2023 by preparing and adopting the Agricultural Transformation Master Plan 2050 in 2023/2024, which is the long- term plan to align with the forthcoming NDV 2050.

REFERENCES

1. Agenda 10/30 Roadmap;
2. Agriculture Sector Development Program II (ASDP II);
3. Building a Better Tomorrow Program Document;
4. Ministry of Agriculture Budget Speech 2022/2023;
5. Ministry of Agriculture Five years Strategic Plan (2021/2022 – 2025/26);
6. National Agricultural Policy 2013;
7. National Economic Survey 2022;
8. Ruling Party Manifesto (2020 – 2025); and
9. Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III; 2021/2022 – 2025/26).

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Lisit of Development Partners

SN	Financer	Project Title	Area of support	Project Cost, USD million	Estimated Expenditure 2022/2023	Timeframe
01	JICA	TANSHEP - Tanzania Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion	Access to market	7.0		2019-2023
02	AfDB and GAFSP+ GoT	TANIPAC - Tanzania Initiative for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination	Postharvest loss reduction	35.32	7,967,453.64	2019-2025
03	AfDB and JICA	TAISP-Tanzania Agricultural Inputs Support Project	Support in agriculture inputs	154.06	42,497,851.00	2022-2028
04	EU	AGRICONNECT-	Support of Coffee, tea and horticulture value chains	Euro 100		2019-2024
05	GEF	Ecosystem Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience-EBARR	Adaptation of climate resilient	7.57	392,977.03	2019 - 2023
06	IFAD	Agriculture and Fisheries Development Program (AFDP)	Support agriculture seed research	23.18 for Agriculture	601,652.26	2021-2027
07	FAO	Strengthening Plant Health Services in Tanzania for enhanced food safety	Strengthen plant health services	Euro 10.6	1,169,300 (EURO)	2023-
08	USAID	Feed the Future	Horticulture market system	37.9	TZS 4.2 billion	2022 - 2027

Annex 2: List Of NGO's Registered in FY 2022/2023

S/N	Name	Reg No	Reg Level	Region	Reg Date
1	Nutrition Heritage Foundation	00NGO/R/4038	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-11-15
2	Tanzania and Environs Food Security, Urban Agriculture and Livestock.	00NGO/R/3851	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-09-28
3	Tanzania Horticultural Organization	00NGO/R/4847	National	Morogoro	2023-05-17
4	Totorani Serengeti Organisation	10NGO/R/3817	District	Mara	2022-09-20
5	FACILITATE EQUAL DEVELOPMENT (FED)	00NGO/R/4029	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-11-15
6	Bring Happiness Organization	00NGO/R/4298	National	Pwani	2023-01-23
7	Tanzania Conservation and Community Empowerment Initiative	00NGO/R/3459	National	Manyara	2022-07-14
8	Bright Life and transformed societies (BLiTS)	00NGO/R/3688	National	Iringa	2022-08-15
9	African Film, Art & Social Revolution (AFASR)	00NGO/R/3848	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-09-28
10	BUYUNI REDD FARMS AND OUTGROWERS INITIATIVE	00NGO/R/3463	National	Pwani	2022-07-15
11	Tanzania Mazingira First Organization	00NGO/R/3517	National	Morogoro	2022-07-19
12	YOUTH IN TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING (YITEISM)	00NGO/R/3690	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-08-15
13	TANZANIA DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATION,CONSERVATION,CULTURAL HERITAGE & SOCIAL ACTION (DECASA-TANZANIA)	00NGO/R/3647	National	Arusha	2022-09-13
14	African Philanthropists Organization (APO)	00NGO/R/3882	National	Mara	2022-10-17
15	TANZANIANS SUPPORTER ORGANIZATION (TSO)	00NGO/R/3590	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-08-05
16	Spatial Action	00NGO/R/3486	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-07-15
17	MPC COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	00NGO/R/3466	National	Dodoma	2022-07-14
18	Agri-Support Initiative (ASI)	00NGO/R/4004	National	Iringa	2022-11-16
19	Birru Relief Foundation	00NGO/R/3938	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-10-24
20	Environmental and Socio-economic Development	00NGO/R/3491	National	Arusha	2022-07-15
21	Tanzania Tuinuane Social Development Organization (TTASODEO)	00NGO/R/4163	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-12-20
22	KIJANA HUB ORGANIZATION (KHO)	00NGO/R/3469	National	Mwanza	2022-07-14
23	Plant Breeders and other Inventors Society of Tanzania (BISOTA)	00NGO/R/3733	National	Dodoma	2022-09-05
24	ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR ALL (EFA) GLOBAL ORGANIZATION	00NGO/R/3735	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-09-05
25	Zinc Africa	00NGO/R/3705	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-08-26
26	ELIMIKA ORGANIZATION (EO)	00NGO/R/4708	National	Mara	2023-05-02
27	NASERIAN SCHOOLS	00NGO/R/3493	National	Arusha	2022-07-15
28	EDUCATION IN CRISIS (EIC)	00NGO/R/4348	National	Arusha	2023-02-24
29	IBUKIA SHAMBANI	00NGO/R/3658	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-08-11
30	HOPE VISION FOUNDATION (HVF)	00NGO/R/4077	National	Morogoro	2022-11-16
31	ELISHA FASHION AND DESIGN YOUTH SUPPORT FOUNDATION	00NGO/R/3494	National	Songwe	2022-07-15
32	ArthShakti Foundation	I-NGO/R/3495	International	Tanga	2022-07-15
33	THE GREAT HOPE (TGHO)	00NGO/R/3472	National	Mwanza	2022-07-14
34	Community Empowerment and Development Organization (CEDO)	00NGO/R/3579	National	Singida	2022-07-19
35	Volunteers for Community Development (VCD)	00NGO/R/3473	National	Iringa	2022-07-14

S/N	Name	Reg No	Reg Level	Region	Reg Date
36	JAFARI CHEGE FOUNDATION (JCF)	10NGO/R/3497	Regional	Mara	2022-07-15
37	LINDI DEVELOPMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES ORGANISATION (LIDOO)	00NGO/R/3738	National	Lindi	2022-09-05
38	YOUTHS IN START-UPS INITIATIVE (YISI)	00NGO/R/3498	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-07-15
39	Community Health Resilience Support (CHRS)	00NGO/R/3676	National	Mwanza	2022-08-11
40	SAVE AND SUPPORT CHILDREN ORGANIZATION	00NGO/R/3701	National	Mara	2022-08-26
41	Travel for Charity Tanzania (TRACHATA)	00NGO/R/3512	National	Arusha	2022-07-21
42	ECO FARMING ORGANIZATION (ECOFO)	00NGO/R/3537	National	Mwanza	2022-07-19
43	Greener Tanzania Livelihood Organisation	00NGO/R/3518	National	Kagera	2022-07-19
44	TASODEC	00NGO/R/3626	National	Mwanza	2022-09-05
45	TANZANIA ECO - TECH AND CONSERVATION HUB (TEACH)	00NGO/R/3616	National	Njombe	2022-08-05
46	Agriedo Hub	00NGO/R/4603	National	Iringa	2023-04-04
47	Agriculture Performance and Systems Strengthening (AgriPass)	00NGO/R/4155	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-12-16
48	AfricaGreen	00NGO/R/4016	National	Dodoma	2022-11-15
49	MTANZA DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION(MDO)	00NGO/R/4385	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-02-17
50	Herbert & Kazenga Foundation	00NGO/R/3769	National	Tabora	2022-09-13
51	EMPOWERMENT AND HEALTH PROMOTION ORGANIZATION (EHPO)	00NGO/R/3650	National	Mwanza	2022-09-05
52	TANZANIA YOUTH AGRIPRENEURS (TAYA)	00NGO/R/3771	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-09-13
53	TUNU PINDA YOUTH FOUNDATION	00NGO/R/3796	National	Dodoma	2022-09-20
54	Tanzania Youth Agriculture Connect (TYAC)	00NGO/R/3898	National	Iringa	2022-10-18
55	THE JOINT AND INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION (JIEMO)	00NGO/R/3717	National	Tabora	2022-08-26
56	Noah Charitable Foundation Tanzania	00NGO/R/3718	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-08-18
57	Hope Without Borders Tanzania	00NGO/R/3924	National	Kilimanjaro	2022-10-24
58	Better Society for Tanzania (BESOTA)	00NGO/R/4304	National	Songwe	2023-01-23
59	COMMUNITIES SUSTAINABLE TRANSFORMATION ORGANIZATIO (CoSTO)	00NGO/R/3837	National	Arusha	2022-09-22
60	KILIMO TIJA NA MIFUGO TANZANIA	00NGO/R/3777	National	Lindi	2022-09-13
61	YOUTH POTENTIAL ORGANIZATION (YOPO)	00NGO/R/3841	National	Manyara	2022-09-22
62	GEO BONGO HUB ORGANIZATION	00NGO/R/3643	National	Arusha	2022-09-05
63	AFRICAN ENTREPRENEURS NETWORKS (AEN)-Tanzania chapter	I-NGO/R/3781	International	Dar es Salaam	2022-09-13
64	RUVUMA WOMEN IN BUSINESS TANZANIA	00NGO/R/4201	National	Ruvuma	2022-11-24
65	Greening and Social Inclusion Initiatives (GS-Initiatives)	00NGO/R/4230	National	Simiyu	2022-12-05
66	RICH FEELINGS FOREX HUB	00NGO/R/3783	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-09-13
67	MAZINGIRA ASILIA	00NGO/R/4863	National	Morogoro	2023-06-01
68	TANZANIA DREAMS INITIATIVE-TADI	00NGO/R/3826	National	Iringa	2022-09-20
69	TANZANIA LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT THROUGH FARMER EMPOWERMENT (TA LIFE)	00NGO/R/3827	National	Mwanza	2022-09-20
70	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION IN TANZANIA	00NGO/R/3945	National	Iringa	2022-10-26
71	ASILIA AGRI-BUSINESS ORGANISATION	00NGO/R/3929	National	Morogoro	2022-10-24

S/N	Name	Reg No	Reg Level	Region	Reg Date
72	YIA COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION	00NGO/R/4316	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-01-23
73	HOPE SCORE FOUNDATION	00NGO/R/4317	National	Morogoro	2023-01-23
74	TUINUKE WOMEN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (TUWODO)	00NGO/R/3901	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-10-24
75	THE HOUSE OF CARE AND EMPOWERMENT ORGANIZATION	00NGO/R/4204	National	Mbeya	2022-11-24
76	KATESI FOUNDATION	00NGO/R/4115	National	Mbeya	2022-12-14
77	Innovations for Policy Research and Practice	00NGO/R/3956	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-10-19
78	UMAE TANZANIA YOUTH FOUNDATION	00NGO/R/3833	National	Tanga	2022-09-22
79	AGENCY FOR COOPERATION AND RESEARCH IN DEVELOPMENT-ACORD TANZANIA	00NGO/R/3891	National	Mwanza	2022-10-17
80	ST. CAMILLUS CENTER FOUNDATION	00NGO/R/4008	National	Pwani	2022-11-15
81	MKONO WA UPENDO ORGANIZATION	00NGO/ R1/00911	National	Mwanza	2022-10-19
82	Technical Care and Environmental Protection Foundation	00NGO/R/3959	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-10-19
83	Enkop Nadupa Initiative	00NGO/R/3911	National	Arusha	2022-10-24
84	Mission Minded Foundation	00NGO/R/4185	National	Kilimanjaro	2023-01-13
85	PENYEZA INITIATIVE	00NGO/R/3906	National	Mwanza	2022-10-24
86	TUMAINI JIPYA LA WANAWAKE KILWA (TUJIWAKI)	08NGO/R/4206	District	Lindi	2022-11-24
87	KILIMO HAI NA ASILIA - KILOLO	00NGO/R/4208	National	Iringa	2022-11-24
88	Green Tanzania	00NGO/R/4240	National	Songwe	2022-12-05
89	Tanzania Climate Change Forum	00NGO/R/4374	National	Arusha	2023-02-03
90	MOFU ROTHENBURG ORGANIZATION	00NGO/R/3872	National	Morogoro	2022-10-18
91	WOMEN STAR WARRIORS (WSW)	00NGO/R/4239	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-12-05
92	COLORFUL TANZANIA	00NGO/R/4069	National	Pwani	2022-11-16
93	TIJA DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	00NGO/R/4356	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-02-01
94	TANZANIA YOUTH PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION (TYPO)	00NGO/R/4212	National	Dodoma	2022-11-24
95	Merit Works Initiatives	00NGO/R/4220	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-12-05
96	ALIKIBA FOUNDATION	00NGO/R/4238	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-12-05
97	TANZANIA BEE CONSERVATION INITIATIVES	00NGO/R/4070	National	Iringa	2022-11-16
98	CHITEKETE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (CHISEDO)	00NGO/R/3933	National	Mtwara	2022-10-24
99	UNIIUN FOUNDATION TANZANIA	I-NGO/R/4604	International	Mwanza	2023-04-04
100	TANZANIA NZURI COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT	00NGO/R/4079	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-11-16
101	Kilimanjaro Wow Foundation	00NGO/R/4011	National	Arusha	2022-11-15
102	PAWYO Development Organization	00NGO/R/4187	National	Manyara	2023-01-13
103	Save the Needy Tanzania (SNT)	00NGO/R/4864	National	Dodoma	2023-06-01
104	ORBIT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE (OCDA)	00NGO/R/4117	National	Shinyanga	2022-12-14
105	Empathy Solutions Initiatives Tanzania	00NGO/R/4088	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-11-24
106	3E's - Ecosystems	00NGO/R/4359	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-02-01
107	BETTER TANZANIA COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT ORGANISATION	00NGO/R/4082	National	Kilimanjaro	2022-11-16
108	OKOA JAMII ORGANIZATION (OJO)	00NGO/R/4360	National	Simiyu	2023-02-01

S/N	Name	Reg No	Reg Level	Region	Reg Date
109	TANZANIA HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CARE ORGANIZATION	00NGO/R/4315	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-01-23
110	AQUATIC BIOSOLUTIONS TANZANIA (ABiST)	00NGO/R/4065	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-11-16
111	LIVING FOR OTHERS (LFO)	00NGO/R/4903	National	Mara	2023-06-07
112	Gender Integrated Climate resilient Agricultural Technologies (GICA-Technologies)	00NGO/R/4225	National	Mbeya	2022-12-05
113	KIZAZI CHA FURAHA FOUNDATION	00NGO/R/4121	National	Arusha	2022-12-14
114	Partnership in Human Development	00NGO/R/4224	National	Lindi	2022-12-05
115	STRONG SHIELD DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION	00NGO/R/4235	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-12-05
116	TUCHEZENI PAMOJA	00NGO/R/4234	National	Mwanza	2022-12-05
117	FRIENDS FOR AGRICULTURAL INITIATIVES DEVELOPMENT (FAID)	00NGO/R/4086	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-11-24
118	Moshi Seed Multisectoral Platform	07NGO/R/4841	District	Kilimanjaro	2023-05-17
119	Youth Initiative for Land in Africa (YILAA Tanzania)	I-NGO/R/4544	International	Mwanza	2023-03-15
120	Grow Tanzania Initiative (GTI)	00NGO/R/4223	National	Iringa	2022-12-05
121	MWANGA ENVIRONMENTAL GUARD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (megad)	07NGO/R/4042	District	Kilimanjaro	2022-11-24
122	DOALNARA BROTHERHOOD RESTORATION ORGANIZATION	I-NGO/R/4726	International	Dar es Salaam	2023-05-02
123	CLIMATE SMART MARKET DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE (CSMDI)	00NGO/R/4286	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-01-18
124	Starving children	I-NGO/R/4122	International	Arusha	2022-12-14
125	Taasis ya Maendeleo Lukenge	00NGO/R/4168	National	Morogoro	2022-12-20
126	KILIMO TANZANIA FOUNDATION	00NGO/R/4732	National	Morogoro	2023-06-01
127	Community Enterprises Development Initiatives (CEDI)	00NGO/R/4364	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-02-01
128	Association for Rural Community Development (ARCOD)	00NGO/R/4255	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-01-13
129	TANZANIA NUTRITION CARE ORGANIZATION	00NGO/R/4129	National	Dar es Salaam	2022-12-14
130	Health Chain Foundation	00NGO/R/4794	National	Dodoma	2023-05-17
131	Tanzania Sustainable Environment and Community Outreach (TASECO)	00NGO/R/4157	National	Mwanza	2022-12-16
132	TOGETHER YOUTH INITIATIVE TANZANIA	00NGO/R/4367	National	Songwe	2023-02-01
133	HiMA Foundation	13NGO/R/4177	District	Mtwara	2022-12-20
134	Tanzania Impact Vision	00NGO/R/4606	National	Arusha	2023-04-06
135	life changing foundation	00NGO/R/4259	National	Mara	2023-01-13
136	Center for Sustainability and Research Initiatives (CSRI)	00NGO/R/4273	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-01-16
137	YOUTH EMPOWERMENT THROUTH SPORTS SOCIAL- ECONOMIC (YETS)	00NGO/R/4295	National	Pwani	2023-01-19
138	REMEMBER HELPING THE NEEDY	OONGO/R/4285	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-01-16
139	NGAO MENTAL HEALTH ORGANISATION	00NGO/R/4342	National	Tanga	2023-02-24
140	Socio and Economic Education Transformation (SEET)	00NGO/R/4540	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-03-15
141	NELAK TANZANIA ORGANIZATION	00NGO/R/4539	National	Arusha	2023-03-15
142	Rivers Of Hope Organization	00NGO/R/4297	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-01-23
143	Hold My Hand Development Organization	00NGO/R/4646	National	Songwe	2023-04-17
144	AMKA INITIATIVES (AMIN)	00NGO/R/4474	National	Pwani	2023-03-03

S/N	Name	Reg No	Reg Level	Region	Reg Date
145	Tanzania Social and Health Empowerment Organization	00NGO/R/4393	National	Tabora	2023-02-17
146	POVERTY ALLEVIATION INITIATIVE (PAI)	00NGO/R/4376	National	Lindi	2023-02-03
147	Local Initiatives for Food, Environment, and Economic Empowerment (LIFE)	00NGO/R/4791	National	Kagera	2023-05-17
148	The Brighter Binti Foundation (TBBF)	00NGO/R/4404	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-02-24
149	Shynet Youth Organization	00NGO/ R1/00324	National	Shinyanga	2023-03-28
150	Emmanuel International Tanzania	I-NGO/R/4648	International	Mwanza	2023-04-17
151	FORESIGHT GREEN ORGANIZATION (FGO)	00NGO/R/4430	National	Mtwara	2023-03-01
152	Empowerment and Social Change Initiatives Organisation	00NGO/R/4431	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-03-01
153	AWTAR	00NGO/R/4535	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-03-15
154	Africa-nyumbani Welfare Organization	00NGO/R/4744	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-05-02
155	Tunza Africa	00NGO/R/4485	National	Arusha	2023-03-03
156	SONGWE AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION AND EMPOWERMENT ORGANIZATION	00NGO/R/4444	National	Songwe	2023-03-01
157	CLIMATEAID	00NGO/R/4445	National	Mbeya	2023-03-01
158	MHAJA HIKI FOUNDATION	00NGO/R/4602	National	Arusha	2023-04-04
159	ATF INITIATIVE FOUNDATION	00NGO/R/4450	National	Arusha	2023-03-01
160	Aid Global	00NGO/R/4454	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-03-02
161	MUTUAL GENERATION INTERNATIONAL	00NGO/R/4456	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-03-02
162	FOTNETA	00NGO/R/4522	National	Ruvuma	2023-03-29
163	Tanzania Environmental & Agrosmart (T.E.A)	00NGO/R/4615	National	Tanga	2023-04-06
164	EDUCATION, ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION (EEEDO)	00NGO/R/4457	National	Mwanza	2023-03-02
165	Tanzania Child Rights and Economic Enhancement Programme (TaCREEP)	00NGO/R/4460	National	Simiyu	2023-03-02
166	KILIMO TUMAINI LA JASIRI	00NGO/R/4837	National	Dodoma	2023-05-17
167	MAURUS LIBABA INITIATIVE FOUNDATION (MLIF)	00NGO/R/4737	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-06-01
168	NEW CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION(NCDO)	00NGO/R/4477	National	Njombe	2023-03-03
169	Tanzania Women and youth Advisory Organisation	00NGO/R/4755	National	Arusha	2023-05-10
170	Taste Food Tech (TFT)	00NGO/R/4526	National	Iringa	2023-03-30
171	RISE ECONOMIC AND MINDSET CHANGE ORGANIZATION(REMCO)	00NGO/R/4655	National	Pwani	2023-04-17
172	Saada foundation	00NGO/R/4657	National	Dodoma	2023-04-17
173	FINTRAC GLOBAL INC.	I-NGO/R/4836	International	Dar es Salaam	2023-05-17
174	GREEN HOME	00NGO/R/4748	National	Dodoma	2023-05-02
175	ESTHER KURTZ FOUNDATION	00NGO/R/4553	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-03-29
176	Rehobothi Education and Gender Empowerment (REGE)	00NGO/R/4586	National	Njombe	2023-04-04
177	The Ngoro Organization	00NGO/R/4549	National	Ruvuma	2023-03-14
178	AFRICA INDIA BUSINESS ORGANISATION	00NGO/R/4570	National	Dodoma	2023-03-31
179	Maarifa Initiative Organization	00NGO/R/4738	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-06-01
180	EMPOWERING FARMERS FOUNDATION	I-NGO/R/4660	International	Dar es Salaam	2023-04-17
181	Tanzania Agriculture Expertise Foundation	00NGO/R/4690	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-05-02

S/N	Name	Reg No	Reg Level	Region	Reg Date
182	OKOA DUNIA ORGANIZATION	00NGO/R/4888	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-06-07
183	ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY ORGANIZATION (EJESO)	00NGO/R/4695	National	Iringa	2023-05-02
184	GLOBAL VILLAGE CONNECTION-TANZANIA FOUNDATION (GVC-TF)	00NGO/R/4670	National	Morogoro	2023-04-17
185	Kijani Consult Tanzania (KIJANI)	00NGO/R/4752	National	Dodoma	2023-05-10
186	Green Environment and Socio economic Improvement	00NGO/R/4757	National	Shinyanga	2023-05-10
187	JAMII INITIATIVES ORGANIZATION	00NGO/R/4875	National	Morogoro	2023-06-07
188	THE EAST AFRICA CHILDREN`S FOUNDATION. (EACH)	00NGO/R/4671	National	Morogoro	2023-04-17
189	MAMA IN ACTION FOUNDATION - MIAF	00NGO/R/4850	National	Arusha	2023-06-01
190	Climate Voice of Tanzania	00NGO/R/4764	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-05-10
191	AFRICA WOMEN'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	00NGO/R/4823	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-05-17
192	Katavi Horticulture Farmers Development Organization	00NGO/R/4806	National	Katavi	2023-05-17
193	ENERGY,SAFE WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION(ESAWEP-COD FOUNDATION)	00NGO/R/4815	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-05-17
194	TANZANIA AGRIBUSINESS YOUTH AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT ORGANIZATION	00NGO/R/4817	National	Kilimanjaro	2023-05-17
195	HAPPY WELFARE FOUNDATION	00NGO/R/4700	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-05-02
196	AFRICAN ECO-CONSERVANCY AND RESTORATION ORGANIZATION (AERO)	00NGO/R/4767	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-05-10
197	BRIDGE COMMUNITY	00NGO/R/4768	National	Arusha	2023-05-10
198	ITISWELL CITY	00NGO/R/4693	National	Morogoro	2023-05-02
199	ASSISTING SMALL FARMERS (ASF) FOUNDATION	00NGO/R/4769	National	Iringa	2023-05-10
200	FOUNDATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND GENDER EQUITY (FODEGE)	00NGO/R/4797	National	Mara	2023-05-17
201	Community Agribusiness Partners	00NGO/R/4731	National	Iringa	2023-06-01
202	Vision Progress Foundation	I-NGO/R/4678	International	Dodoma	2023-05-02
203	GREEN ECO TANZANIA	00NGO/R/4906	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-06-07
204	Tanzania Climate Innovation Center	00NGO/R/4905	National	Dar es Salaam	2023-06-07

Annex 3: Annual Key Milestones Physical Achievements in 2022/2023

S/N	Milestone (2022/2023)	Set Target	Key achievement	Percentage Achieved (%)	Assessment
1.	Strengthening agriculture research	To construct irrigation infrastructure in all research farms.	The installation of irrigation infrastructure in research farms reached 25 percent	25	At risk
		To construct and rehabilitate three (3) laboratories.	Renovation of TARI Tengeru laboratory was completed; and the construction of TARI Mlingano laboratory was 40 percent	100 40	Completed At risk
		To construct fence at TARI Uyole farm with 1,042 hectares.	construction was 15 percent.	15	At risk
		To construct five (5) warehouses with cold rooms.	Construction was 30 percent (TARI Hombolo, Tumbi, Naliendele, Selian and Dakawa)	30	At risk
The average performance of milestone				42	Off track
2.	Providing seeds subsidy for sunflower, wheat and palm oil seedlings;	To distribute 5,000 tons of subsidized sunflower seeds.	1,004 tons were distributed equal to 20.1 percent; and 80 tons of wheat were distributed through subsidy system in Makete District.	20.8	At risk
3.	Strengthening availability of agriculture inputs;	To install irrigation infrastructure in all seed farms.	Kilimi - Nzega (400 hectares) 70 percent.	70	On track
			Arusha (200 hectares) 15 percent; and	15	At risk
			Msimba (200 hectares) 20 percent.	20	At risk
		To establish new farms with 1,300 hectares.	new farms with 500 hectares were established equal to 38 percent of the target	38	At risk
		To strengthen seed production infrastructure.	A new plant with capacity to process three (3) tons of seeds per hour was purchased; 6 tractors and implements, 9 cars and 4 motorcycles were purchased.	100	Completed
		To fence ASA's seed farms.	12 KM in Kilimi farm - Nzega was 60 percent	60	On track
		To construct TARI Headquarter Office and Research Center at Kihinga.	Construction of TARI Headquarter Office was 41 percent Construction of Kihinga Research center was 75 percent	41 75	At risk On track
		To coordinate import, production and distribution of 667,730 tons of fertilizer.	Availability was 922,603 tons equal to 138 percent of the target. (81,508 tons produced in the country, 714,131 tons imported and 126,964 tons was balance in 2021/2022)	138	Completed
		To procure pesticides and pest control for cotton, cashew and tobacco.	20 drones, 84,970 liters and 2,000 kilograms of pesticides to control outbreaks of armyworm, fruit flies and rats were procured and distributed	100	Completed
		To procure pesticides for cotton crop.	12,650,000 ekapaks were distributed to farmers equal to 281 percent of the target of 4,500,0000 ekapaks whereby a total of 550,000 farmers benefited.	281	Completed
		To procure pesticides for cashew crop.	15,015.03 tons were distributed equal to 60 percent of the goal of distributing 25,000 tons of sulfur powder; and 2,684,470.5 liters were distributed equal to 178.9 percent of 1,500,000 liters of water pesticides whereby 483,000 farmers benefited.	60 178.9	On track Completed
		To procure pesticides for tobacco crop.	84,938.48 liters and 480,721 packets of imidacloprid 70% WG were distributed whereby 70,318 farmers benefited.	100	Completed

S/N	Milestone (2022/2023)	Set Target	Key achievement	Percentage Achieved (%)	Assessment
The average performance of milestone				91.2	On track
4.	Strengthening and provide soil test services.	-	A total of 264,841.5 acres of land for establishing block farms in 6 regions were identified. Survey for identification of land for issuance of title deed conducted. 713 soil samples were collected for soil analysis whereby the results will be used for recommendation of suitable crops to be grown and fertilizer rate to be used.	100	On track
The average performance of milestone				100	Completed
5.	Improving irrigation infrastructure.	To construct 25 new schemes.	19 contracts were signed equal to 76 percent	76	On track
		To rehabilitate 30 schemes.	19 contracts were signed equal to 63.3 percent	63.3	On track
		To construct 14 Dams.	10 contracts were signed equal to 71.43 percent	71.4	On track
		To carry out feasibility studies and design of strategic dams.	feasibility studies and design of strategic dams reached 25	25	Off Track
		To open and strengthen District Irrigation Offices.	Offices in 121 Councils were established. 320 new employees were employed.	66	On track
		To procure 38 cars and 12 machines.	53 cars equal 139.47 percent of the target were purchased 15 machines equal to 125 percent of the target.	139.5 125	Completed Completed
		To strengthen Fund collection system for irrigation.	Revenue collection machines for special point of sales (POS) were put into use; and 160 POS machines were purchased.	100	Completed
The average performance of milestone				83.3	On track
6.	Strengthening extension services and promoting crop cultivation based on agro ecological zones;	To purchase and distribute 7,000 motorcycles to extension officers.	5,889 motorcycles were purchased.	84.1	On track
		To install GPS on motorcycles and setting up management system for extension services.	The center was established and 1,225 motorcycles were fitted with GPS, equivalent to 21 percent of target.	20.8	At risk
		To establish Customer Service Center (Kilimo Call Center).	The center was launched in July, 2023	100	Completed
		To procure working gears	580 tablets were procured 1,000 Extension Kits were procured and distributed to 46 Councils. 143 computers and 143 printers were procured for providing soil health information.	100	Completed
The average performance of milestone				76.2	On track

S/N	Milestone (2022/2023)	Set Target	Key achievement	Percentage Achieved (%)	Assessment
7.	Strengthening availability of crop markets.	To look for marketing opportunities.	New foreign markets for agricultural crop produce, including the cashew nuts, maize, pigeon peas, avocado and sesame were found	100	Completed
		New markets.	Access to tobacco Market in Japan; and New Avocado Markets in China, India and South Africa were opened.	100	Completed
		To facilitate branding on agricultural products.	The Ministry enabled the branding of various crops, including cashew nuts and avocados that were sold abroad with aim of distinguishing them from crops produced by other countries.	100	Completed
		To establish post-harvest Center of excellence.	The Construction of post-harvest center of excellence for grains at the strategic market center (Mtanana - Kongwa) was reached 76 percent.	76	On track
		To construct National Biological Laboratory.	The construction of quarantine facility (national biological control units- NBCU) at Kibaha costal region was 99 percent.	99	On track
		To construct Central Agricultural Reference Laboratory.	The construction of Central Agricultural Reference Laboratory in Dodoma was 20 percent.	20	At risk
		To establish Crop Stock Dynamic system for monitoring crop storage.	Crop Stock Dynamic System was established.	100	Completed
The average performance of milestone				85	On track
8.	Strengthening capital investment systems.	To establish Agricultural Development Fund.	The Ministry established Agricultural Development Fund by Government Gazette no. 20 of 22 Jan 2023	100	Completed
9.	Improving storage capacities by construction of warehouses at village and ward levels;	To construct 38 warehouses at ward and village levels	The construction of 28 warehouses in Ruvuma Region were 40 percent	40	At risk
		To construct warehouses through TANIPAC project.	Construction of 10 out of 14 warehouses were completed.	71	On track
		To constrict warehouses and silos.	The construction of warehouses and silos with the capacity to store 90,000 tons in Katavi, Rukwa and Manyara zones were completed;	100	Completed
The average performance of milestone				70.3	On track

S/N	Milestone (2022/2023)	Set Target	Key achievement	Percentage Achieved (%)	Assessment
10.	Promoting block farming;	To increase acreage of block farms to reach 1,000,000 hectares by 2030	26 farms with 264,841.5 acres for establishment of block farms in Kigoma (36,719.75 acres), Mbeya (52,165 acres), Dodoma (33,453 acres), Njombe (87,000 acres), Singida (50,000 acres) and Kagera (5,503.75 acres) regions were identified	66	On Track
		To measure Soil Health for Block Farms	Soil health in 26 block farms were measured in order to advise suitable crops and the correct use of fertilizers	100	On Track
		To pay compensation for Chinangali block farms.	The Ministry paid compensation for Chinangali farm with a size of 400 acres	100	Completed
		To conduct survey and prepare title deed for the identified block farms.	Surveying of Mlazo/Ndogowe farms (4,581.2 hectares), Chinangali (160 hectares) and Membe (3,200 hectares) – Chamwino; Ikumburu (1,440 hectares) - Bahi, and Lwalaje (5,425 hectares); and Nkungungu and Mapogoro (11,020) - Chunya, were completed.	100	Completed
		To Prepare youth for BBT program.	812 youth (263 women and 549 men) were admitted to 13 Agricultural Training Centers; and training was completed in August 2023.	80	On track
The average performance of milestone				89.2	On track
11.	Providing fertilizer subsidy to farmers in the year 2022/2023;	To provide fertilizer subsidy to all farmers in the country.	The Ministry received TZS 118.99 billion in domestic funds and TZS 95.77 billion in foreign funds from AfDB; The program increased use of fertilizers from 363,599 tons in 2021/2022 to 531,091 tons in 2022/2023, equivalent to an increase of 46 percent;	46 100	At risk Completed
The average performance of milestone				73	On track
12	Strengthening KILIMO ANGA;	To purchase one (1) aircraft for pest outbreak control.	No aircraft purchased	0	At risk
13.	Strengthening Cooperative development.	To coordinate establishment of the National Cooperative Development Bank.	The capital of the National Cooperative Development Bank was increased from TZS 1.8 billion in 2020/2021 to 5.7 billion, equivalent to 31.6 percent of the goal of reaching TZS 15 billion so that it can be registered as the National Cooperative Development Bank legally.	31.6	At risk
		To operate Crop Auctions.	Through Cooperative Societies, sales of 1.8 million tons worth TZS 1.6 billion of various crops were sold through warehouse receipt and auctions	100	On Track
		To establish a system for Management of Cooperative Societies (MUVU).	Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission (TCDC) established a system for Management of Cooperative Societies (MUVU) whereby 4,661 societies were registered in the system	100	Completed
The average performance of milestone				77.2	On track
Overall average of key annual milestones physical achievements				70	On track

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

Annex 4: Major Food Crop Production ('000' tons) Trend from 2018/2019 to 2022/2023

Crop	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2022/2023
Maize	5,652	6,711	7,039	6,417	8,011	8,011
Rice	2,063	3,038	2,688	1,708	2,332	2,332
Wheat	63	77	70	62	87	87
Sorghum/Millet	1,117	1,043	1,077	1,046	1,019	1,019
Cassava	2,728	2,427	7,458	7,233	7,726	7,726
Legumes/Pulses	1,888	1,895	2,236	2,499	2,803	2,803
Banana	1,135	1,358	5,772	5,160	4,897	4,897
Irish and sweet potatoes	1,644	1,647	1,626	1,715	2,351	2,351
Total	**16,290**	**18,196**	**27,966**	**25,840**	**29,226**	**29,226**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

Annex 5: Horticulture Crop Production (tons) from 2013/2014 to 2022/2023, Tanzania

Crop	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Fruits	4,096,280	4,416,690	4,574,240	4,711,000	5,243,343	3,703,124	4,576,948	7,210,586	6,335,642	6,530,302
Vegetables	937,750	1,005,305	1,041,375	1,189,000	1,298,388	1,595,489	1,926,927	2,007,183	1,450,022	1,777,878
Flowers	10,200	10,790	11,140	11,500	11,615	12,622	13,240	1,710	1,338	1,351
Spices	8,125	8,377	8,609	20,400	22,062	22,062	80,748	117,322	115,894	129,517
Total	4,857,630	5,052,355	5,441,162	5,635,364	5,931,900	5,333,297	6,597,863	9,336,801	7,902,896	8,439,048

Annex 6: Traditional Cash Crop Production (tons) from 2012/2013 to 2022/2023, Tanzania

Crop	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Cotton	357,130	246,767	203,312	149,455	121,639	222,039	348,910	348,958	122,836	144,792	174,486
Coffee	71,200	47,301	41,674	60,921	48,329	45,245	68,147	60,651	73,083	66,837	82,492
Tea	33,700	33,000	35,750	32,629	26,975	34,010	37,193	28,715	27,510	24,825	26,754
Pyre-thrum	6,100	7,090	6,050	2,011	2,150	2,400	2,014	2,510	2,412	2,694	3,150
Tobacco	86,359	100,000	87,737	60,691	81,976	50,522	70,824	37,546	58,508	70,699	122,859
Cashew nuts	127,947	123,449	197,933	155,416	265,238	313,826	225,053	232,681	210,786	240,158	254,425
Sisal	34,875	37,571	39,204	42,314	36,533	40,635	33,271	36,379	37,022	39,484	48,351
Sugar	296,697	294,421	304,007	293,075	326,447	303,752	359,219	311,358	367,718	379,280	460,049
Total	**1,014,008**	**889,599**	**915,667**	**796,512**	**909,287**	**1,012,429**	**1,144,631**	**1,058,798**	**899,875**	**968,769**	**1,172,566**

Annex 7: Food Basket and Eating Pattern from 2019/2020 to 2022/2023

Year	Cereal	Maize	Sorghum & Millet	Rice	Wheat	Cereal
2019/2020	Production	5,652,005	1,117,839	2,063,598	63,388	8,896,830
	Requirement	5,287,725	1,955,677	1,235,879	251,396	8,730,677
	Deficit (-)/surplus (+)	364,280	-837,838	827,719	-188,008	166,153
	SSR (%)	107	57	167	25	102
	Non-Cereal	Pulses	Banana	Cassava	Potatoes	Non -Cereal
	Production	1,888,000	1,135,000	2,728,031	1,644,000	7,395,031
	Requirement	856,804	883,625	2,313,437	1,035,320	5,089,186
	Deficit (-)/surplus (+)	1,031,196	251,375	414,594	608,680	2,305,845
	SSR (%)	220	128	118	159	145
	National SSR					118
Year	Cereal	Maize	Sorghum & Millet	Rice	Wheat	Cereal
2020/2021	Production	6,711,002	1,043,238	3,038,080	77,276	10,869,596
	Requirement	5,790,031	2,032,437	1,094,119	274,529	9,191,116
	Deficit (-)/surplus (+)	920,971	-989,199	1,943,961	-197,253	1,678,480
	SSR (%)	116	51	278	28	118
	Non-Cereal	Pulses	Banana	Cassava	Potatoes	Non-Cereal
	Production	1,895,077	1,358,083	2,427,190	1,646,788	7,327,138
	Requirement	819,471	963,064	2,404,512	1,026,009	5,213,056
	Deficit (-)/surplus (+)	1,075,606	395,019	22,678	620,779	2,114,082
	SSR (%)	231	141	101	161	141
	National SSR					126
Year	Cereal	Maize	Sorghum & Millet	Rice	Wheat	Cereal
2021/2022	Production	6,417,356	1,045,605	1,708,369	61,968	9,233,298
	Requirement	6,015,288	2,146,458	1,055,445	289,544	9,506,735
	Deficit (-)/surplus (+)	402,068	-1,100,853	652,924	-227,576	-273,437
	SSR (%)	107	49	162	21	97
	Non-Cereal	Pulses	Banana	Cassava	Potatoes	Non- Cereal
	Production	2,498,559	1,290,758	2,411,092	1,714,582	7,914,991
	Requirement	896,549	1,019,214	2,544,705	1,085,830	5,546,298
	Deficit (-)/surplus (+)	1,602,010	271,544	-133,613	628,752	2,368,693
	SSR (%)	279	127	95	158	143
	National SSR					114

Year	Cereal	Maize	Sorghum & Millet	Rice	Wheat	Cereal
2022/2023	Production	8,010,949	1,019,098	2,332,188	86,522	11,448,757
	Requirement	6,648,698	2,298,101	1,168,282	312,247	10,427,328
	Deficit (-)/surplus (+)	1,362,251	-1,279,003	1,163,906	-225,725	1,021,429
	SSR (%)	120	44	200	28	110
	Non-Cereal	Pulses	Banana	Cassava	Potatoes	Non-Cereal
	Production	2,802,839	1,224,144	2,575,453	2,350,821	8,953,257
	Requirement	964,739	1,095,624	2,735,480	1,167,234	5,963,077
	Deficit (-)/surplus (+)	1,838,100	128,520	-160,027	1,183,587	2,990,180
	SSR (%)	291	112	94	201	150
	National SSR					124

Annex 8: Irrigated Area (ha) by Zone from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024

S/N	Financial Year		2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
	Regions	Zones	Irrigated area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)
1	Kagera	Lake zone	30,565	40,565	40,565	40,565	40,565
2	Simiyu		9,270	11,270	11,270	11,270	11,270
3	Geita		2,562	2,562	2,562	2,562	2,562
4	Shinyanga		5,673	5,673	5,673	5,673	5,673
5	Mwanza		10,596	10,596	10,596	11,896	11,896
6	Mara		7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430
	Total irrigated area		66,096	78,096	78,096	79,396	79,396
7	Morogoro	Eastern zone	69,429	79,429	79,429	79,429	79,429
8	Pwani		8,433	11,433	11,433	11,433	11,433
9	Dar es Salaam		224	224	224	224	224
	Total irrigated area		78,086	91,086	91,086	91,086	91,086
10	Mtwara	Southern zone	3,729	3,729	3,729	3,729	3,729
11	Lindi		7,331	7,331	7,331	8,331	8,331
12	Ruvuma		25,427	25,427	25,427	27,427	27,427
	Total irrigated area		36,487	36,487	36,487	39,487	39,487
13	Katavi	Western zone	34,565	34,565	34,565	35,565	35,565
14	Kigoma		18,075	18,075	18,075	18,075	18,075
15	Rukwa		67,328	67,328	67,328	67,328	67,328
16	Tabora		16,662	18,671	18,671	18,671	18,671
	Total irrigated area		136,630	138,639	138,639	139,639	139,639
17	Njombe	Southern High-land zone	8,862	8,862	8,862	8,862	8,862
18	Iringa		20,017	20,017	20,017	20,017	20,017
19	Songwe		22,699	22,699	22,699	32,699	32,699
20	Mbeya		64,834	87,834	87,834	101,834	101,834
	Total irrigated area		116,412	139,412	139,412	163,412	163,412
21	Singida	Central zone	33,546	33,546	33,546	33,546	33,546
22	Dodoma		15,201	18,201	18,201	18,201	18,201

S/N	Financial Year Regions	Zones	2019/2020 Irrigated area (ha)	2020/2021 Irrigated area (ha)	2021/2022 Irrigated area (ha)	2022/2023 Irrigated area (ha)	2023/2024 Irrigated area (ha)
	Total irrigated area		48,747	51,747	51,747	51,747	51,747
23	Manyara	Northern zone	13,007	23,007	23,007	24,236	24,236
24	Tanga		33,710	33,749	33,749	33,749	33,749
25	Arusha		35,651	38,651	38,651	38,651	38,651
26	Kilimanjaro		45,841.80	63,841.80	63,841.80	65,876.80	65,876.80
	Total irrigated area		128,210.20	159,249.20	159,249.20	162,513.20	162,513.20
	Grand Total		610,667	694,715	694,715	727,280	727,280

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

Annex 9: Feasibility study and detailed design of 22 irrigation basins

S/ No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Basin	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
1	Kilimanjaro	Hai	Hai	Mtambo	04/04/2023	14/12/2023	Feasibility study and detailed design have been completed
2	Kagera	Bukoba, Misenyi, Muleba	Bukoba, Misenyi, Muleba	Ngono	26/10/2023	14/05/2024	The feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
3	Dodoma	Kongwa	Kongwa	Ngomai/ Kibaigwa	26/09/2023	26/06/2024	The feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
4	Pwani	Rufiji	Rufiji	Rufiji Basin under the Nyerere Dam	28/08/2023	28/12/2025	The feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Kibiti	Kibiti	Rufiji Basin under the Nyerere Dam	28/08/2024	28/08/2026	The feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
5	Shinyanga	Kahama	Kahama TC	Manonga-Wembere River Basin	04/04/2023	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40 percent, and the tender was re-announced
		Shinyanga	Shinyanga MC	Manonga-Wembere River Basin	04/04/2024	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40 percent, and the tender was re-announced
		Kishapu	Kishapu	Manonga-Wembere River Basin	04/04/2026	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40 percent, and the tender was re-announced
6	Tabora	Nzega	Nzega	Manonga-Wembere River Basin	04/04/2025	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40 percent, and the tender was re-announced

S/ No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Basin	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
		Igunga	Igunga	Manon-ga-Wem-bere River Basin	04/04/2027	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40 percent, and the tender was re-an-nounced
7	Singida	Iramba	Iramba Magharibi	Manon-ga-Wem-bere River Basin	04/04/2028	The contract has been terminated	The work has reached 40 percent, and the tender was re-an-nounced
8	Morogoro	Mlimba	Mlimba	Kilombero River Basin	April, 2024	December, 2024	20
		Malinyi	Malinyi	Usangule River Basin	October, 2023	June, 2024	The feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Kilombero	Ifakara TC	Ifakara Idete Basin	April, 2024	December, 2024	20
9	Ruvuma	Songea	Songea	Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	At Procurement stage
		Tunduru	Tunduru	Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	At Procurement stage
		Nyasa	Nyasa	Ruhuhu River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	At Procurement stage
10	Njombe	Ludewa	Ludewa	Ruhuhu River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	At Procurement stage
11	Mtwara	Nanyumbu	Nanyumbu	Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	At Procurement stage
		Newala	Newala vijijini	Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	At Procurement stage
				Makonde-ko Basin	10/10/2025	06-10-26	The feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Newala	Newala TC	Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	At Procurement stage
				Makonde-ko Basin	10/10/2023	06-10-24	The feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Tandahim-ba	Tandahimba	Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	At Procurement stage
				Makonde-ko Basin	10/10/2024	06-10-25	The feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
		Nanyamba	Mtwara vijijini	Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	At Procurement stage
		Mtwara	Nanyamba TC	Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	At Procurement stage
		Mtwara	Mtwara	Ruvuma River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	At Procurement stage

S/ No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Basin	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
		Masasi	Masasi Mjini	Lukuledi River Basin	04/04/2023	18/10/2023	The design is complete, and the project is at procurement stage
		Masasi	Ndanda	Lukuledi River Basin	04/04/2024	18/10/2024	The design is complete, and the project is at procurement stage
12	Mara	Musoma	Musoma vijijini	Bugwema Basin	28/08/2023	29/05/2024	The feasibility study and detailed design work is ongoing
				Suguti Basin			
13	Lindi	Ruangwa	Ruangwa	Lukuledi River Basin	04/04/2025	18/10/2025	The design is complete, and the project is at procurement stage
		Lindi	Mtama	Lukuledi River Basin	04/04/2026	18/10/2026	The design is complete, and the project is at procurement stage
		Lindi MC	Lindi MC	Lukuledi River Basin	04/04/2027	18/10/2027	The design is complete, and the project is at procurement stage
14	Kigoma	Buhigwe	Buhigwe	Malagarasi River Basin	02/05/2024	30/06/2024	Design is ongoing
		Kasulu	Kasulu	Malagarasi River Basin	02/05/2025	30/06/2025	Design is ongoing
		Uvinza	Uvinza	Malagarasi River Basin	02/05/2026	30/06/2026	Design is ongoing
15	Tanga	Lushoto	Lushoto	Umba River Basin	04/04/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete, and the project is at procurement stage
		Mkinga	Mkinga	Umba River Basin	04/04/2024	18/02/2025	The design is complete, and the project is at procurement stage
		Korogwe	Korogwe	Mkomazi River Basin	04/04/2023	18/02/2024	The design is complete, and the project is at procurement stage
16	Songwe	Momba	Momba	Kasinde Basin	04/04/2023	18/10/2024	The design is complete, and the project is at procurement stage
17	Mbeya	Kyela	Kyela	Songwe River Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage of the feasibility study

S/ No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Basin	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
18	Manyara	Babati	Babati DC	Kiru na Magara Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	Procurement stage to find a consulting advisor
19	Ruvuma	Mbinga	Mbinga DC	Litumban-dyosi Basin	26/09/2023	26/05/2024	The work of feasibility study and detailed design is ongoing
20	Ruvuma	Tanganyika		Kalil-ankululu Irrigation Scheme Basin	June, 2024	June, 2025	The design is com-plete, and the project is at procurement stage

Annex 10: Rehabilitation of 27 Irrigations schemes

S/ No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Scheme	Area (Ha)	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
1	Tanga	Korogwe	Korogwe vijijini	Mahenge	480	18/06/2023	30/07/2025	25
2	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Madibira	3,200	01-07-23		95
3	Iringa	Kilolo	Kilolo	Mgambalen-ga	3,000	01-09-23	30/05/2024	98
4	Morogoro	Morogoro vijijini	Morogoro vijijini	Tulo-Kong-wa	3,000	28/03/2024	28/03/2025	1
5	Katavi	Tanganyika	Tanganyika	Karema	3,350	September, 2023	April,2024	The design is complete, and the project at procure-ment stage
6	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Mbuyuni Kimani	3,000	14/08/2023	01-03-25	7
7	Morogoro	Malinyi	Malinyi	Itete	850	28/03/2024	28/03/2025	1
8	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Uturo	2,000	27/09/2022	01-12-24	26
9	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Chosi	1,700	27/09/2022	01-12-24	23
10	Katavi	Mpanda	Mpanda	Kabage	1,500	February, 2024	August, 2025	1
11	Katavi	Mpanda	Mpanda	Mwamkulu	1,500	03-10-23	03-04-25	2
12	Kilimanjaro	Hai	Same	Myamba	1,470	27/02/2023	May, 2024	85
13	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Matebete	1,200	27/09/2022	01-12-24	30
14	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Makanga-rawe	1,100	14/08/2023	01-03-25	7
15	Morogoro	Kilombero	Ifakara TC	Idete	1,000	21/09/2022	30/06/2024	16

S/ No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Scheme	Area (Ha)	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
16	Morogoro	Morogoro	Morogoro TC	Mbalangwe	1,000	28/03/2024	28/03/2025	1
17	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Isenyela	1,000	27/09/2023	01-12-24	27
18	Kilimanjaro	Mwanga	Mwanga	Kirya	800	28/08/2021	Re-tendered	52
19	Morogoro	Mvomero	Mvomero	Mgongola	620	07-09-22	30/06/2024	44
20	Mwanza	Kwimba	Kwimba	Kimiza	600			
21	Katavi	Mpanda	Mpanda	Kabage	1,500	February, 2024	August, 2025	1
22	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Herman	400	27/09/2022	01-12-24	23
23	Katavi	Nsimbo	Mpanda	Usense	300	01-03-22	Re-tendered	15
24	Ruvuma	Songea	Songea DC	Muhukuru	300	01-09-22	30/06/2024	74
25	Mbeya	Busekelo	Busekelo	Mbaka	300	01-09-23	30/06/2024	65
26	Tabora	Nzega	Nzega TC	Idudumo	300	01-09-22	30/03/2024	88
27	Manyara	Hanang	Hanang	Endagaw	276	15/08/2021	Re-tendered	50
28	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Gonakuv-agogolo	250	27/09/2023	30/06/2024	30
29	Morogoro	Morogoro	Morogoro vijijini	Kiroka	180	Stage of signing the contract		
30	Iringa	Mafinga	Mafinga TC	Mtula	75	27/02/2023	30/06/2024	95
SUM					**36,251**			

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

Annex 11: Construction of 14 Irrigation dams

S/ No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Dam	Area (Ha)	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
1	Arusha	Karatu	Karatu	Eyasi	6,000	02-01-24	08-01-25	1
2	Tanga	Korogwe	Korogwe	Mkomazi	9,000	30/01/2024	30/07/2025	6
3	Dodoma	Mpwapwa	Mpwapwa	Msagali	4,000	10-12-22	04-12-24	71
4	Dodoma	Chamwino	Chamwino	Membe	3,277	09-01-22	02-05-24	83
5	Tabora	Uyui	Uyui	Goweko	1,000	09-01-22	30/03/2024	64
6	Manyara	Mbulu	Mbulu TC	Tlawi	90	15/02/2023	14/06/2024	96
7	Mwanza	Sengerema	Sengerema	Katunguru	600	01-11-23	07-10-24	44
8	Simiyu	Bariadi	Bariadi	Kasoli	98	01-11-23	07-10-24	37
9	Singida	Mkalama	Mkalama	Msingi	800	14/06/2023	14/12/2024	13
10	Shinyanga	Shinyanga	Shinyanga	Nyida	421	01-11-23	07-10-24	56
11	Geita	Geita / Sengerema	Geita / Sengerema TC	Ibanda	2,200	29/11/2023	08-01-25	1
12	Kigoma	Ujiji	Kigoma vijijini	Luiche	3,000	30/04/2024	30/12/2025	Stage of signing the contract
13	Rukwa	Sumbawanga	Sumbawanga DC	Ilemba	192	22/06/2023	14/10/2024	18
14	Tabora	Sikonge	Sikonge	Ulyanyama	1,100	09-01-22	30/03/2024	73
JUMLA					**31,778**			

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

Annex 12: Construction of 19 new Irrigation schemes

S/ No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Scheme	Area (Ha)	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
1	Iringa	Iringa	Iringa Vijijini	Mkombozi Lot 1	6,000	01-09-22	30/01/2024	69
				Mkombozi Lot 2		01-09-22	30/01/2024	40.47
				Mkombozi Lot 3		21/04/2023	20/10/2024	35
				Mkombozi Lot 4		21/04/2023	20/10/2024	83
2	Arusha	Karatu	Karatu	Schemes of the Eyasi Basin	6,000	21/04/2023	20/10/2024	13
3	Mbeya	Mbarali	Mbarali	Msesule	4,500	27/09/2022	30/06/2024	34.3
4	Kigoma	Ujiji	Kigoma Vijijini	Luiche	3,000	30/04/2024	30/12/2025	1
5	Morogoro	Kilosa	Kilosa	Rudewa	2,500	06-09-22	30/06/2024	45
6	Mbeya	Kyela	Kyela	Makwale	2,500	21/06/2023	20/12/2024	21
7	Tabora	Uyui	Kaliua	Igwisi	2,500	Juni, 2023	Juni, 2024	Design stage
8	Rukwa	Sumbawanga	Sumbawanga DC	Ilemba	3,000	22/06/2023	14/10/2024	18
9	Mwanza	Sengerema	Sengerema	Isole	1,000	Juni, 2023	Juni, 2024	Design stage
10	Tabora	Tabora MC	Tabora MC	Iyombo	2,500	18/06/2023	07-06-24	6
11	Tabora	Sikonge	Sikonge	Kalupale	2,500	Juni, 2023	Juni, 2024	Design stage

S/ No.	Region	District	Council	Name of Scheme	Area (Ha)	Start Date	End Date	Progress (%)
12	Katavi	Mpanda	Mpanda	Iloba	1,200	Juni, 2023	Juni, 2024	Design stage
13	Tabora	Nzega	Shinyanga	Nyida/Lyamalag-wa	1,400	11-01-23	10-07-24	56
14	Singida	Mkalama	Mkalama	Msingi	1,200	14/06/2023	14/12/2024	13
15	Dodoma	Chamwino	Chamwino	Membe	1,000	01-09-22	30/06/2024	83
16	Tabora	Sikonge	Sikonge	Ulyanyama	1,100	01-09-22	30/06/2024	73
17	Kilimanjaro	Moshi	Moshi Vijijini	Mandaka Mnono	300	01-02-24	25/02/2025	1
18	Tabora	Uyui	Uyui	Mwamabondo	1,200			Design stage
19	Mwanza	Kwimba	Kwimba	Mahiga	900	10-03-23	Re-tendered	Re-ten-dered
20	Simiyu	Bariadi	Bariadi	Kasoli	634	11-01-23	10-07-24	1
21	Mwanza	Sengerema	Sengerema	Katunguru	800	15/08/2021	Re-tendered	46
22	Mwanza	Buchosa	Buchosa	Maguru Ken-da-Sukuma	500	27/09/2022	30/06/2024	96
23	Manyara	Mbulu	Mbulu TC	Tlawi	350	15/02/2023	14/06/2024	96
24	Dodoma	Bahi	Bahi	Kongogo	250	26/04/2023	20/11/2024	18.5
25	Mara	Rorya	Rorya	Rabour	650	06-07-23	24/05/2024	24
JUMLA					**47,484**			

Annex 13: Trend of Export Values (USD in Billion) of Traditional and Non-Traditional Crops in Tanzania from 2018/19 to 2022/2023

S/N	Crop Exported	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
		Value (TZS)	Volume (tons)	Value (TZS)	Volume (tons)	Value (TZS)	Volume (tons)
1	Avocados	102,165,362,931.0	15,432.77	117,531,090,441.3	17,711.49	189,943,062,214.8	26,826.30
2	Oranges	4,157,970,844.7	6,699.63	7,997,701,740.0	11,969.12	6,278,977,924.6	7,981.21
3	Grapes	840,379,149.8	145.08	1,267,393,924.7	218.28	812,095,653.6	131.08
4	Pineapple	1,344,030,697.4	812.10	3,590,857,325.5	2,164.51	778,915,108.2	440.04
5	Banana	40,552,445,285.2	8,648.08	76,493,243,636.7	16,273.76	113,797,236,567.4	22,689.83
6	Raspberry	35,949,552,518.9	1,002.54	53,728,599,178.8	1,494.78	33,634,463,148.0	876.98
7	Mango	1,327,094,465.3	291.00	1,558,747,133.8	340.98	1,890,387,459.8	387.56
8	Pears	**206,324,131.2**	68.00	206,817,811.2	68.00	220,674,960.0	68.00
	Sub-total	**186,543,160,023.5**	**33,099.20**	**262,374,451,192.0**	**50,240.91**	**347,355,813,036.3**	**59,401.00**
9	Fine Beans	6,095,156,456.6	2,173.5	3,499,936,851.7	1,225.0	7,469,957,979.3	2,490.5
10	Fresh Chives	201,914,458.6	141.7	206,120,409.4	135.5	150,075,690.6	89.8
11	Onions	73,970,256,820.6	38,631.8	69,791,788,878.4	34,816.1	67,539,137,867.5	31,217.8
12	Capsicum	1,315,688,437.0	1,635.4	968,297,651.3	1,200.7	732,041,234.1	783.6
13	Irish potatoes	19,112,983,924.8	12,792.3	26,150,874,453.0	16,690.6	23,403,977,779.9	13,599.5
14	Cucumber	1,367,035,286.4	282.3	14,572,592,836.4	343.4	8,952,277,905.5	197.7
16	Manget-out	1,804,692,534.4	112.0	4,524,760,073.4	262.5	2,989,365,232.6	160.4
	Sub-total	115,821,494,173.3	56,594.95	120,855,365,474.4	55,300.66	112,081,279,269.5	48,968.6
17	Cardamon	6,743,195,359.8	172.36	17,922,565,346.6	430.23	144,447,972,669.0	3,228.27

S/N	Crop Exported	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
		Value (TZS)	Volume (tons)	Value (TZS)	Volume (tons)	Value (TZS)	Volume (tons)
19	Black Pepper	6,279,885,926.3	464.63	5,322,079,850.4	383.69	6,240,836,853.9	418.89
20	Ginger	14,024,754,095.6	3,050.69	13,351,438,510.2	2,854.48	15,548,093,503.1	2,997.26
21	Mint Leaves	983,751,894.5	34.24	4,704,542,077.9	159.64	5,335,535,040.0	169.55
22	Cloves	1,645,084,636.6	214.92	3,073,015,443.0	377.82	7,160,281,189.1	811.27
	Sub-total	**31,585,253,842.2**	**4,278.53**	**46,668,947,623.5**	**4,599.60**	**181,410,651,197.4**	**8,050.73**
23	Cut flowers	6,424,155,592.6	4,658.0	10,351,619,200.0	5,625.9	7,151,556,218.40	3,305.6
24	Live Plants	319,794,817.9	356.7	597,506,880.0	541.2	3,327,079,936.95	2,761.8
	Sub-total	6,743,950,410.5	5,014.7	10,949,126,080.0	6,167.1	10,478,636,155.35	6,067.41
25	Maize Grain	124,253,159,698.2	168,923.6	435,861,056,409.8	540,474.2	628,958,742,898.1	581,432.5
26	Maize Flour	16,145,988,670.8	11,905.4	22,392,704,965.2	16,197.6	30,155,861,209.5	19,783.8
27	Maize Bran	87,232,629.0	345.0	87,648,724.8	317.0	131,996,865.0	413.0
28	Maize Seeds	1,048,630,444.0	1,140.5	4,129,896,393.2	4,481.0	5,907,367,487.3	6,007.1
29	Rice	396,081,249,065.7	198,060.5	352,319,587,012.4	171,807.3	252,018,602,121.5	88,369.9
30	Rice Bran	11,356,341,879.1	44,913.7	19,984,334,336.9	72,277.5	31,538,492,466.4	106,902.9
31	Millet	1,546,925,287.6	2,926.0	4,699,455,502.6	8,158.4	5,760,502,607.6	9,011.9
32	Cassava	22,194,855,701.6	22,989.8	11,894,123,888.6	12,004.9	19,710,633,340.2	18,221.2
33	Common Beans	112,029,182,621.7	35,317.1	137,453,125,898.7	40,307.7	200,031,868,510.6	35,070.4
	Sub-total	**684,743,565,997.7**	**486,521.6**	**988,821,933,132.0**	**866,025.5**	**1,174,214,067,506.2**	**865,212.7**
34	Chickpeas	215,273,484,524.3	130,074.1	173,349,915,303.4	100,581.2	236,956,353,445.0	123,567.3
35	Pigeon Peas	471,899,881,763.0	186,633.7	445,643,622,542.1	149,007.4	334,174,520,708.8	102,974.4
36	Green Mung	52,267,123,357.5	15,967.8	143,618,751,269.9	55,652.9	56,700,776,539.2	20,592.1
38	Black peas	7,499,385,667.2	2,913.0	25,577,920,914.0	9,653.0	37,349,200,102.5	12,984.5
	Sub-total	788,048,190,355.1	375,480.6	939,505,481,205.4	426,202.4	831,849,029,191.9	369,461.2
39	Sesame	1,402,666,095,719.6	138,059.04	1,309,041,928,799.2	123,883.77	1,258,929,140,923.7	111,320.01
40	Ground Nuts	56,430,039,039.6	11,783.85	115,142,612,299.4	28,719.82	125,369,535,560.2	26,150.93
42	Cashew nuts	269,993,765,184.8	115,155.95	350,230,346,863.5	146,155.56	282,592,267,749.0	106,430.55
43	Cotton seed cake	73,191,929,616.5	51,691.04	40,451,941,162.0	28,500.57	43,465,057,545.3	28,700.49
	Sub-total	**1,847,787,306,282.6**	**395,881.91**	**1,855,584,356,668.5**	**375,808.12**	**1,826,349,695,700.9**	**396,761.66**
44	Tea	67,963,424,883.5	20,821.9	74,650,347,576.6	21,427.7	68,977,634,342.8	17,985.1
45	Coffee	155,294,838,227.4	39,508.8	101,722,488,836.0	25,084.1	418,407,025,462.5	94,548.8
46	Sisal	100,086,929,929.1	37,215.5	110,641,031,373.6	40,015.7	111,478,565,844.6	34,613.8
47	Cocoa	201,076,125,443.9	6,970.3	268,139,928,757.0	9,208.3	182,317,882,481.5	5,830.0
48	Tobacco	503,741,837,441.6	54,787.4	81,065,387,882.6	8,376.9	352,509,721,639.0	32,587.3
49	Cotton	45,322,832,054.8	51,887.9	36,064,605,127.8	32,608.8	82,466,453,979.3	65,771.4
50	Pyrethrum	129,173,880,261.3	6,580.4	31,201,886,133.6	1,379.0	36,671,498,793.9	1,522.1

S/N	Crop Exported	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
		Value (TZS)	Volume (tons)	Value (TZS)	Volume (tons)	Value (TZS)	Volume (tons)
	Sub-total	1,202,659,868,241.6	217,772.2	703,485,675,687.2	138,100.4	1,252,828,782,543.5	252,858.6
	Total Exports	4,863,932,789,326.6	1,574,643.7	4,928,245,337,063.0	1,922,444.7	5,736,567,954,601.1	2,006,781.9
	Exchange Rate	2,298.6		2,304.1		2,458.5	

Annex 6: List of Agro Processors by Crop in Tanzania

No	Maize		Rice		Soghum		Finger Millet		Sunflower	
	Region	Number	Region	Number	Region	Number	Region	Number	Region	Number
1	Arusha	27	Arusha	3	Mwanza	1	Kiliman-jaro	1	Arusha	2
2	Kagera	6	Dar Es Salaam	19			Dodoma	1	Dar Es Salaam	32
3	Dar Es Salaam	51	Dodoma	4					Dodoma	17
4	Dodoma	5	Geita	7					Geita	4
5	Geita	2	Iringa	3					Iringa	5
6	Iringa	21	Blank	11					Kagera	2
7	Shinyanga	10	Tabora	4					Katavi	3
8	Katavi	9	Katavi	3					Kibaha	1
9	Kemondo	1	Shinyanga	36					Kigoma	2
10	Kigoma	4	Kilimanjaro	4					Kilimanjaro	8
11	Kiliman-jaro	10	Pwani	3					Lindi	3
12	Lindi	7	Lindi	1					Manyara	2
13	Malaysia	1	Mara	3					Mara	6
14	Manyara	3	Mbeya	15					Mbeya	5
15	Mara	3	Morogoro	5					Mpanda	2
16	Mbeya	12	Mwanza	6					Mpwapwa	2
17	Morogoro	4	Njombe	2					Mtwara	2
18	Mtwara	4	Others	2					Musoma	2
19	Mwanza	3							Mwanza	6
20	Njombe	12							Pwani	2
21	Ruvuma	44							Ruvuma	5
22	Pwani	5							Shinyanga	7
23	Rukwa	14							Simiyu	6
24	Simiyu	1							Singida	10
25	Singida	2							Songwe	1
26	Songwe	9							Tabora	2
27	Tanga	3							Other	5
28	Other	4								
29	Blank	18								
Total		**295**		**131**		**1**		**2**		**144**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2022/2023

NOTES